FORT DIX RACE BIAS DENIED BY JOHNSON

Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said yesterday that former Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson had told him "substantial advancement" had been made at Fort Dix, N. J., toward equality for Negro draftees.

Mr. Javist said he had written to Mr. Johnson that New York City draftees had been segregated according to color at Fort Dix. He said Mr. Johnson had written in reply that informal inquiries "indicate that substantial advancement has been made at Fort Dix under current policies providing for equality of treatment and opportunity."

Tim. 9-22-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT DIX, N. J., Sept. 21—Queried on Mr. Johnson's statement, a public information spokesman in Ninth Division Headquarters said this afternoon that no recent changes had been made in the Army segregation policy.

While there has been marked integration of white and Negro personnel in the permanent parties, including equality of treatment and opportunities, white and Negro basic trainees still are segregated, he said.

New York Times

Negro trainees are assigned to a separate training regiment in the Range Road area on their arrival at Fort Dix, the spokesman said. This area is about two miles from where the major portion of the Ninth Division is billeted. Although the Negro trainees have their own service club, theater and post exchange, they are not barred from using similar facilities patronized by white soldiers in other parts of the post.

Johnson Accused Of Advocating Segregation

Wed. 9-20-50

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — One of the many charges made against Louis Johnson, while serving as secretary of defense was that of advocating segregation in the army.

Just one week prior to submitting his resignation to the President, the defense secretary had been urged by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-L, N. Y.) to eliminate the segregation practices among inductees in the army to keep pace with the progress already being made by the Navy and Air force.

The New York congressman urged full enforcement of the President's Executive Order No. 9981 of July, 1948, and Secretary Johnson's own directive of April 1949.

The congressman's letter to the defense secretary was prompted by reports that draftees from New York City who were inducted and assigned for training to Fort Dix, N. J., were promptly segregated into Negro and white units.

The secretary was again reminded of the arguments against segregation which have been summarized many times.

He was told that segregation lowers the morale of soldiers and so impairs their efficiency that the results might be serious to America's world position in fighting for the forces of democracy on behalf of yellow and black people in Asia and other parts of the world while tolerating such serious affronts to their dignity as man and citizens in this country.

Mr. Johnson's directive to abolish all forms of segregation in the armed forces, received as much fanfare when it was issued last year as did the President's Executive Order a year earlier, and the secretary's failure to put these two orders into practice was a serious reflection, declared Cong. Javits.

Pointing out that the navy and air force have made marked advancement along the lines of integration, the New York representative emphatically urged Secretary Johnson to "completely, finally and decisively eliminate the practices of segregation in the army where they still persist."

"There can hardly be any question of efficiency involved as all reports indicate that Negro soldiers, given the same opportunity, are fully as efficient, have just as high morals and are just as brave as white troops," Javits' letter concluded, calling attention to the operations of the 24th Regimental Combat team in Korea, as evidence of his contention.

When Secretary Johnson offered his resignation to the President late Tuesday afternoon, he mentioned the fact that he had made "more enemies than friends" since he has been in that post.

It was not definitely stated why President Truman requested Mr. Johnson's resignation, but it is thought that the firing resulted from an accumulation of acts performed by the defense secretary which were not favorable to the President.

The President stated in accepting Mr. Johnson's resignation that the shake-up came "under regrettable circumstances."

Captain Rivers—

Lieut. Col. L. W. Linderer, battalion commander of the Eightieth Airborne Anti-Aircraft Artillery, pins a captain's bars on former First Lieut. Mark E. Rivers Jr. of New York, who was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1945.

Courier
Sat. 11-18-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First in Line—

Corp. John Easton, Salisbury, Md., a member of Headquarters Company 7871st Training and Education Group at the Kitzingen Training Center, was the first enlisted man to buy a ticket at the newly opened RTO in Kitzingen.

Courier

New Captain

Sat. 11-11-50

Former First Lieut. Jefferson S. Boone, claims officer of Eightieth Airborne Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, recently was raised to a captaincy at Fort Bragg, N. C. His bars were pinned on him by Lieut. Col. L. W. Linderer.

Promote 4 To Captains

Courier
Sat. 10-28-50

KITZINGEN, Germany — The Second Infantry Battalion located here was recently commended by Brig. Gen. Bruce W. Clark, commanding general of the Second Constabulary Brigade, for fine performance in field maneuvers.

In addition to this four former first lieutenants were promoted to captaincies. Promoted were Capt. Adolph Holmes, Los Angeles; Capt. John H. Jemison, Detroit; Capt. Christopher R. Owens, Springfield, Ohio, and Capt. James R. Mundy of Atlantic City, N. J.

Charles W. Cook of San Antonio, Tex., was promoted to a first lieutenancy and Jeff D. Stone was raised from a master sergeant to warrant officer junior grade.

Black Troops Chalk Up First Sizable Victory For American Forces

Colored Soldiers Drive Communists Out Of Yec' on, Important Rail and Highway Center, In 16 Hours Of Fierce Fighting

24th Still Holding Yechon

TOKYO, Sunday (NNPA) — The Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, a part of the Twenty-fifth (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division, which was sent into the fighting in South Korea to relieve the hard pressed Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, was still holding its ground at Yechon, 60 miles north of the rail center of Taejon, which had fallen to the Reds.

Call 7-28-50

A communique, issued by General Douglas MacArthur at 12:50 a.m. (Tokyo time), Sunday 8:50 a.m., Saturday, Central Standard time), made only a brief reference to the action of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment which blasted the Red Koreans out of Yechon last Thursday while spearheading the Twenty-fifth Division's drive to halt enemy pressure on the south Korean front.

The communique simply said: "Additional reports indicate that American units have retaken Yechon after a seesaw battle. This village has been captured and lost four times within the past two days."

Yechon is 50 miles inland and in line with the northern arm of a Red pincer aimed at cutting the rail supply line from the port of Pusan. Originally the fighting there was between the North and South Koreans.

WITH A U. S. TASK FORCE IN SOUTH KOREA.—(ANP)—The famed 24th Infantry regiment, in its combat role with the 25th Infantry Division in South Korea, chalked up the first sizable American ground victory in the Korean North-South clash here Friday by driving Communist forces out of the rail-highway city of Yechon.

The victory came after 16 hours of fierce fighting. The attack began Thursday afternoon and ended shortly before dawn the next day. Yechon is 60 miles northeast of Taejon and 55 miles north of Taegu. The former town fell to the Reds Friday night.

Casualties for the U. S. forces in this victory are said to be light. No information on enemy losses was available.

MacArthur's Communique Not Clear

An earlier communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters had said one regiment off South Korean capital division had counter-attacked and retaken Yechon from the invaders. It was not clear, however, from this report whether the town had changed back into the hands of the Red forces only to be retaken.

The 24th, a part of the 25th division headquartered at Gifu, Japan, is one of a number of Negro troops in active and supporting roles in the Korean version of the U. S. Civil war—differing in that a Democratic South is pitted against a Communist North.

Back of its role as one of the U. S. units siding with the "defending - against - Red - aggression South Koreans, is the 24th's long and fabulous history of glory which began 81 years ago.

One of four colored regular army units authorized by act of congress on July 28, 1866, it was activated on Nov. 1, 1869, at Fort McKavitt, Texas. It is the only Negro regular army combat unit in the 25th division. There are no Negro combat units of the regular army in the companion 24th Infantry division.

The other three Negro regular army units were the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 25th Infantry regiment, all of which have been deactivated.

Original Members Fought In Civil War

Many of the original members of the famed 24th regiment fought with Union forces during the Civil War. The regiment gained its first taste of glory in the Spanish-American war by capturing the strategic San Juan Hill in Santiago, Cuba. It went on to other famed stands in the Philippines and Mexico.

Based for 22 years at Fort Benning, Ga., as demonstration troops for the infantry school, it was sent to the South Pacific in 1942 as the first Negro troops in the Pacific theatre. The third battalion joined the 25th division in October, 1946, and was followed in February, 1947, by the remainder of the regiment.

About four years ago, 75 percent of its officer strength was white. With the deactivation of the 372nd Infantry regiment in Hawaii and the shifting of officer personnel to Gifu, the picture changed. Currently it is estimated that 60 percent of the officer strength is Negro. There has been no integration among the enlisted personnel.

Many Supporting Units

There are many service units supporting the combat drive on the Korean scene. With the 25th division are the 36th Medical Collecting company, 159th Field Artillery battalion and 77th Engineer Combat battalion.

In the Eighth army itself are the 76th and 933rd AA battalions, 567th Engineer Service company, 512th MP company; and the 15th, 19th, 55th, 56th, 289th and 291st band companies.

The former all-Negro 17th and 19th Engineer Fire Fighting companies are now Detachments B and C of the 803rd Regional Post Engineer unit.

Among other outfits are the 546th Fire Fighters, 507th Engineer Water Supply and 571st Engineer Dump Truck companies; the 59th Medical Disp. company; 567th Medical Ambulance company; 118th Malaria Control detachment; 516th Medical detachment; 519 Veterinarian Food inspection detachment.

There is one battalion of Negroes assigned to the Third cavalry and the Negro 51st MP is doing duty with the criminal investigating department.

Members of the old 332nd Fighter Wing, reassigned to the 13th Air Force on duty in the Far East, are also seeing service in Korea.

The 24th Infantry division and the 24th Infantry regiment are not to be confused. The 24th Infantry division, a white organization, was the first major element of the 8th Army to be deployed in Korea. The 24th regiment, a part of the 24th Infantry division, consists entirely of colored enlisted personnel.

Negro Troops Battle Hordes To Standoff

With the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division in Korea, July 27 (U.P.).—American Negro troops, with their cooks and clerks and truck drivers in the firing line, fought off overwhelming numbers of fanatically attacking North Koreans for 24 hours yesteday and ealy today.

The GIs pulled back, by order, to adjust their line and prevent entrapment by infiltrating enemy troops.

It was the biggest battle fought yet by the Negro troops of the 25th Division who had captured Yechon six days ago.

The Communists opend their attack about 4:30 a. m. yesterday with a heavy artillery bombardment. At 6:30 there was a sudden silence. The shrill blast of a whistle was heard from the enemy lines and a wave of screaming North Koreans came over.

The Reds knifed between two front-line companies and struck an area held by a reserve company.

The attack was stopped. The attackers moved around and started trying to filter into the two front-line companies.

Hour after hour fresh troops were thrown into the attack, the blast of a whistle marking the start of each wave toward the American lines.

Time and again the American GIs were thrown back from one position after another. Some were cut off at times. Time and again they counter-attacked and regained their positions.

It was only when headquarters fered that the troops would be overwhelmed by hopelessly superior numbers that the order was given to fall back to new positions west of Sangju.

"We mowed them down with our machine guns and mortars but they just came pouring at us," a lieutenant said. "But those buzzards didn't drive us out. We were ordered to withdraw."

One sergeant killed about 30 enemy troops with his machine gun.

A CONFERENCE AT THE FRONT SOMEWHERE IN KOREA

Capt. David A. Bisset, left, of Savannah, Ga., and First Lieut. Arthur M. Clarke, right, of Boone, Iowa, both aides to Maj. Gen. William Dean, talking with First Lieut. Harold Hillery of New York, liaison officer in Taejon before the city fell to the invaders.

Associated Press

Negro Troops Fight Off Wave After Wave of Reds

By GENE SYMONDS
United Press Staff Writer.

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Takes Town After Fierce 16 Hr. Attack

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Korean Victory Must Not Stall Efforts To Rearm, Sparkman Warns Nation

Conflict Sparks First Attempts To Organize U.N. Police Force, Lawmaker From Alabama Declares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP)—Victory in Korea must not be permitted to stall American efforts to rearm at home and abroad, Senator Sparkman (D-Ala) said Sunday.

As a member of the American delegaton to the United Nations, Sparkman told reporters on a visit to Washington that he believes the Korean war will produce the first steps toward formation of an international police force.

But until the U. N. is so organized and so equipped that it can stop aggression wherever it may occur, the Alabama senator said the United States must not falter in rearming.

"We have got to continue a strong military preparedness program at home and abroad until we know positively that the United Nations is equipped to halt any new aggression," he said.

The same thought was expressed by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), who contended "the Communists intend to take over the world."

The United States cannot venture a policy of appeasement, O'Mahoney declared, adding "we've got to be tough enough to carry the taxes that will be necessary."

'Must Stay Alert'

O'Mahoney said the United States must continue to be alert, "for other developments in a great many quarters."

O'Mahoney and Senator Bridges (R-NH) also voiced the opinion United Nations forces must go on across the 38th parallel in Korea to prevent another North Korean invasion.

In a television broadcast Saturday night, both senators called the parallel only "an imaginary line" which should not be permitted to stand in the way of a unified Korea.

President Truman last week brought up the question of the possible effect of Korean victory on Congress' willingness to continue to vote the funds necessary to build up military strength here and among the anti-Communist countries abroad.

There was no indication, however, that any sizeable number of lawmakers would come back to Washington with the idea that a mop-up of North Koreans had solved the threat of Communist aggression elsewhere.

Backs Police Force

Sparkman said he thinks the wartime experiences in Korea will convince most of the United Nations members that the time has come to set up the framework of an international police force.

"I think we may find many countries willing to earmark military units which would be available for United Nations duty, although I doubt that there will be any standing U. N. rmy established," he said.

This proposal, made by the State Department, already has been seconded by Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate foreign relations committee.

Other administration spokesmen added their voices to the warning against a let-up in the national defense effort, even though actual fighting in Korea may be nearing an end.

Among them were John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman; James W. Webb, under secretary of state; Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, and Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgeway, deputy chief of staff from administration of the Army. They appeared on NBC's "Battle Report" television program.

Mass Atrocities Feared In Seoul

SEOUL, Oct. 1—(AP)—Discovery of mass graves Sunday raised fears that the Communists may have murdered as many as 2,000 political prisoners in a single district of Seoul just before they retreated.

AP Correspondent O. H. P. King reported that he saw the bodies of 27 men and women, each with bound hands, in trenches which the South Korean army had dug in the first days of the war but which they had never used.

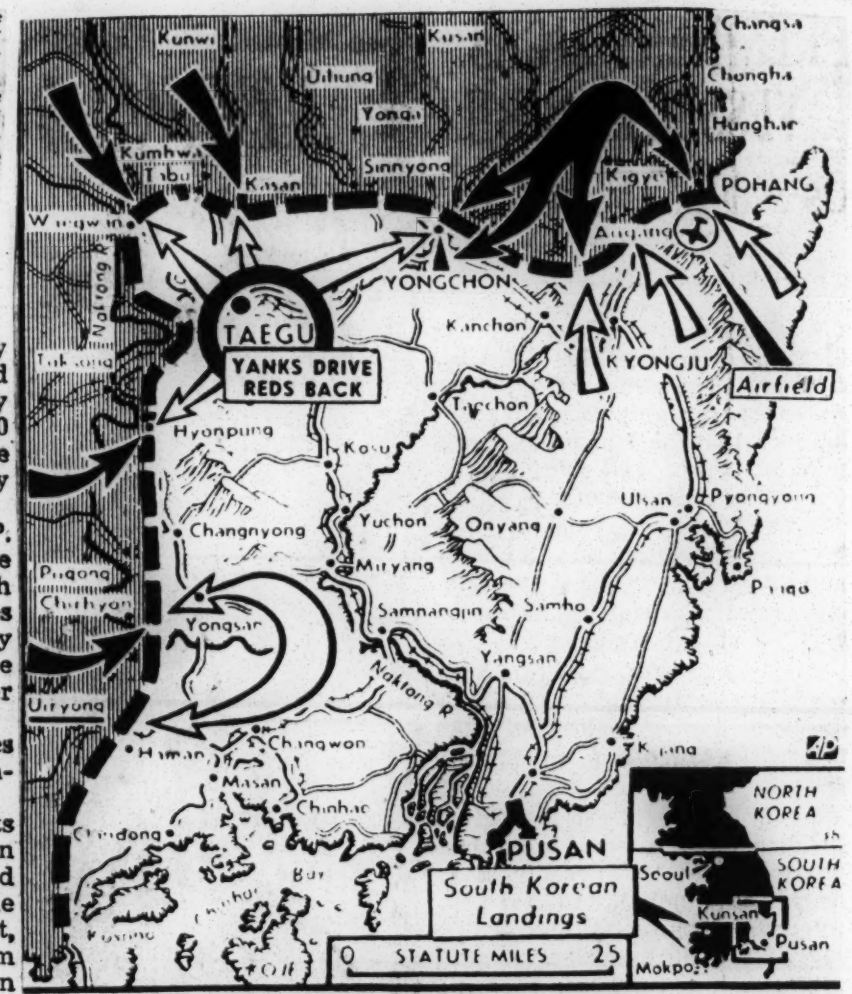
More than 100 other bodies were reported found in the immediate area.

"People here say 2,000 residents of this district alone were taken to Red police headquarters," said Mayor Lee Ki Poong. When the fall of Seoul became apparent, these people were removed from jails and none has since been seen alive.

"They have been either killed or taken north."

The mayor said the victims were relatives of persons sought by the Communist police, members of the Korean Republic's national police, and youths who had tried to evade Red military conscription.

Similar atrocities are being reported from other sections of Seoul, the mayor said, but he has not yet had an opportunity to check them personally.



—Map by The Associated Press and The Times-Picayune, Sept. 8, 1950.

FIGHTING WAS GRIM AND BLOODY along the 120-mile front in South Korea as United Nations forces hurled back the North Koreans in their thrust at Taegu. The situation was confused at Yongchon on the northern front where battles continue in blazing fury. Two landings by South Korean naval units are reported on islands off Kusan and Mokpo.

RED OFFENSIVES BLUNTED BY U.N.

Casualty Rates Soar as Bitter Battles Rage

By MILTON MARMOR
(The Associated Press)

Tokyo, Sept. 8 (Friday)—Hard-pressed Allied troops Thursday blunted three Korean Red offensives in bitter, costly fighting.

Red commanders, seeking to exploit gains on the critical Northern front, plunged long truck columns southward through the fire of naval guns and warplanes.

Fighting was grim and bloody all along the 120-mile Korean front. Both sides suffered heavy casualties—the Reds an estimated 20,000 in the past week on the Southwest front alone. The enemy has an estimated 150,000 men in the whole line.

The North Koreans were hurled back in a two-prong thrust at Taegu, major Allied base on the Northern rim. At the Southern anchor, the United States 25th Division broke up a general attack aimed at the supply port of Pusan, 25 miles to the east.

Bridgehead Shrinks

US Marines and the Army's Second Division compressed tighter the Communist bridgehead east of the Naktong in the center of

the line some 23 miles southwest of Taegu. Marines engaged the enemy hand-to-hand. They used bayonets and slugged with rifle butts.

On the East coast, where the Reds crashed through Monday for their big offensive, Americans still held the airport six miles southwest of Red-captured Pohang.

Allied warplanes struck anew at the massed Korean Red armor.

Pilots reported that of 84 fresh tanks the Reds had thrown in, they damaged or destroyed 65 in two days—48 on Thursday alone.

Still the most critical area was the northern front. On it, 20 miles east of Taegu at the important road juncture of Yongchon, the fighting was confused. At last reports Allied troops held the town but field dispatches indicated the Reds had fanned southward. One group of 300 Communists was reported six miles south of Yongchon.

Yongchon in enemy hands could make Taegu untenable.

Clash Indecisive

The American First Cavalry smashed head-on but indecisively in fighting with Reds on ridges in sight of Taegu from the north. At the closest point the Reds were only seven miles away.

Associated Press correspondent Jack MacBeth told how one regiment fought toe-to-toe against assaulting Reds and once had to turn its artillery around to beat off the infiltrating enemy.

This fighting took place along the Kumhwa "bowling alley" road to Taegu, scene of a great Red repulse in August. Other cavalrymen, four miles northeast of Red-held Waegwan, beat off two Red attacks. Waegwan is 12 miles northwest of Taegu.

MacBeth said prisoners told interrogators they were members of the First North Korean Division. This lent support to the belief that the Red's 13th Division had received reinforcements in the shape of the First in their desperate drive to break through the cavalry's right flank.

In the East, where the Reds first ripped the gaping hole in Korean Republican lines to threaten the whole northern defense wall, Allied troops appeared to have the enemy momentarily stopped.

US Units Advance

US 24th Division elements drove three and one-half miles northward from Kyongju. This highway town is about 16 miles southwest of Red-held Pohang.

Allied supplies were moving through Kyongju toward Yongchon, 15 miles to the northwest.

Defenders were dug in south of Pohang. Allied troops made some progress southwest of Angang, nine miles west of Pohang, the Eighth Army reported.

A Tokyo intelligence officer said two Red columns—each several miles long—were moving down the east coast despite slashing aerial attacks and naval bombardments.

The spokesman placed the convoys, which could be carrying both men and materials, nine and 40 miles north of Pohang.

The Eighth Army's Thursday communique also noted a buildup of enemy strength south and west of the walled city of Kasan. This mountain stronghold is about 15 miles northwest of Taegu.

Along the Naktong river line in the west, the Marine Second Division task force scored fresh gains in its effort to wipe out the Red bulge. The Americans have consolidated positions on dominating heights of this bloody battlefield where up to four Red divisions had stabbed deep into US lines.

This task force has taken a toll of 7300 enemy dead and wounded.

25th Yields Ground

In the far south the US 25th Division yielded some ground to a fresh Communist assault. But Associated Press correspondent Stan Swinton reported from the front that by dusk the infantry had recaptured all lost ground except Battle Mountain.

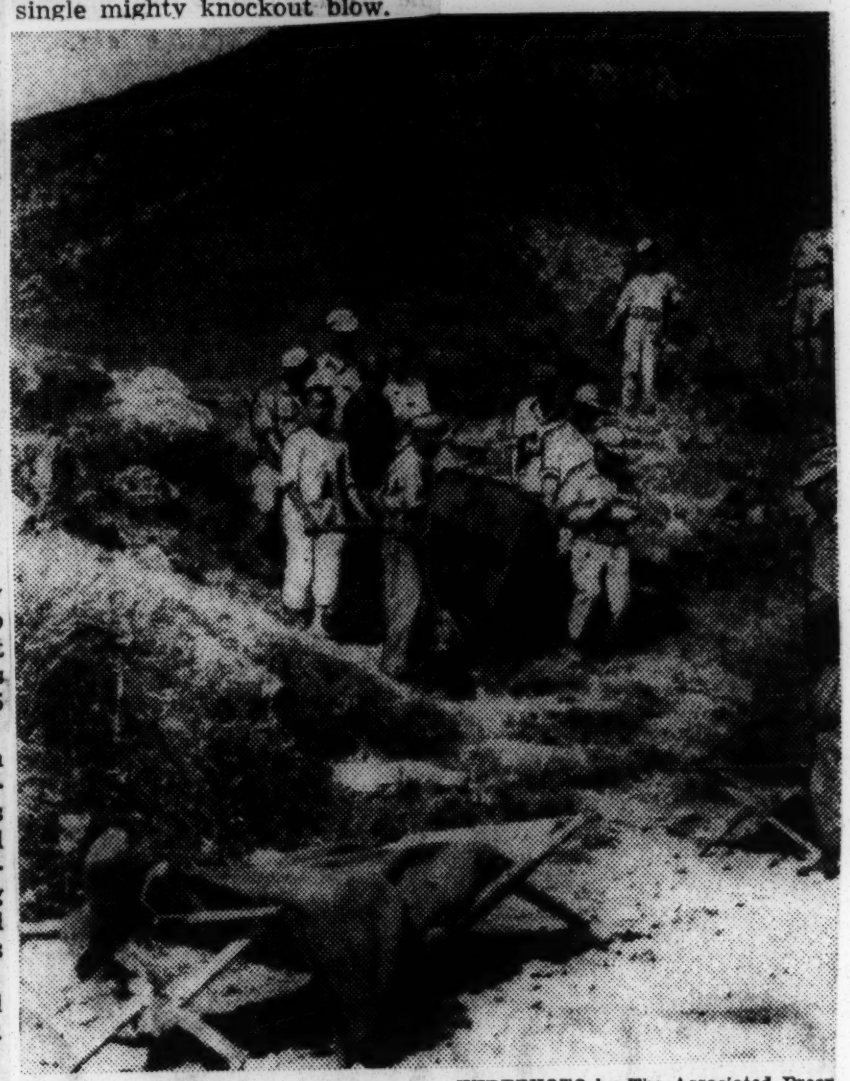
That blood-washed rock has changed hands nine times in a fortnight.

The 25th has killed or wounded an estimated 13,000 Reds in the past week.

In Tokyo, a South Korean spokesman said Republican naval units made a surprise landing Wednesday on an island off Kusan on the west coast of Korea and on another island off Mokpo in the southwest. He described the landings as being the start of "very important naval operations."

Associated Press correspondent Hal Boyle, back in Tokyo from the front, wrote frankly that UN forces were still playing the role of firemen.

He said the enemy appeared to be getting stronger and that there was no sign the UN had enough muscle yet to end the war in a single mighty knockout blow.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press

KILLED BY COMMUNIST WOMAN GUERILLA, body of victim is carried from Masan hill in South Korea by native troops. It is brought down hill to be placed alongside bodies of other American comrades killed by the North Korean woman soldier in a surprise attack on a radio relay station in the area.

How the Korean Reds Learned to Fight

Evening Star

To the Editor of The Star:

I GATHER from my reading of the newspapers that some of the more "well-informed" writers, so-called "specialists" in Far Eastern affairs are greatly surprised by current evidence of the fighting capabilities of the North Korean army. The idea seems to be that some sort of a miracle has been achieved in the transformation into effective fighting men of a bunch of ignorant natives who, until recently, "didn't know how to shoot a rifle."

There is, in fact, nothing surprising about North Korean military performance.

Sat, 8-5-50

I lived in China 33 years, before coming to this country, and with my knowledge of the Russian and Chinese languages it was natural that I came to know many things which were a closed book to the ordinary American, even to the "specialist."

First of all, it was to be expected that the Northern Koreans, when they crossed the 38th parallel, would not meet any real opposition on the part of the South Koreans. The opinions expressed by our "well-informed" friends are in fact admirably applicable to the South Koreans—and the ordinary folk of North Korea. But one must not forget one thing: The real fighting on the North Korean side is done, not by the peasants, but by highly-trained and disciplined Korean Soviet soldiers, who have trained long and expertly in the handling of tanks, artillery, machineguns and tommyguns.

Not many people in this country seem to realize that soon after 1910, when Japan formally annexed Korea, thousands of Koreans chose to escape into Russian territory rather than to submit to the hated Japanese oppressors. The Russian authorities, in those prerevolutionary days, welcomed the Korean farmers, and one could see village after village of white-robed Koreans in the Russian maritime province, from Vladivostok to the Manchurian border and to Khabarovsk.

By the time of the Russian revolution of 1917, there were tens of thousands of Koreans diligently tilling the fields in that fertile and prosperous province, thankful to the Russians for the refuge offered them, and for the chance to lead normal peaceful lives.

Came the Bolsheviks. They quickly grasped this excellent card, which had been dealt into their hand. They gave the Koreans every possible opportunity to live a regular life, no different from that of all the other citizens of the Soviet Union. Not only that, but they also organized among them secret societies to lead propaganda in Japanese-oppressed Korea. They encouraged Koreans to cross the border and to settle in Russia. The Japanese themselves helped out by continuing to mistreat the Koreans.

Washington, D.C.

Red Army Enters Berlin, 1945. The Koreans were there, too. —AP Photo.

It was an open secret, for all of us who lived in the Orient, that the Soviets trained the Koreans in their regular Soviet army for a good 30 years. All the Koreans living in Russia were considered to be the Soviet citizens, and were subject to regular military service, as any other Soviet citizen. Capable and Communist-indoctrinated young Koreans very often were sent to the military schools, became officers, and were put in command of Russian troops.

Many Russians grumbled about it: some did not like to be bossed around by the "Asiatics," or the "Yarboo," as they were called. But the authorities, by stern measures—and we all know what that means in the U. S. S. R.—pacified the complainers.

The Soviet army thus trained enormous contingents of Korean soldiers, the majority of whom—after the regular span of service—joined the ranks of the reserve. Others chose the military service as their life career, and more than a few reached high positions in the Soviet military hierarchy. It is not rare to see a Korean wearing the major's, colonel's, or even general's shoulder boards of the Soviet regular army.

This then is the answer to the question: How could the North Koreans be so superior, militarily, to the South Koreans? The answer is that they are Koreans, but of the different species. They are the Koreans from Soviet Russia, Koreans who smelled gunpowder on the banks of the Volga and stormed the defenses of Berlin. These are regular Soviet soldiers and officers, of Korean extraction, who donned North Korean uniforms and rolled in their Russian-built tanks across the 38th parallel. The South Koreans are no match for such experienced, disciplined, war-scarred, professional soldiers.

No doubt there also are many real North Koreans in the North Korean ranks, but even those went through a rigorous five years of training under the tutelage of the Soviet officers. They are good soldiers, flanked on both sides by their compatriots from Russia.

How can we tell the difference between the Russian Koreans and the North Koreans? There is no difference, except that the Koreans from Russia speak perfect Russian, as well as Korean.

This, then, is the explanation of the spectacular progress of the North Koreans. We should have known it long ago, and should have taken all necessary measures against the possibility of a such attack.

Victor Petrov

ALLIES LIBERATE SEOUL—The liberation of Seoul was announced today, with the North Koreans reported to be retreating to the northeast (open arrow). To the south of Seoul the northbound spearhead was reported at Chonan (B), narrowing the Reds' only escape gap to 25 miles, with a linkup of the two Allied spearheads expected hourly. Black arrows locate main Allied drives, with gains reported in all sectors. At Yongdong (underlined), between Kumchon and Taejon, the first American war prisoners to be rescued were located.

—AP Wirephoto Map.

Official Korean War Reports

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Sept. 26.—Text of Korean release No. 498 issued by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters at 4 p.m. (2 a.m. EST) covering Korean military operations:

Hard-fighting United States Marines and elements of the United States 7th Infantry Division and ROK (Republic of Korea) army have completed the envelopment and seizure of Seoul, forcing the enemy garrison to flee to the north.

A task force of the United States 1st Cavalry Division drove 20 miles from Poun yesterday afternoon and entered Chongju. Advance elements of the force raced another 10 miles and reached Chochiwon this morning. Chochiwon is approximately 53 air miles from Suwon.

Elements of the ROK 1st Division recorded advances of about 10 miles, seizing Sonsan and Kaeryong.

Units of the United States 24th Division overcame heavy enemy resistance, captured Kumchon and advanced several miles west toward Yongdong.

United States 2d Divisional elements drove to within 6 miles of Kochang after gaining up to 12 miles yesterday.

Enemy forces in the Sachon area, dispersed by elements of the United States 25th Division, fled in confusion, abandoning their

arms.

Another unit of the division crossed the Nab River and entered Yiryong this morning. A task force of the division advanced about 10 miles northwest of captured Chinju.

Motorized elements of the ROK 6th Division entered Hamchang after advancing approximately 15 miles yesterday.

The ROK 8th Division consolidated its hold on Andong and continued to drive north.

After registering sizable gains, elements of the ROK Capitol Division seized Chongsong.

A unit of the ROK 3d Division secured Yongdok while other elements reduced enemy pockets throughout the sector.

UNITED STATES 8th ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Korea, Sept. 26 (AP).—Text of 8th Army communique No. 112 issued, untimed, today:

Troops of the 24th Division were nearing Yongdong this afternoon, two months to the day after United Nations forces abandoned the town and withdrew to the south.

Elements of the division were definitely within five miles of Yongdong and later unconfirmed reports had them on outskirts of town.

Yongdong is about 25 miles from Kumchon which the 24th Division took yesterday.

Reconnaissance elements of the 1st Cavalry Division reached the Taegu-Seoul route today, entering Chochiwon, 25 miles north of Taejon.

A regiment of the 2d Division took Kochang, capturing prisoners, guns and tons of ammunition. Other elements of the division were actively engaged in clearing enemy pockets from the areas northeast and southeast of Hyopchon.

A task force of 25th Division moved northwest today, advancing 15 miles.

Another element of the division crossed the Nam River and occupied Miryong.

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP).—Korean release No. 496 (naval) timed at 9:50 a.m. (7:50 p.m. EST, Monday):

ABOARD U. S. S. VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREA.—Combining close air support for Army ground forces with repeated assaults on vital supply lines and installations in Korea Monday, fighters and dive bombers of the U. S. S. Valley Forge delivered shattering blows on Communist troops, trains and supply dumps.

Under a warm sun, sky raiders of this flagship commenced the day's air assaults by destroying a train in a tunnel northeast of Haeju, rail tracks north of the tunnel, and by strafing troop trenches and buildings containing troops or military stores throughout the Haeju area. Two shiny new switch engines also received 500-pounders from the Navy airmen.

In a dive bomber flight led by Lt. Robert C. Logan of San Francisco, the Navy carrier planes went to the aid of Army ground forces after a call for help from ground artillery control on a ridge in the heart of Seoul, enemy partially held capital of South Korea. As the dive bombers passed over the city, they received their call from below. They went into action. Enemy troops and artillery were located on one side of the ridge, while on the other, American soldiers were bearing the brunt of heavy fire from over the hill.

The skyraiders had to first place a 500-pounder on the right side of the small ridge. They did and received the green flag from the Army. They demolished the ridge resistance. Lt. Logan returned to the ship after the successful raid to find his Oak Leaf rank of lieutenant commander awaiting him, the end of a perfect day for the Valley Forge flyer.

Bogging down the enemy forces still more, the Navy planes smashed their 20-mm. cannon fire into a supply dump 12 miles east of Seoul. When the supply dump exploded, sending a roar around the Korean countryside, 5,000 gallons of gasoline went up in a tall mushroom of smoke. Last night, two more brand-new switch engines in the railroad marshalling yards of Yangyone lay in ruins, making a total of five additions to the ship's box scoreboard.

Shortly after lunch yesterday, fast jet Panthers were launched from the Valley Forge flight deck in a Navy air strike which left another enemy locomotive well strafed, an oil dump west of Mashu exploded into flames, an 18-car train riddled with 20-mm. cannon fire along with another train at Seuchon, and a four-passenger-car train near Sinanju raked over by the jet cannons.

About "Gooks" -- In Korea And Elsewhere

Chicago Sat. 8-12-50

Some disgraceful reports are reaching us that in the "Police Action" in Korea, which has every sign of being a major American military undertaking, American brass contemptuously refers to the native Koreans as "Gooks," which for most of them is simply a new way of saying "N . . . R" thus making everything nice and homey for the "down Suth" boys from we-know-where.

New York

Is this contempt of the enemy one of the reasons why such unprecedented reverses have been encountered so far, except by Negro troops who naturally know better?

This Korean war is supposed to be for the "liberation" of South Koreans from Communist aggression. We suggest it is high time that certain high placed personnel be removed if the American forces are not to be made ridiculous in the eyes of Koreans and the world. If there are any "Gooks" around, the only ones deserving such a term of contempt are the Dixiecrat top-brass, and we suggest that hereafter the term "Gook" may be exclusively reserved for them. For how can you "liberate" a people if you first hold them in contempt?

For better or for worse, America has become the leader of the world, and as such must face up to its responsibilities. The trouble starts much earlier than with the military brass in Korea. It starts with people like the two-timing politicians who kow-towed to the Dixiecrat rabble in Congress, and blocked the passage of F.E.P.C. and any part of the President's Civil Rights Program. It starts with people like Congressman Henderson Lanham, Georgia Democrat, who last Friday in Washington, as acting chairman of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, rushed fists flying at an elderly Negro, Mr. William L. Patterson calling him: "You black son of a bitch." Capitol guards restrained Lanham a few feet from Mr. Patterson, who did not move from his chair. No doubt to brave Rep. Lanham, this was another "Gook" who should have recoiled in terror at his approach.

This vicious, horrible cancer of race-hatred must be burned out at its source in the U. S. A., or else American talk of "liberating" others is a hollow mockery, a mockery which Russia is not slow to point out to countries it desires to annex.

Only then, with the flame of Freedom carried high, with Americans of every race and creed united together in the common idealism that inspired the birth of this great nation, will Americanism and Freedom mean one and the same thing. Only then will this great nation achieve real peace, throughout America and throughout the world.

The Latest GI Smear

AFTER every U. S. war (and often before it is ended) there is a wholesale smearing of American Negro soldiers as "cowardly and incompetent," and the current war in Korea is no exception to the rule.

Courier

Aside from the notorious case of Lieutenant Gilbert, it is reported that dozens of Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Combat Team have been arrested and court-martialed for "misconduct before the enemy" and sentenced to long terms.

It is very significant that there is only a sprinkling of white soldiers so accused, convicted and imprisoned, although the record of the Negro soldiers has been better than that of the whites.

It was the Twenty-fourth Infantry that won the first victory in Korea (at Yechon) at a time when everything seemed darkest and other American soldiers were running precipitately to the rear or permitting themselves to be surrounded and captured.

Just last week in Northern Korea the Eighth Cavalry Regiment lost almost half its men and all its equipment when cut off by the Chinese Red troops, but there is no talk of the failure of white troops in the face of the yellow enemy.

All this has a familiar ring to those old enough to remember similar propaganda against Negro soldiers during and after other wars.

Pittsburgh

We do not for a moment contend that Negro soldiers should not be punished for cowardice in the face of the enemy, but we do insist that they not be singled out for punishment to make propaganda for Negrophobes.

Colored Minister Hits Negro Press for Term 'Tan Yank'

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

CLEARWATER, Fla., Sept. 2.—The use of the expression "Tan Yank" to refer to United States Negro soldiers in Korea has a Clearwater Negro minister fighting mad against two Northern Negro newspapers.

Fri. 9-2-50

The Rev. L. R. Wilson, jr., Navy veteran wounded on Saipan, wrote the Chicago Defender and Pittsburgh Courier that the Defense Department lists "All colored Americans . . . as Negroes and if you have respect for the Negro race you will do the same.

"We have black Southerners as well as Northern mulattoes in Korea," his letter to the papers said.

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Wilson, 43, is pastor of the New Zion Negro Baptist Church of Clearwater.

They Type Blood For Air Lift To Korean War Front

Cpl. James W. Humphries, right, of Forest City, N. C., and Altharis Hall, hospital man, third class, U. S. Navy, of Chicago, are shown as they type the blood of donors from nine western states prior to shipment overseas from Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base in California.

Three times a week, a small red Stinson plane takes off from Santa Clara Airport carrying a precious cargo of blood to the Fairfield-Suisan air base, 45 minutes away. The Red Cross blood bank at San Jose, Calif., seven miles from a three-county area, processes it, and then sends it on its way by air. Less than two and a half hours later, the whole blood is safe in the refrigerators at Fairfield-Suisan, waiting for the first available air transport to the Korean war front.

British And Marines Join Forces In Drive

BY LEE FERRERO

International News Service War Correspondent

SEOUL — (Sunday) — (INS) — Twenty thousand Marines and GIs joined forces Saturday with an army rescue column sent to aid them in ramming their way to the sea through a gigantic Chinese Communist trap.

Scene of the dramatic linkup with the third division rescue task force was placed in a brief front dispatch as between Sudong and Kotori on the road from the Changjin reservoir to the port of Hungnam.

American warships were reported by Vice Charles T. Joy, U. S. far east commander, to be standing by at Hungnam "for any eventuality."

He also expressed belief the navy's firepower can "effectively contribute to the ground forces situation."

The heroic force of leathernecks, Seventh Division troops and a small group of British Commandoes battled their way through a raging blizzard against odds of 6 to 1 down the steep road to the linkup site.

Their 11-day battle has been waged against a 120,000 man Chinese Communist army pressing on them from the towering hills on both sides of the icy road.

Both the force which fought its way down from the Changjin reservoir area and the rescue group still face additional encirclement attempts on the route to the Hamhung-Hungnam coastal perimeter.

Kotori lies 30 miles North of Hamhung.

In Northwest Korea meanwhile United Nations forces continued their withdrawals to a new line below the Chongchon river. Some UN units were reported at Eighth Army headquarters to have moved as much as 40 miles to the south in the 24 hours ending at noon Saturday.

No major fighting was reported in this sector.

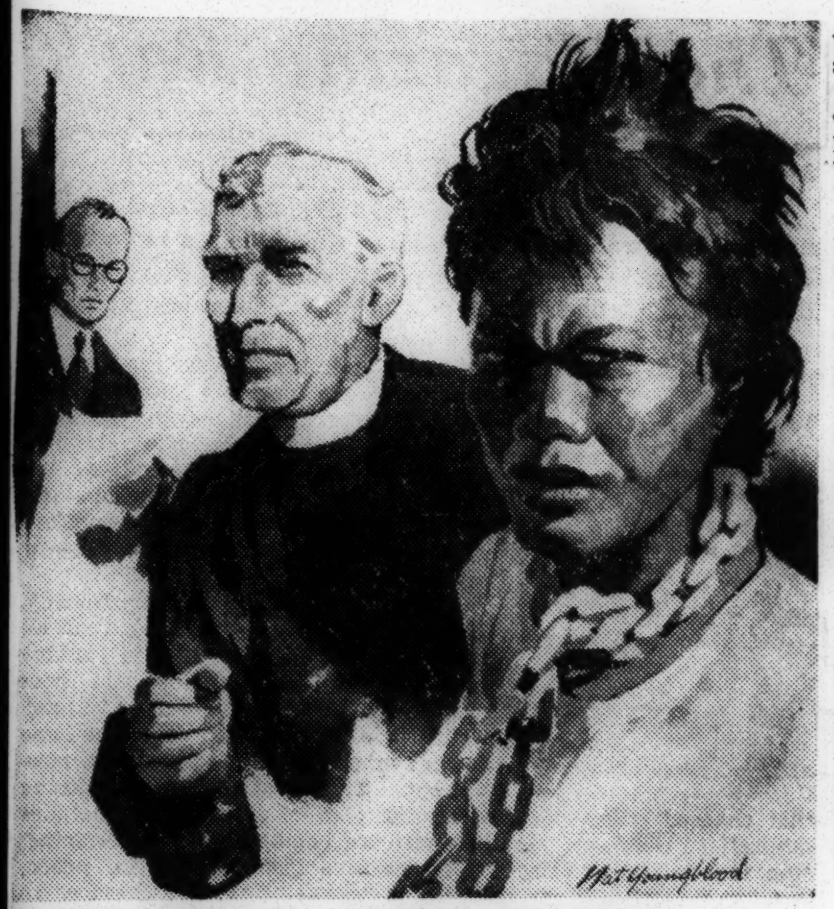
U. S. Tenth Corps Commander Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond expressed a certain amount of optimism about the northeast situation as he said of the Chinese foe:

"We are in a much better position to kill these birds than we have ever been before. The Tenth Corps is as well coordinated as it has ever been."

He made the statement as a news conference after a meeting at his headquarters of joy, Rear Adm. Arthur D. Struble, U. S. Seventh fleet commander; Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, amphibious commander of the Inchon landing, and Lt. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, commander of the fleet Marine forces of the Pacific.

Almond said that Shepherd will stay at Tenth Corps headquarters to "assist me." He added that the U. S. Army Seventh and Third divisions and the Republic of Korea Capitol Divisions have taken up positions around the Hamhung-Hungnam perimeter and said:

"We intend to operate offensively from this shorter line of supply."



Fulton Oursler's Modern Parables

A Story From Korea

Post Sun. 9-17-50

DEAR FRIENDS AND GENTLE HEARTS:

Just a few weeks before the trouble started below the 38th parallel, there came to me by chance a remarkable tale. The story had first been told by Doctor Cho to Doctor Bro in Korea, but those two rhyming names are of different hemispheres—Doctor Cho is a Korean scholar, and Dr. Albin Bro is an American clergyman.

I do not know the name of the little minister, but I wish I did, because in the history of men and their passions, his action is possibly unique. He was pastor of a box-like, unpainted church in the town of Soon Chen. There he had worked for many years, and even in the days of peace the Korean pastor often felt discouraged.

"What can be wrong?" he asked of his two young sons, who helped him in his work. "Why do so few come to church?"

"We must keep on praying and working," urged the younger.

"I think I know what is wrong," said his brother. "The Korean people don't believe our new gospel. They don't believe anybody can ever really forgive. We've just got to show them the way."

"May God show us the way," sighed the pastor.

AND HE WENT OFF to visit his friends, the lepers—6000 of them confined on an island colony nearby. Much of the little pastor's life had been devoted to helping those lepers. But this time, while he lingered on the island lazaretto, guerilla soldiers from the north swooped down on the town of Soon Chen, pillaging, robbing and spreading terror.

When the minister returned to his parsonage, it was to look upon the dead bodies of his two sons. They were his only ones, and they had given their lives in resisting the North Korean bandits.

That was a dazing blow to an aging man.

He sat as if in a stupor while the native police, who are excellent detectives, prattled in their native jargon of clews and trails—and vengeance. One day they came to the parsonage, dark eyes dancing with triumph, and news. They had caught the murderer of his two sons.

Nor did they exaggerate. When he had his day in court, the murderer made a complete confession of his bloody crime. The judge prepared to pronounce the death sentence when suddenly a voice was heard in the courtroom.

"I would like to speak, please!"

It was the little pastor who now stood before the judge; it was the father of the murder victims, himself so pale and trembling that a stranger might have thought he was the guilty one.

"Honorable Judge," he began, "I forgive this man who killed my two sons." He was speaking clearly and distinctly, because he wanted everyone in the crowd to hear him. "By sentencing the killer of my beloved ones to death, the law can do nothing to help my grief. Why kill him, then? Why not give him to me? Let me bring him into my family. He can take the place of one of those I have lost. If you will let me have him, I promise Almighty God to treat him as my own son."

THE SILENCE in the courtroom was like Judgment Day. Men could not believe their ears. But they saw the Korean pastor lay his hand firmly on the murderer's shoulder, and smile at him.

As the two men left the courtroom together, there were echoes in the father's heart of two well remembered voices, and they were speaking to him with a love that is stronger than time, or space or death:

"They don't believe anybody can ever really forgive. We've just got to show them the way."

Voices of his vanished sons, blessing him from afar, I do believe!

This is a true tale that has come from Doctor Cho to Doctor Bro; from Doctor Bro to his wife, and from that kind lady to you and to me. Such valor of the spirit cannot have been in vain. Perhaps even now its blessings are being felt in the faith that deepens between men and men as Koreans and Americans fight and die together.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

SOUTH KOREAN WAC'S

South Korean WAC's, trained and ready to join their menfolk in the battle against the Red invaders, display military precision as they parade through Pusan, main United Nations' port in Korea.

The nation today—

Why declare an emergency?

BY JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14— (AP) — This country has been in a continuous state of national emergency since 1939. But this week President Truman is expected to declare a state of national emergency.

This may sound confusing but isn't. The declaration won't affect the general public in such a wide sense as price and wage controls and rationing.

MARLOW

Under a law passed by Congress this Fall the president can order price and wage controls and rationing any time he thinks they are necessary. He doesn't have to declare an emergency to use them.

WHY THEN declare a national emergency at all since we are already living under an emergency declaration and have been since 1939? It may, of course, sharpen the public's realization of national danger.

But—it is only by declaring an emergency that the president can put into motion certain laws which he may think are necessary for this country's arms preparation but can not be used without the formal declaration of emergency.

GENERALLY — FOR the purposes of this story—it can be said Congress passes three kinds of laws:

1. Permanent laws. They're in effect in peace and war. They stay unchanged unless Congress itself changes them. Example: The Taft-Hartley labor law.

2. Emergency laws. They may have been passed years ago but Congress, because it thinks they would give the government too much power in ordinary times, has written into them a warning that they can't be used unless the president says there's a national emergency.

Example: During an emergency the president can restrict the manufacture and distribution of explosives.

3. Temporary, wartime laws. Congress passes them in wartime to fill some special needs. When the war is over, or Congress thinks they are no longer necessary, Congress repeals them.

EXAMPLE: The training course for Army officers at West Point ordinarily is four years. During World War II Congress made this three years. Later it made the course four years again.

Back in 1939, when Hitler was rampaging, President Roosevelt declared a limited national emergency. (He later called it an unlimited emergency.) This permitted him to bring into action laws which already were on the books but couldn't be used except in emergency.

So this country still remains in a condition of unlimited national emergency because neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Truman has ever ended it. And we're still technically at war, too, since the war has never formally been ended.

But in 1947, two years after the shooting stopped, Congress decided that:

1. Many of the temporary, wartime laws it passed after Pearl Harbor were no longer necessary. So it repealed a number of them although the war itself was not declared over.

2. Many of the emergency laws were no longer needed. So Congress declared the emergency was over—in so far as it applied to use of some of the emergency laws—while letting the emergency continue in so far as it applied to some other emergency laws.

THIS MEANT that the president no longer could use those emergency laws — for which Congress said the emergency was over—unless he again declared a national emergency.

So, if he declares a national emergency this week, the president will be doing what he thinks is necessary in order to use some laws which would have to lie dormant on the books without such a declaration.

There's a question in the minds of some Congress members — because the emergency declaration would give the government much wider powers than it has now—whether the emergency declaration is necessary at this time.

Wife Of Mayor Of Seoul Guest At Morehouse

ATLANTA, Ga.—The students of Morehouse College were visited by Mrs. Ki Poong Lee, wife of the major of Seol, Korea, who addressed them in Sale Hall Chapel last week.

The distinguished South Korean visitor is director of the literary department and professor of English literature at Ewha Women's University, located in Seol. She spoke to the men of Morehouse about the work of this school and about her country. On the latter subject, Mrs. Lee stated that the-much-talked-about 38th Parallel which divides South Korea from North Korea is an artificial, militarily imposed division which, since 1945, has established a cleavage between a once homogenous people who would like nothing better than peace and unity and who have the same language, customs and traditions.

Mrs. Lee explained that rival ideologies necessitated this arbitrary political division, and she attributed the regrettable situation to the Russians, who entered North Korea and there set up a Communist regime which caused thousands of North Koreans to see refuse in South Korea, where they greatly taxed the facilities of the schools and universities.

* * *

NO STRANGER to this country, Mrs. Lee was educated at Mt. Holyoke College, Scaritt and Peabody Colleges in Nashville, Tenn., from which latter institution she holds the master's degree.

Traveling with her is another of her countrymen, Mrs. Chung, principal of a public high school in Seoul.

South Korean Assembly Votes To Leave Seoul

Heeds Rhee, Reverses Vote Taken Earlier; Orderly Flight of Civilians Is On

By Ansel E. Talbert

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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SEOUL, Dec. 25.—The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea today voted to recess until sometime in mid-January and to reconvene at a location further south, removed from the area of active combat — probably Pusan. The vote was 95 to 5.

The National Assembly action followed repeated representations by President Syngman Rhee that all government officials not urgently required here in connection with defense of the South Korean capital should depart, together with women, children and aged persons. Last Friday the Assembly voted to disregard Mr. Rhee's request and remain in Seoul so long as the city is in United Nations hands.

Refugees continued to stream out of Seoul all day today in an orderly manner, many pulling their most valued belongings in carts and carrying children on their backs. Others moved out by road with their families in all manner of vehicles, including ancient auto buses, trucks and ox-carts.

Exodus of 500,000

More than 500,000 persons are believed to have departed thus far from Seoul. Train travel has accounted for a large part of the total. Those leaving have not seemed particularly distressed or dispirited, and no signs of panic were discernible to correspondents in tours of the city.

A large number of South Korean flags flying from the windows and fronts of private homes throughout the Seoul area were particularly noticeable today, and this seemed to indicate that the average citizen supports the Rhee government in its fight against Communist aggression and has not lost confidence in a U. N. victory.

Capture of the city by the Communists, of course, would subject all open supporters of the South Korean Republic to immediate arrest and probable execution.

President Rhee, in a special Christmas message to the Korean people, thanked them for their wholehearted support of the Army and police. He told them there is no doubt the United States will continue to support them "regardless of whatever action the Soviet Union or Red China may take."

300,000 Youths in Training

The Korean nation several times in its history has repulsed Chinese invasion, Mr. Rhee said, and the entire population should be determined to defeat the Communist Chinese forces in the present emergency. About 300,000 young South Koreans are in training as replacements and reserves, he disclosed.

Evidence that this program, which at a future date will absorb another 200,000 recruits, is in full swing continues to be seen on all sides. Today, column after column of recruits moved through Seoul at a dog-trot.

The war and the state of emergency here did not serve to push Christmas celebrations entirely in the background. For the last several days, Christmas carols have boomed out in many parts of the city through loud-speakers. Religious services of all denominations last night and today were well attended, both by Korean Christians and U. N. troops. Each U. N. soldier who wanted one received a small radio set as a Christmas gift from the Korean government.

'Wonder Drugs' Help Wounded

Army Experts Say Speedy Return Aids Morale

By FRANK CAREY

(Associated Press Science Reporter)

Washington, Sept. 16 — The chief of the Army's largest hospital says Korean battle casualties brought home so far look "a great deal better" than homecoming wounded of the last war partly, at least, because they have all been flown home.

By and large, wounds are much the same as those received in the European and Pacific conflicts, but the men are in much better physical and mental shape, says Maj. Gen. Paul H. Streit, commanding general of the Army Medical Center which includes Walter Reed hospital.

"There are various factors involved in bringing these men home in such wonderful condition," he said in an interview, and listed these:

1. Speedier first-aid on the battlefield—thanks to "better organization and more alert personnel."

2. A better supply of "wonder" drugs such as penicillin and greater skill in using them.

"We know a great deal more about preventing overwhelming infection than we did throughout the last war," Streit said.

"These wounds either don't get infected at all, or the infection is relatively mild. Thus, the men don't become gaunt and worn out. They remain in relatively fine condition, and that's the way we get them back here.

3. Greater skill in the use of whole blood and plasma in combating shock — an often-fatal result of wounds.

"We've learned the value of administering larger quantities of blood," said the general. "We've also learned how to administer blood faster into the arteries instead of into the veins."

4. Use of air transport exclusively, so far, in bringing casualties from Tokyo to this country.

The military air transport service (MATS) does the transport job. MATS also uses helicopters to carry certain casualties from front lines back to base areas in Korea. Transport from Korea to Japan is by either Air Force planes or naval ships.

Evacuated to this country are casualties not expected to return to duty in 120 days.

"There's a tremendous morale factor in bringing casualties back promptly to this country and to hospitals in areas near their homes," said General Streit.

"If a boy is lying in Tokyo, he won't heal so well as he would if he were in a hospital here in this country where his mother, friends and relatives can visit.

"And besides the psychological factor involved, this rapid transportation by air enables the patient to be brought quickly to places where we have the very best experts and where definitive treatment can be started right away."

In the last war, he said, air transport of casualties back to this country was "very limited" until the latter part of the war.

"And even then," he added, "only about one-third of the casualties brought back were transported by air."

Specialists on Job

General Streit said another factor that had benefitted early casualties of the Korean conflict was the availability, right from the start, of Army doctors trained in specialties.

Since the war the Army medical department has set up a system of "graduate training" of its own doctors — to keep them in step with the latest developments in all fields of medicine and surgery.

"Doctors who are over there in Korea and Japan," Streit said, "have been in these graduate programs, and they are wonderfully trained in the latest things in orthopedics (bone and joint specialties), general surgery, medicine and public health.

"We never had a good training program of that kind until after World War II."

The general said, however, that the Army would need help later from doctors outside the service.

Marine Loss Bigger Than Tarawa Toll

Reds Lose 18,000 To 24,000 Troops

Americans' Spirits Rise After 'Advance to Rear'; Men Talk About Home

By Marguerite Higgins

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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WITH THE U. S. 1ST MARINE DIVISION, Korea, Dec. 10. — Elated United States Marines early this morning broke out of fourteen days of enemy encirclement, and late tonight the bulk of the Marines' 1st Division was in the Hamhung area enjoying warmth, hot food and sleep, free of the sound of guns.

It was the beginning of the end of the first major withdrawal in Marine Corps history. The breakout today also included elements of the Army's 7th Infantry Division and some British commandos.

[The American force fighting its way from Koto to Hamhung consisted of 25,000 Marines and soldiers, and casualties were heavy on both sides, The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Tokyo. An estimated three Chinese divisions—18,000 to 24,000 men—thus far have been destroyed, the dispatch said. The total Red force was estimated at 85,000 to 120,000 men. Marine losses were said to exceed those at Tarawa, in November, 1943, in one of the costliest Marine actions of World War II. At Tarawa the Marines lost 961 killed in action or who died of wounds and 2,035 wounded.]

Men's Spirits High

The Marines came out of their ordeal in the freezing wastelands of the Changjin Reservoir plateau as well organized units, even though some units were only remnants of what they had been. The spirits of the men were high, and their assault backward to the sea had the precision which characterizes their offensives.

"It was no retreat," said Col. Raymond L. Murray, of the 5th Marine Regiment. "It was an advance to the rear."

Rear-guard elements of the Marines are still in the plateau town of Koto. But, despite harassing Chinese attacks, Marine officers were hopeful tonight that all Marines would by late tomorrow be out of the trap that held them for so long.

It turned out to be a fight all the way. But the last lap down the precipitous mountain road winding off the plateau was "comparatively no strain," according to Maj. W. Sawyer, of Toledo, Ohio, of the 7th Marine Regiment, who led the advance guard.

Take 100 Chinese Captives

At 2:30 a. m. today, Maj. Sawyer's advance party reached the foot of the mountain, where they made contact with the Army's "Task Force Dog," which is guarding the escape road. Earlier, units of the 1st Marine regiment had fought their way north, seizing high ground overlooking the road. Their patrols linked up with the other Marines "advancing to the rear."

To the amazement of the Marines, they took more than 100 Chinese prisoners on their way down the mountain.

"At dawn little knots of them popped out of their holes and came toward our convoy, handing us their guns," Maj. Sawyer said. "In a way it seemed almost as queer as if, for instance, Japanese had started surrendering to us on Corregidor."

The Chinese prisoners were miserable, shivering wrecks of human beings. This correspondent saw two shoeless prisoners whose feet were frozen solid as marble, and most had blackened hands numb with frostbite.

Engineers Kept Busy

The Chinese used mortars, sniper fire and a few automatic weapons to attack the bumper-to-bumper Marine convoy slipping and sliding down icy mountain roads.

At about midnight, engineers frantically working on a crater had just finished smoothing it over when there were explosions which made two more holes in the road just ahead. This meant that Marines draped over everything from guns and tractors to the radiators of jeeps were delayed additional hours in the below-freezing temperature, which was accentuated by bitter winds howling through the mountain pass.

Traveling at about three miles an hour, with frequent pauses, the lead vehicles took about fourteen hours to travel the ten miles between Koto on the plateau and Chinhung, gateway to the coastal plain.

At dawn, when the lead elements started moving on to Hamhung, the Marines were so frozen and exhausted that they scarcely had energy to take in the fact that they were safe at last.

"Wave and look happy!" newsreel cameramen shouted. The Marines merely waved.

But by noon, when winter's sunlight had thawed the air, infantrymen coming down the mountain started to relax. I walked several miles up to meet them. I found Marines who three days ago had been asking me, "Do you think we'll ever get out of this?" proclaiming loudly that they had known all the time that they would come out all right.

Lt. John Theros, of Oakland, Calif., forward air controller with the 2d Battalion of the 7th Marines, who gave me a ride back from the front, said, "I knew the guys were relaxing when they started taking out pictures of their families and talking and kidding about getting home again.

"We have lost an awful lot of friends up on that plateau," Lt. Theros said, "but even so you can't help but be excited at being safe yourself. We've really got it made now. You can close your eyes and not dread that some one will bust in on you when you're asleep. You can stop staring."

Lt. Theros, like the rest of the Marines, was terribly sensitive over the fact that they were going backward instead of forward.

"Every one was certainly prepared to accept death if it was necessary to do a job," he said. "But it was just so impossible. There were so many of them. It was one company sometimes against 1,000. And, even so, we slaughtered them.

"There were very few Marines

who weren't candidates for Purple Hearts, and those who weren't just missed it by a whistle. I've had bullets through my pants legs and canteen. Guys like Capt. Hull (a company commander) went off fighting with three wounds in them. . . . They say that comrades in battle are even closer than brothers. Almost everybody was a hero up there. It's just that some guys are asked what they did and tell about it, and others don't talk so good."

At 10th Corps headquarters, a spokesman said today that the Marine breakout "ends the critical period" for the Marines.

Rescuers' Casualties 60%

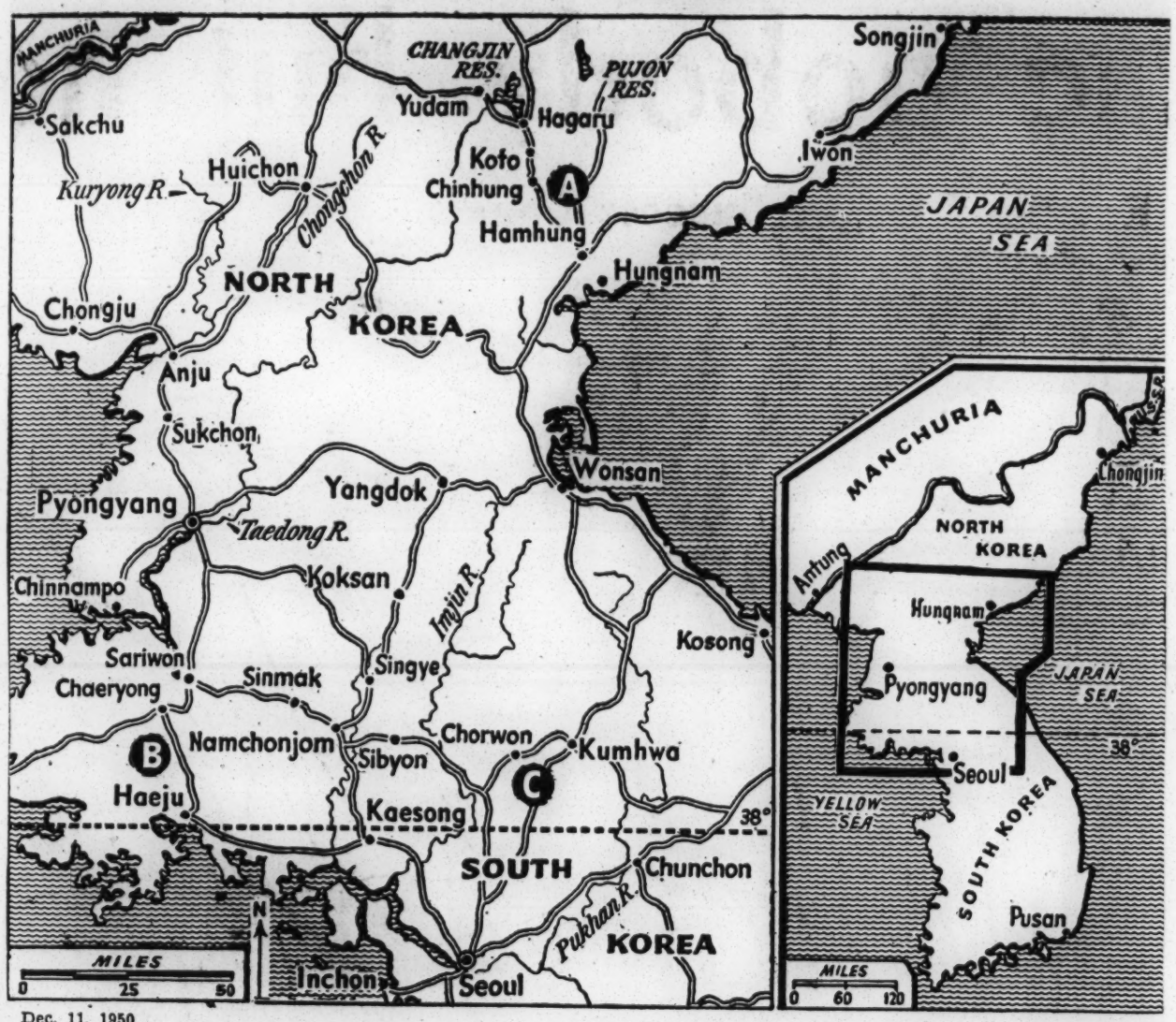
HUNGNAM, Korea, Dec. 10 (UP) -- The 1st Marine Engineer Battalion suffered casualties of 60 per cent in paving the way for the Marine escape from a Communist trap in Northeast Korea, battalion officers estimated today.

"I'm surprised our casualties were not heavier than they were," said Lt. Col. John H. Partridge, of Philadelphia, commander of the battalion. "Our men have been working under fire since Dec. 1, and on the way down they worked sometimes out in front of our lines."

6,000 G. I.s Still in Trap

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 11 (AP).—Still menaced by Chinese Communist encirclement today was the United States 17th Regimental Combat Team. For security reasons, headquarters did not report the movement of this only American outfit to reach the Manchurian border at Hyesanjin. Its retreat route stretched more than 100 miles through enemy-dominated territory.

The War in Korea



Dec. 11, 1950

Jack Luboff

The bulk of the 1st Marine Division broke out of the Communist trap and reached the Hamhung-Hungnam area (A). Elements of the American 7th Division and some British commandos were in the breakout force. Rear-guard units of the Marines are still in Koto. In the northwest (B), United Nations forces were withdrawing below the 38th Parallel. An enemy formation of from 2,000 to 3,000 men was reported moving east from Haeju, just north of the parallel. Red guerrillas were said to be operating south of Chorwon (C). Two South Korean divisions were reported to have clashed with the irregulars in this area.

REDS LOSE MOVE IN UN TO STYMIE KOREA PEACE AIM

Shouting, Table-Pounding Chaos Mark Session

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
(The Associated Press)

Lake Success, Sept. 30 — The UN political committee shoved Korean peace and unity plans ahead of all other business Saturday. It overrode, 46 to 0, a Russian bloc filibuster which threw the committee into a shouting, table-pounding chaos ended only by an unprecedented five-minute adjournment.

The Soviet delegate, Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, then touched off another wrangle by proposing that the powerful committee, which will write the decision of the fifth General Assembly on the Korean situation, invite the North Koreans to be heard.

Warren R. Austin, United States, opposed this move, saying it would be absurd to hear on an equal basis with the UN-backed Republic of Korea those "aggressors" who have "war guilt on their brows."

Austin appealed to the committee not to be bothered by the "diversionary tactics" of people who have not helped the UN in the Korean war but actually have aided and abetted the aggressors. Austin did not name names but Vishinsky looked sharply at him when he spoke of those who helped the aggressors.

Session Shows Results

In brief, aside from the table-pounding, the morning session produced the following results:

1. The committee decided 46 to 0, with no abstentions, to begin work immediately on the Korean problem. In spite of that, it was another hour after the vote before the delegates actually began talking about Korea. Before the delegates is a resolution by eight sponsors charting steps for the UN to rebuild peace in a unified Korea.

2. The committee failed to act on a proposal by the Soviet Union to ask Assembly President Nasrollah Entezam, of Iran, to intervene with the Greek government on behalf of 19 trade union leaders condemned to death in Greece.

Hector David Castro of El Salvador, whose government is a member of the UN Korean commission now at the scene of the fighting, backed Austin with the comment that the aggressors could be heard when they "appear with the white flag and asked to be heard by the UN commander."

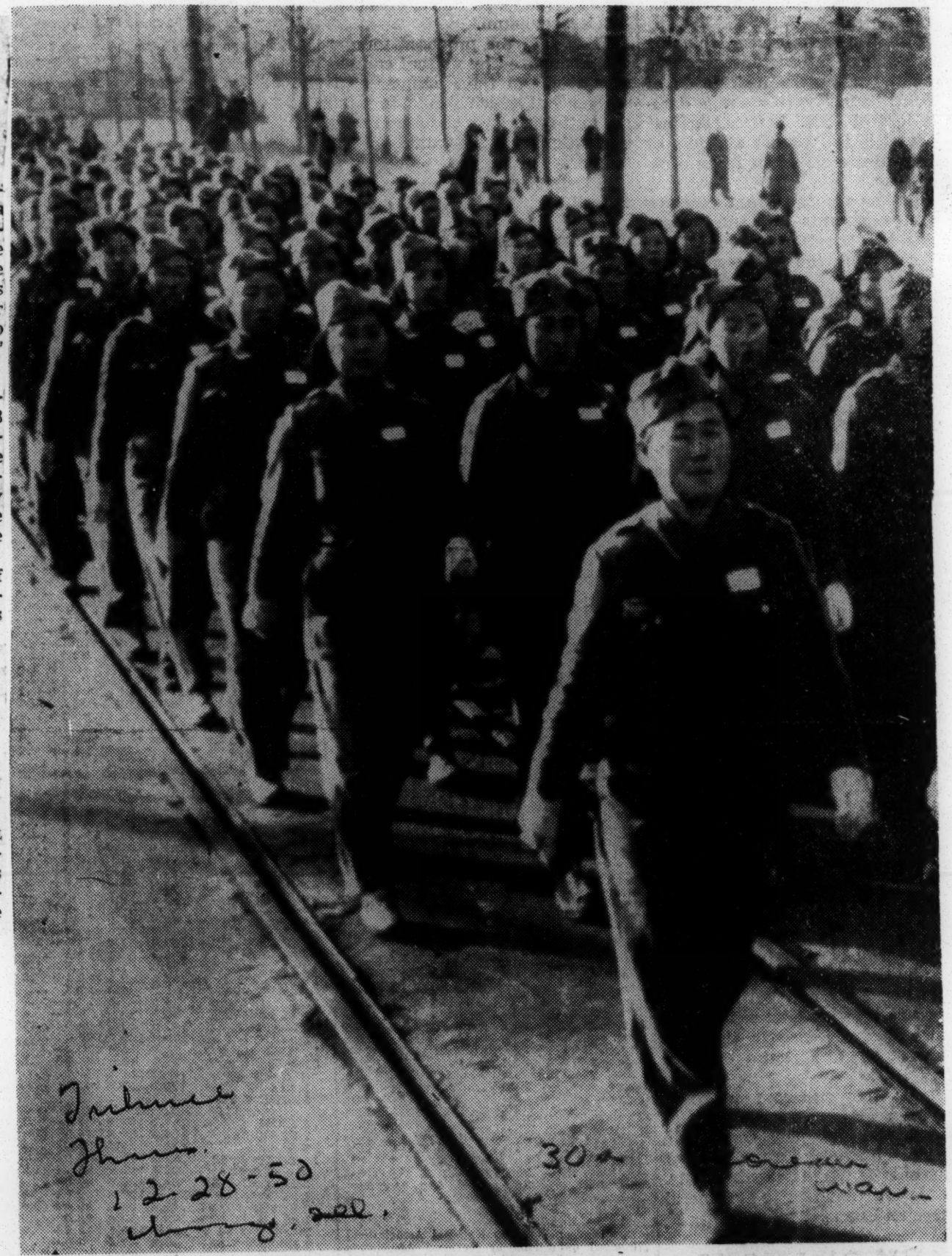
Romulo Makes Plea

The committee stopped its tumultuous morning session at 1:23 p. m. (EST), with Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines pleading with the delegates to resume work promptly at 3 p. m. on what he called the most urgent issue now before the UN.

The play-by-play account of one of the most boisterous sessions ever witnessed in UN halls is roughly as follows:

Vishinsky opened the session by offering his resolution on the Greek trade union leaders. Jean Politis of Greece interrupted with a request to be heard but the chairman, Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez of Colombia, allowed Vishinsky to continue.

Romulo proposed formally that the committee give Korea top priority, even before the delegates agree on the order of the worksheet, which usually comes before any business is done.



[Acme Telephone: From British Commonwealth Overseas Forces]

Members of the South Korean Women's army marching thru streets of Seoul. Their uniforms are similar to those issued to American WACs.

[Acme Telephoto]

Long lines of Korean civilians, their possessions piled high on carts, pushing southward from Seoul, their capital city, in face of Chinese Red threats. It was estimated that half the city had fled south by yesterday.

UN Forces Quit Kaesong Without Single Casualty

Joseph Unmacht
Tues. 12-26-50

SEOUL, —(Tuesday)—(I N S)— United Nations forces, massed in South Korea after the epic withdrawal of the entire 105,000 man UN army from the Hungnam Beach head, braced Monday against an expected all out onslaught of more than a half million Chinese and North Korean Reds.

Attandy Ga.

Kaesong, first South Korean town to fall to the invaders at the start of the Korean war six months ago, was retaken Christmas Day by Communist forces spearheaded by Chinese troops. Other communist units lunged over the 38th parallel at points both northwest and northeast of the republic of Korea capital of Seoul.

The defending UN divisions, bolstered by heartening news of the successful, massive 10th corps withdrawal of an entire army with weapons intact before a vastly outnumbering enemy force, struck back at enemy probing actions. Red patrols were placed as far as 16 miles below the border.

Limited enemy assaults were launched along most of the U. S. Eighth army line just below the artificial boundary of Korea but in the Chunchon area, South Korean army sources reported a baffling North Korea withdrawal.

These sources said that an enemy estimated at two North Korean divisions voluntarily withdrew north of the parallel from positions 12 miles below. No heavy fighting was indicated by the report. Chunchon is 45 miles Northeast of Seoul.

Withdrawal of the 10th corps to positions that will aid the defense of South Korea was disclosed as completed at mid afternoon Sunday Christmas Eve. Not only was the entire fighting force and its equipment removed, but 100,000 refugees were also evacuated by sea.

International News Service War correspondent Irwin Tress reported shortly after Monday midnight from one of the last ships to leave the Northeast Korean Beachhead:

"So successful was the operation that it was actually completed one day ahead of schedule."

The evacuation was described as an "Inchon in reverse," and vice Adm. Charles T. Joy, commander of the U. S. Naval Forces, declared in Tokyo:

"For the first time in history an entire army, with all of its supplies and equipment, has been successfully redeveloped by sea in the face of enemy pressure."

He said there was not a single casualty to our "ground forces within the perimeter" Sunday in the closing phase of the giant withdrawal.

The 16 inch guns of the battleship Missouri and smaller guns of the cruisers and destroyers concentrated off shore combined with the assaults of waves of planes from navy carriers to cloak the diminishing Beachhead with a curtain of fire.

Last to leave the allied foothold in North Korea was a navy demolition team, which destroyed every installation of possible value to the enemy.

A 120,000 man red army tried vainly to close in on the Beachhead but the withdrawal by Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond's 10th corps was so perfectly planned that the entire army was preserved to fight another day.

The troops moved by sea to the South Korean ports of Pusan and Pohang along with 350,000 tons of material and 17,500 trucks.

Rear Adm. John H. Doyle, who commanded the Hungnam evacuation Armada, said the maneuver was simply "putting the reverse english" on amphibious techniques which led to the liberation of Seoul through the Inchon landings Sept. 15.

He said the 10th corps left Hungnam without being thrown into the sea in a move unprecedented because it proved that the navy's surface and air might "can re deploy an army by sea from a contested area wth as little loss as we can in landing one."

He added:

"While we were wihtdrawing we were actually hurting the enemy so much he could not hamper the withdrawal movement.

"Our ground artillery, naval air and gunfire kept the enemy so dispersed that he could not use his mass tactics to cause a rout. Even on the final day when our forces were outnumbered about 30 to 1 the enemy never penerated closer than 3,000 yards to the beaches edge."

UN Unit Approves Parallel Crossing

Constitution Thurs. 10-5-50 Atlanta Ga

Final Okay Regarded Certain To Give MacArthur Authority

By A. M. ROSENTHAL
Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 4—United Nations delegates cast a thumping 41-to-5 vote Wednesday night in favor of an eight-power resolution on Korea carrying indirect but clear authorization for Gen. MacArthur to move across the 38th Parallel.

The ballot came in the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee. The resolution will be put before the Assembly Friday for ratification but the one-sided committee approval was a plain sign it would go through easily.

It took just four working days for the 60-nation committee to debate the Korean war, discuss resolutions and pass to a vote—something of a speed record for important controversies. Most delegations were agreed even before Wednesday night that Gen. MacArthur already had the right to order the parallel crossed, but diplomats of every political shade were aware of the morale importance of a tacit assembly approval.

The last couple of hours of committee debate were crammed with paragraph by paragraph voting on resolutions presented by the majority and the Soviet minority. Once the eight-power resolution was approved, the committee went on to roll over three Soviet motions on Korea.

By a 46-to-5 vote with eight abstentions, the committee defeated the major Soviet move calling for a cease fire in Korea, immediate withdrawal of foreign United Nations troops and then elections organized by North and South. From there, the committee voted 51 to 5 with three abstentions against a Russian resolution condemning United States bombings in Korea. And then it went on to kill a Soviet motion denouncing the present United Nations Korean commission as illegal and abolishing it.

Before the balloting, the Indian delegation, which has taken a stand against crossing the parallel, asked for a subcommittee to be appointed to try to reach common ground between West and East. The Soviet Union supported the move, but it was defeated, 32 to 24, with three abstentions after Warren R. Austin warned that lives hung in the balance and that delay would just encourage the North Koreans to try to hold out.

The victorious eight-power resolution was sponsored by Britain, Australia, the Philippines, Brazil, Pakistan, The Netherlands, Norway and Cuba and was supported strongly by the United States as the only way to end the war and bring unity to Korea. In addition to tacitly authorizing the crossing of the parallel and occupation of the country by the United Nations for no longer than necessary, the resolution would create a new seven-nation commission to help Korea set up a unified government after the war.

The new commission's job would be to help bring about a unified and free Korea and that means supervising elections.

A second job handed the commission is rehabilitation of postwar Korea.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union agreed on one point: The two opposing resolutions were fundamentally different.

The adopted resolution continues and reaffirms the basic United Nations position that the world organization committed itself in Korea to defend the Republic of Korea against aggression from the north.

In the two most controversial provisions, the resolution recommends that "all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea" and that United Nations forces should not remain in any part of the country otherwise than needed to achieve the organization's objectives of Korean peace and unity.

Those were the two provisions designed to carry the Assembly's implicit approval for Gen. MacArthur to order the parallel crossed and any part of the country occupied temporarily.

U. N. Unit Unified Korea

Post-Herald 10-5-50

Right To Cross Border Provided In Blueprint Sent Assembly

BY RICHARD WITKIN
United Press Staff Writer

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 4—The Top United Nations political committee today overwhelmingly approved a Western blueprint for Korea's future that would recognize the right of U. N. troops to roll across the 38th Parallel.

The vote was 47 in favor, five Soviet bloc states against a seven abstentions.

This was far more than the two-thirds majority needed for final General Assembly approval of its political committee's preliminary action.

There has been considerable opinion among U. N. observers that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's unified command has been waiting for passage of this eight-nation plan before ordering U. N. forces to plunge in force into North Korea.

Assembly To Meet

The full Assembly will meet tomorrow or Friday to give final approval to the Korean program. The plan calls for U. N. supervision of postwar elections for the government of a free and unified Korea.

After adopting the eight-nation majority proposal the 60-nation committee began paragraph-by-paragraph vote on the Soviet bloc's rival peace plan. It would call for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of foreign troops as a prelude to nationwide elections.

The majority plan was sent to the full Assembly after India tried in vain to have the committee create a sub-group and give it until Friday to seek a compromise between the rival East and West formulas.

The Indian middle-road proposal was defeated 32-24 with three abstentions.

India Abstains

As a result, the Indian delegation—which has been playing an important middle-road role in the Korean crisis — abstained in the vote on the majority plan. It objected particularly to tacit authorization of crossing the parallel. Others who abstained were: Yugoslavia, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

The approved eight-nation resolution was originally circulated by Britain and then sponsored also by Australia, Brazil, Cuba, The Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, and the Philippines. It was strongly backed by the United States.

The plan would:

1. Give tacit approval of a U. N. move in force into North Korea "to endorse conditions of stability throughout Korea."

2. Provide for U. N.-supervised elections "for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea."

3. Instruct MacArthur's U. N. forces not to remain "in any part of Korea" except where necessary to carry out other parts of the blueprint for Korea.

Measures Recommended

4. Recommend that "all necessary measures be taken to accomplish the economic rehabilitation of Korea."

5. Scrap the present U. N. Korean Commission in favor of a strengthened group that would have the job supervising elections and aiding economic rehabilitation. Six of the seven members were picked immediately: Australia, Chile, The Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Turkey. The provision for picking the seventh later obviously was inserted in hopes of persuading India, a member of the current commission, to stay on the job. The Indian delegation has not yet received instructions on this point. But Premier Pandit Nehru's strong objections to crossing the 38th Parallel at this point dimmed hopes they would accept.

L. & N. C. INST. COLLEGE

Allied Planes Blast Red Columns Fleeing North From Capital

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 19.—United Nations' planes operated over far-flung fronts today, supporting separate Allied drives into Pyongyang and north of Hamhung.

They were the first to report the entry of U. N. troops into Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

Maj. Thomas Plourde, Auburn, Me., said all the pilots reported progress by United Nations forces. Plourde is ground liaison officer of the joint operational center here.

Flight of the North Koreans out of the city and to the north was described by Capt. Frank Merritt of Fort Lee, N. J., and his observer, Lt. William Travis, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Capt. Merritt said he spotted two Red ammunition trains.

Australians Bomb Trains.

"One was moving due north between Pyongyang and Sunchon. We called in two Australian fighters from the 77th British Squadron. They hit the cars with napalm jellied fire bombs and explosions continued for an hour.

"They poured rockets into the locomotive and steam blew upward 1,000 feet.

"Along the same line, we found a second train entering a tunnel and called in jets from the 49th Fighter Group. They blew up the locomotive with rockets and strafed the cars which burst into flames."

Capt. Merritt said the fleeing Reds were jamming the two major roads out of Pyongyang. He said, "The carts are bumper to bumper to bumper, or would be if they had bumpers."

Planes Clear Roadblock.

Second Lt. James R. Topping of Lawrence, Kans., and Lt. Bertram van Engel, Milwaukee, his observer, said they called Australian fighter planes which cleared a roadblock near Chunghwa. Lt. Topping said the Aussie pilots lashed the Reds with rockets and .50 caliber fire.

Second Lt. James L. Rice of Decatur, Ind., reported the advance of the 8th ROK Division past Yangdok, some 60 miles east of Pyongyang.

Lt. Rice said F-80 jet fighters of the United States 49th Fighter Group sprayed enemy soldiers west of Yangdok, routing them from huts in villages.

He said four F-51 Mustangs of the 35th Fighter Group hit at scattered Red troops in the same area. Lt. Rice's observer, 2d Lt. Billy G. Maples, Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied him.

Another pilot said the United States 24th Division was halted at the mouth of a narrow bay south of the west coast port of Chinnampo.

On the east coast, fighter pilots supported advancing ROK troops. They said the South Koreans had pushed 15 miles north of Hamhung, while one column had moved 8 miles northwest of the city.

U. N. Speeding Action On Korea After Tacit OK on Crossing 38th

American-Backed Plan For Country's Future Approved, 47 to 5

By the Associated Press

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 5.—The United Nations moved full steam ahead today to put into effect an American-backed plan for the future of war-torn Korea.

The plan, which grants tacit permission for U. N. forces to cross the 38th Parallel, won 47-to-5 approval in the 60-nation Political Committee last night. There were seven abstentions. Only the Soviet bloc—which supported a rival resolution—voted against the proposal.

Supporters of the proposal shrugged off fears that the Chinese Communists may intervene in the Korean war because U. N. military occupation of North Korea will be necessary to enforce its decisions.

Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference that any group looking to the world for recognition and for admission to the U. N. would hesitate to challenge U. N. principles. Communist China is fighting for the U. N. seat now held by Nationalist China.

Plan Has 4 Main Aims.

The peace plan—sponsored by Britain, Australia, Brazil, Cuba, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan and the Philippines—has four main aims. They are:

1. Action—including holding of elections under auspices of the U. N.—for establishing a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

2. U. N. forces should not remain in any part of Korea longer than necessary to achieve this united government. This was taken to mean that those forces could pursue North Korean aggressors anywhere in the country north or south of the 38th Parallel.

3. Economic rehabilitation of Korea. Supporting delegations hope Korea will be a "pilot project" to show what the U. N. can do in this line.

4. A new U. N. commission of seven members to see that the plan's provisions are carried out.

Six Members Already Named.

Six members of this watchdog committee already have been named. The seventh place has been left open in the hope that India will accept it.

India, considered here to be the most influential of the Asian states, had maintained a middle course on the rival plans for Korea. Her representative, Sir Benegal N. Rau, introduced a proposal yesterday to set up a subcommittee to compromise the eight-nation and Soviet plans on Korea.

This was defeated, but many delegations hoped that India would accept the majority will and consent to lend her prestige to the commission. The other members are Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and Turkey.

The Soviet plan, defeated 46 to 5 with eight abstentions, was superficially similar to the majority proposal but was attacked by French Delegate Jean Chauvel as placing North and South Korea on an equal footing and attempting to ignore North Korean aggression "and thereby escape its consequences.'

Called for Cease-Fire.

Therefore, he said, the resolution was "worthless" and impractical. He said the Indian compromise attempt also was impossible because it sought "to combine the practical with the impractical."

The Soviet plan called for a cease-fire, which North Korean refused to obey when issued by the Security Council June 25, and withdrawal of foreign troops before taking up the question of the future of Korea.

The Political Committee also rejected two other Soviet resolutions. They would have called on the United States Air Force to cease activity in Korea and would have disbanded the present U. N. Korean commission.

The committee then voted to take up on Monday a plan submitted by Mr. Acheson which Republican adviser, John Foster Dulles, said was the "logical sequence" following discussion of Korea.

It would keep the General Assembly on 24-hour alert to meet whenever the Security Council failed to act concerning a threat to the peace. It would also request member nations to earmark part of their armed services for U. N. duty.

The aim is to provide a force ready to meet future aggression immediately and to prevent Russia from hamstringing anti-aggressive action through use of the veto in the Security Council.

Beyond the 38th Parallel

With the recapture of Seoul, South Korea's capital, by United Nations forces — largely American—the first phase of the Korean crisis appears to be nearing its end.

The United Nations will have accomplished their initial purpose when the Red invaders are driven back across the 38th Parallel. And that, happily, now seems likely to become largely a mopping-up operation.

But a decision must be made, and soon, whether the U. N. forces are to cross the line now dividing the country into North and South, as the next step toward establishing a reunited Korea.

It is a highly desirable objective. But this decision is one that must be made by the United Nations, not by the United States.

The problem should be approached with full understanding that Red resistance may stiffen, once the Korean Communists are back on their own territory, and that more bitter, costly fighting may be necessary before they are subdued.

Should Russia move her armies back into North Korea, early reunion of the country's two sections would become impractical. The nations opposing Communist aggression do not have existing military strength to match the divisions Russia and her ally, Communist China, could bring against them.

And even if the Russians do not intervene, and the U. N. forces succeed in liberating all of Korea from Moscow domination, the task of restoring political stability and alleviating the economic suffering caused by the war is likely to be as onerous, if not as hazardous, as the war itself.

These burdens and responsibilities should be assumed by the United Nations as a group, operating through a commission predominantly Asian in its membership.

Beyond the financial contributions which inevitably would be expected from the United States, this country should avoid any major role in the undertaking.

American forces should be relieved of the necessity of policing Korea at the earliest practical moment.

That is essential to counter and disprove the Communist propaganda charges that the United States has imperialistic designs on Korea and other Asiatic countries. And the reconciliation of political differences between North and South Korea is not an undertaking in which Americans could hope to distinguish themselves.

GAIN 6 MILES; LAST GI SAILS FROM HUNGNAM

Tribune
Tues. 12-26-50

'Walked, Not Ran,' Says Admiral

TOKYO, Dec. 25 [(AP)]—The entire defense against the Red aggressors shifted south of Korea's 38th parallel today with completion of the epic seaborne withdrawal of 105,000 troops from the Hungnam beachhead.

The first of the American, South Korean, and some British troops of the 10th corps already were in positions around Pusan and Pohang, in southeast Korea. Their last man and last gun, plus 100,000 North Korean civilians and 17,500 vehicles, sailed from demolished Hungnam on Christmas eve.

Hailed as one of the most remarkable accomplishments of modern warfare, it was announced six months to the day after the soviet-trained North Korean army invaded South Korea.

21 Miles from Seoul

The North Korean invaders were smashed back and scattered, and one month ago the 10th corps troops stood on Korea's northern border facing Red Manchuria. Today, however, no American or South Korean forces remain north of the 38th parallel.

The Red invaders have edged within 21 miles of Seoul, the southern capital, in the preliminaries of an offensive. They threatened to launch it on Christmas day, but it failed to come.

This represented a gain of six miles in a single day, as the Reds were reported 27 miles away yesterday.

The 10th corps withdrawal was made in 14 fighting, freezing days and nights. For two solid weeks the thrusting Reds were held at bay by naval guns, planes, artillery, and troops while 109 naval vessels completed the orderly retirement.

Move Out Five Divisions

Commanders were jubilant at extricating five combat invasions, the 1st marine division, the 3d and 7th, and the south Korean 3d and Capital divisions from northeast Korea against overwhelming numbers of communist troops. But the optimism was tempered by the menac of an impending offensive in the west.

For four days American forces have been in contact with Chinese troops around the 38th parallel. Until 8 p. m. Monday the battleline was quiet except for patrol action. Patrols killed 41 Chinese and captured nine.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced that hostile units of undisclosed size reconnoitered the Sinsan area, 21 miles north of Seoul. Other Red units were poised from 28 to 32 miles northwest and northeast of Seoul.

Reds in Many Places

South Korean army headquarters said Chinese Reds appeared in many places along the parallel from the west coast to within 40 miles of the east coast, a distance of 120 miles.

At Seoul the South Korean nationtional assembly decided to adjourn its plans to reconvene next month probably in Pusan. President Syngman Rhee sadly called upon his government to evacuate the capital.

In addition to the Red units at Sinsan, MacArthur's Monday war summary pinpointed 1,500 Reds in prepared positions at Kapyong, 32 miles northeast of the capital. An attack on Chunchon, 45 miles northeast of Seoul, was halted.

South Koreans and Chinese battled over possession of a hill in the Sanggorangpo area 28 miles north of Seoul. The Red withdrew, then later re-took the lost ground with a force in battalion strength. Other Red units were reported at Kaesong, Yongchon, and Hwachon, all hubs on roads leading to Seoul.

"Walked, Not Ran"

The last man and last vehicle safely quit the Hungham beachhead at 2:36 p. m. Sunday. The withdrawal has been under a close censorship cloak.

Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, commander of naval forces in the far east, said, "the only thing we left behind was the enemy." On the last day, when final rear guard units "walked, not ran, to the nearest exit" under a curtain of rocket fire from covering ships, not one casualty was suffered, Joy said.

The evacuation was completed one day ahead of schedule by ships under the command of Rear Adm. James H. Doyle.

"No one will ever say we were pushed off this beach," Adm. Joy said. "They never laid a glove on us. Naval air and surface power saw to that."

"Frogmen" Last to Leave

The last to leave were "frogmen," the underwater demolition teams which wrecked buoys and marking places and left Hungham unfit for navigation. The port's loading facilities were smashed when four giant cranes were destroyed. They had helped lift 17,500 vehicles and 350,000 tons of supplies aboard American, British, Canadian, and Norwegian evacuation ships.

Day and night, under the menacing pressure of 100,000 Chinese and at least 30,000 Korean Reds, the work of stripping Hungnam base had gone on.

A single Red platoon [possibly 50 men] tried to hit the beachhead defense Sunday, but was repelled.

12-26-50

Amogn the first to leave Hungnam was the 1st marine division, veterans of the costly retreat from Changjin reservoir. The marines' commanding general, Maj. Gen. Oliver Prince Smith, said his men were "surprisignly fit" and added: "But they're still mad. They don't like being pushed around."

Started Dec. 11

The great parade of men, vehicles, jeeps, trucks, tanks, began when the marines started embarking on Dec. 11. At the end of the week, the firsct elements of the 7th division were taken aboard ships. South Korean troops were seaborne earlier.

The 3d division remained on the beachhead as the rear guard. Military evacuees were mingled with Korean refugees.

Koreans "Sink" an LST

So many Korean men, women, and children climbed aboard one LST that it settled onto the muddy harbor bottom. Some of the load had to be cleared off to move it.

A correspondent reported that "engineers crumbled bridges, wrecked trains, and torched buildings with each successive withdrawal to a new line. Most of the North Koreans' shabby frame houses were left intact, but behind the withdrawing forces was a military waste land.

"Toward the end artillery in some cases was wheel to wheel behind the contracting perimeter. Tanks sat in rows and gave gun support.

Thunderous Bombardment

"Flak wagons [anti-aircraft guns] were placed on hilltop positions around Hungnam to throw a line of fire on the Reds. Allied planes gave the beachhead constant cover. You could feel the fear that the Chinese might break thru and the fear that if that happened panic would develop and the beach become a madhouse."

The armada offshore included the battleship Missouri, with her 16 inch guns, the heavy cruisers St. Paul and Rochester, eight destroyers and seven fleet carriers. The task force was as large as many during World War II.

A thunderous bombardment by naval guns, field artillery, and carrier planes shielded the withdrawal. The key to the operation was a combination of naval mobility, air power and firepower that sealed off the entire beachhead from a major attack.

Reds Couldn't Attack

Adm. Joy said the barrage was so accurate and heavy that the communists were naver able to launch an attack. The admiral said it was the most perfect withdrawal in history.

"Hungnam was Inchon in reverse from a navy point of view," he said. "While we never had to do it before, we proved that when all elements of naval, air and surface power are brought to bear we can redeploy an army by sea from a contested area with as little loss as we can in landing one. It was a simple matter of putting reverse English on amphibious doctrines developed during World War II."

The selection of civilians taken out by the navy was determined by the 10th corps, Joy said. From the time the 10th corps commander, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, went aboard a naval vessel, the redeployment became strictly a navy affair. One hundred nine navy vessels, none smaller than an LST [landing ship tank] were involved.

Marine Maj. William A. Wood of Corpus Christi, Tex., said he flew over the beachhead area during the final withdrawal hours Sunday. He said he had seen no greater display of concentrated, accurate firepower at Iwo Jima in World War II.

Readiness Is Keyword of Transportation Battalion Alerted for Dutv

Alerted Sunday at 2 p.m. for active duty on Aug. 19, men of the 231st Tn. Tk. Bn., are readying for the 20-day deadline. Lt. Lorenzo (Bus) Felder, 1537 Lanvale St., checks outfit's carbines with Sgt. Claude Patterson, 1709 N. Caroline St. and Sgt. Robwood J. Vaughn, all of Baltimore.
These sergeants will help train men enlisted in State-wide drive, now under way, to bring battalion to its wartime strength of 127 men per company. Men will be trained at Richmond Market Armory. From left are M/Sgt. Herbert N. Stevens, 1st Sgt. Clinton Nichols Sr., M/Sgts. Jesse Peaker and Joseph Conklin, all of Baltimore.

More Troops Set for Korea

Ft. Benning Infantry, Bragg Sky Men Named

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—More colored troops are being readied to participate in the war in Korea, it was learned Thursday.

They are the Third Battalion of the 15th Infantry Regiment of the Third Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga., and the Third Battalion of the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment of the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Early Sailing Set

Both Divisions are scheduled for early sailing to the Far East.

In addition to the Third Battalion of the 505th Regiment, other colored units attached to the 82nd Airborne Division are the 80th AAA Automatic-Weapons Bt., the 758th Heavy Tank Bt., the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Co., and the 98th Field Artillery (light) Battalion.

Units Now in Korea

Already in Korea are the 24th Regimental Combat team, which includes the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Bt., the 36th Medical Collection Co., and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion.

The Second Infantry Division, which recently moved into the front lines in South Korea, also contains colored troops. They are the Third Battalion of the Ninth Infantry Regiment and the 503rd Field Artillery Bt.

Clearing Up Paper Work for Alerted 231st

Capt. Lester C. Hudgins, 30, 1535 N. Pulaski St., commander of Headquarters Company of 231st Transportation Truck Battalion, is busy getting records in order. Battalion goes on active duty on August 19. Looking on is Chief Warrant Officer Earl W. Jaskson, 1639 Monroe St., Baltimore, motor pool officer for the 726th, the "Rolling Six," Tn. Tk. Co.

Interpreting The News—

Racial Ideology Clash Seen As Result Of Korean Affair

By JAMES D. WHITE
AP Foreign News Analyst

The grim specter that looms beyond the Korean war is not merely another world war, but one drawn largely upon racial lines and therefore much harder to prevent, contain or stop.

This tendency toward racial war is due partly to long-range Communist planning. Nilokai Lenin and Josef Stalin both wrote, before World War I, how the collapse of capitalism could be hastened by subverting capitalist colonies.

But the danger of racial war is also partly due to certain political weaknesses of the West which probably gave the Russians the idea in the first place. One of these weaknesses is the Western attitude which non-Westerners often take as a racial superiority complex. Another is the imperialism which was possible in the past because of this attitude.

Two Problems

Even though the Western world now generally realizes that imperialism is no longer practical (to say the least) it still displays this racial superiority slant. This naturally enrages those who feel themselves stigmatized as inferior.

You thus now have two huge problems in re-educating people which have to be solved pretty much at the same time. The so-called white races of the West have to register the rather important fact that for all their technical superiority they are heavily outnumbered; that failure to adjust themselves to this reality, sooner or later, will invite extremely grave trouble.

On the other hand the non-whites have to be convinced that the whites really have caught on and mean to do something about it, and that the problems involved are so enormous that they cannot be solved without great patience.

Red Propaganda

It's typical of this situation that North Korea didn't wait, and that the West appears to have deluded itself with its own fictions about Oriental patience. At any rate, a great many Westerners were surprised at North Korean impatience.

Ah, you say, but the Russians are back of the North Koreans. That is exactly the point. The Russians drag out their propaganda machine and start broadcasting. They take the truth and twist it to their own ends. And what is the finest grist for their mill? Close to the best is the unsolved part of the assimilative problem in the United States of America.

Non-whites like Asians lap this stuff up. It conforms to what they have and have not learned about white races in general. The Russians play upon their frustrations, and you have got a nice basis for a racial war.

Positive Evidence Needed

You can do something about this, you can be careful to act as though you believe in ideas and institutions that are above race differences—like the United Nations. You can welcome any assistance to the U. N. cause, which is being done.

But this is not enough. Asians need positive evidence that their problems rate just as high in world consciousness as those, say, of Europe. A running argument goes on in the United States as to which is more important — Europe or Asia. I think most Asians would welcome wider recognition of the idea that both Europe and Asia are parts of the same world.

Miniature one world

Color line fades out in Korea

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
AP foreign affairs analyst

The Korea war—first conflict into which the United Nations has sent its legions in defense of justice—is developing an unforseen aspect which may help to solve the racial problems that have racked not only the world but individual nations.

I refer to the fact that already South Korea has a workable mingling of races under the U. N. flag. And that mixing race and color will proceed apace, as fresh contingents of troops arrive.

MACKENZIE

It will continue until South Korea has become a miniature "one world." True, it may become something of a Tower of Babel—but, to paraphrase an old saying, the language of comradery needs no words.

* * *

HAL BOYLE, AP columnist in South Korea, reports that more and more South Korean troops are being incorporated into American fighting units on a volunteer basis. These Koreans are taken over on the "Buddy system," under which each one is teamed with an American. The plan works fine.

American Negro units are fighting side by side with white troops —both doing a magnificent and coordinated job without thought of color. The same is true of the South Korean units.

All this fits in with the U. S. Army's progressive plan to eliminate the race issue. A well developed example of this program is seen in the Fourth Infantry Division, at Ft. Ord, California. The division has been pioneering to end all segregation—and reports that it works well.

* * *

SEPARATION OF COLORED and white units has been completely eliminated. All the men train together, sleep in the same barracks and eat in the same messes. Absolute impartiality is the byword. One of the unforseen developments has been to foster friendships between Negro and white soldiers.

Getting back to South Korea, the American Negro troops are doing more than win battles with bullets. John M. Hightower, AP diplomatic expert in Washington, makes this striking report:

"In the opinion of Washington psychological experts they (the Negro troops) are also helping to win the battle against Communist propaganda: They are dramatic proof that the war to smash Red aggression in Korea is not a "white man's war."

BODIES OF 25,000 S. KOREANS FOUND

Total Is Minimum Murdered for Being Anti-Red

By RELMAN MORIN
(The Associated Press)

Tokyo, Oct. 6 (Friday) — The bodies of 25,000 South Korean men, women and children—murdered for being anti-Communist—have been found in South Korea in the wake of the routed North Korean Communist invasion army.

The total is an officially estimated minimum. American officers say it may run much higher. Each day brings new disclosures of Red atrocities against South Koreans.

Some of the victims were American soldiers taken prisoner by the Communist Army. The total of these is not known.

In stunned silence, the United Nations commission on Korea heard first-hand reports from its own field observers on atrocity slayings by the Reds.

The field observers' reports were read at Pusan Wednesday by Graham Lucas, the commission's acting deputy principal secretary.

The commission then messaged a preliminary report on the atrocities to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie at Lake Success.

Assurances Cited

"First hand information has been obtained by the commission's field observers of the murder of civilians and prisoners of war despite assurances of the North Korean authorities that the latter would be treated in accordance with the principles of the Geneva conventions," the commission told Lie.

"Additional evidence is currently being gathered to indicate that the atrocities have been committed on a large scale in areas formerly occupied by the North Korean authorities. These atrocities involve in some cases the brutal beating and mutilating of persons prior to being murdered."

The commission said its observers viewed more than 800 bodies of slain South Koreans in Taejon "and more were being exhumed at the time the scenes of atrocities were inspected."

"The commission condemns the complete disregard by the North Korean authorities of civilized standards of behavior as well as of the principles of the Geneva conventions despite assurances to the contrary."

When they had time, the Reds covered the evidences of their atrocities with earth. When they were hurried, they left many bodies of their victims sprawled in open ditches or in exposed mounds.

25,000 Bodies Of Murdered Koreans Found

Toll May Go Higher, Says U.N. Group; Message Sent To Lie

TOKYO, Friday, Oct. 6—(AP)—The bodies of 25,000 South Korean men, women and children—murdered for being anti-Communist—have been found in South Korea in the wake of the routed North Korean Communist invasion army.

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Mass graves, large and small, are being found daily in South Korean communitiese along the bloody Red retreat trail. Some have not yet been opened by American officers probing the slayings.

MOPPING UP BEFORE PYONGYANG—Troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division fire at snipers over a ridge while an unnamed village along the route to Pyongyang, burns in the valley below.

Columns Link Up And Advance to Heart of City

Evening Star

Pyongyang East Half Occupied; Troops Crossing River

Times 10-19-50

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 19.—Allied armored columns blasted their way into Red Pyongyang from two sides today.

They linked up and drove toward the heart of the capital of Communist Korea.

Only a few snipers and other die-hard Reds stood before the swift advance of the United States Cavalry Division and South Korean 1st Division.

First into the city was the 1st Cavalry, which had been first also into Manila and Tokyo in World War II. The troopers smashed into Pyongyang from the south, the Republic of Korea (ROK) forces from the east.

Thousands Surrender.

Linking up, they occupied the east half of the capital and began pouring across the Taedong River flowing through the city's center from the northeast. Thousands of frightened Reds surrendered.

A team of four Associated Press war correspondents entered Pyongyang with both divisions.

"This was an easy conquest—nothing like the bitter battle for Seoul waged by the Reds," reported Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead.

"Either the Communists had lost their will to fight for the city or else the Americans moved so fast they had no chance to group a defense force.

"The entire eastern half of the city is held by Americans and South Koreans and these United Nations forces are pouring across the Taedong River into the western half of the city with little opposition."

Red Premier Flees.

The Cavalry troopers won a roaring race with the South Korean 1st Division to be the first into the next of Premier Kim Il Sung's Soviet-sponsored regime. Kim had fled.

The linkup near Pyongyang's heart was reported by Correspondent Jack MacBeth, with the South Korea. He said the ROKs were met by the Americans after advancing only a few hundred yards into the city.

Mr. Whitehead reported the Communists dynamited two bridges across the broad Taedong, but failed to blow up a third. The Allied forces streamed across the undamaged span. Mr. Whitehead added:

"Across the street the Reds had strung banners demanding of the people: 'Defend this city to the last.' But there was no real defense of Pyongyang."

Correspondent Tom Lambert reported the Americans were led into the Red capital by Lt. Col. Paul Clifford of Franklin, N. H., commander of the 2d Battalion of the cavalry division's 5th Regiment.

Mr. Lambert said Col. Clifford's column and the South Koreans joined forces at the eastern end of the vehicular bridge.

Stiff Resistance Met.

Associated Press Correspondent William J. Waugh entered the bomb-blackened, nearly deserted city with the mechanized Cavalry troopers from the south at 11 a.m. (9 p.m., EST, Wednesday).

Mr. Waugh reported a fast-moving Cavalry regiment met stiff resistance inside the capital. Some of the Reds had fallen back behind the Taedong River. They blew up a main bridge.

"Red prisoners by the score streamed back into American lines," Mr. Waugh said.

The South Korean 1st Division entered the city more than three hours later, from the east.

City Mostly Deserted.

A United States 8th Army spokesman said both outfits had to battle into Pyongyang. Escape roads to the north were reported jammed.

"We haven't captured Pyongyang yet, but everything seems to be going along all right," he added.

Except for the resisting Red remnants, the Communist capital appeared deserted by most of its 700,000 inhabitants. Pyongyang civilians told a South Korean Army spokesman that Premier Kim his Moscow-installed government had fled to Huichon, 80 miles north.

It is the first Communist satellite capital entered by United Nations liberation forces.

The 8th Army spokesman said the Cavalry troopers and South Koreans ran into heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire on Pyongyang's outskirts. The firing diminished as they advanced.

Bridge Seized Intact.

The 8th Cavalry Regiment rammed across a creek on the south side and then seized intact the rail bridge over the Taedong River, which bisects Pyongyang into east and west sections.

First word of the Cavalry troopers' entry came from a pilot, Capt. Robert Terry of Corsicana, Tex. He radioed:

"They are in—they won the race to be the first into Pyongyang."

Behind the Cavalry elements were four United Nations divisions and a British brigade.

Allied commanders have said the capture of Pyongyang may signal a change in the war that started June 25 to scattered guerrilla action in the mountains near Red China's Manchuria border.

In Tokyo, intelligence officers said there is no indication the Korean Reds are planning an organized defense line north of Pyongyang.

Evening Star

Defense Plan Punctured.

The speed of the Allied counterpunch and advance evidently had punctured any over-all Red defense plan. In slightly more than a month, the U. N. forces had smashed out of their once-perilous Pusan beachhead in the southeast, caught the Communists in a giant nutcracker and then plunged north of Parallel 38.

The defense line in front of Pyongyang was thin. The Red rearguards resisted from trenches stretching 2 miles along ridges south of the city. An 8th Army spokesman said 2,000 Reds surrendered yesterday—bringing to nearly 75,000 the North Korean prisoners.

Capt. Frank Merritt of Fort Lee N. J., reported that fleeing Red soldiers and civilians jammed the two major roads leading northward from the capital.

"Ox carts are bumper to bumper—or would be if they had bumpers," he said.

Two Trains Rocketed.

Capt. Merritt flew over the area in an observation plane. Spotting two ammunition trains racing north, he called in figter planes. Both trains were rocketed into smoking, twisted wreckage, Capt. Merritt said.

Other fighter planes knocked out five tanks spotted along the Red defense line south of Pyongyang, a Tokyo briefing officer reported.

Times 10-19-50

Besides the American and South Korean elements already in the city, the U. N. forces formed a widening arc from the east to the southwest Yellow Sea approaches.

The crack South Korean 7th Division pushed in from the southeast, the British brigade moved northwest from Hwanju to Kyomipo, 20 miles south of Pyongyang and the United States 24th Division, on the brigade's left flank.

80 Miles in 8 Days.

The drive for Pyongyang was a hell-for-leather race. The South Korean 1st Division, moving over a secondary road from the east, had appeared to have an advantage over the cavalry troopers—less mileage to cover. The ROK's had covered 80 miles in eight days.

But they ran into heavy resistance only 8 miles from their goal. American tanks helped them blast their way through.

The cavalry troopers, moving along the main highway from the liberated Republic capital of Seoul, hit opposition at Hukkyo, 13 miles south of Pyongyang. With the help of fighter bombers and their tanks, the troopers punched through this morning.

A ROK report from Pusan that the South Koreans had entered the capital yesterday proved premature.

Hamhung Secured.

On the east coast, the South Korean 3d Division secured the big che mical center of Hamhung and its nearby seaport of Hungnam.

The 8th Army spokesman said the Reds attempted a tank-led counterattack about 5-miles northwest of Hungnam but were repulsed. He said one tank was destroyed, another captured.

At Hamhung, the South Koreans were within 110 miles of the Manchuria border. A Navy summary said carrier planes struck at more than 200 miles of the far northern coastline yesterday, for the ninth straight day.

Sporadic guerrilla raids and pillaging were reported in South Korea. Some 400 Reds reported killed or captured eight miles north of Kumchon.

Allied Planes Blast Red Columns Fleeing North from Capital. Page A-4

Mutiny in Red Ranks Held Responsible for Swift Korean Advance. Page A-4

ALLIES ENTER RED CAPITAL—Arrows indicate the advance into the North Korean capital of Pyongyang by American and South Korean forces today. Spearheads entering the city met at one point as other units branched out through the lightly defended capital. —AP Wirephoto Map

Korean War

4th Division Mixed With Good Results

Afro-American Sat. 9-2-50

Baltimore, Md.

FORTORD, Calif. (NNPA)—The Army is trying another "experiment" with racial integration here and, just as in the European theater during World War II and in the Air Force at present, it is working out satisfactorily.

The Fourth Infantry Division here has become the first Army organization to abolish racial segregation completely, and it is finding that integration works well.

Sleep, Eat Together

Soldiers in the Fourth Division are not separated according to race into different units.

All the men sleep in the same barracks, eat in the same messes, and sweat out their rugged training together on the drill fields. There is no coddling and no trouble.

The results obtained have been more than a little surprising to some of the officers who served with colored troops during World War II and were not familiar with the results obtained.

When colored and white soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle of the Bulge, went out on mixed patrols, slept in the same bombed buildings, and sweated out the same chow lines.

Under pressure to abolish segregation throughout its widespread operations, the Army is again experimenting to see whether racial integration will work in its ranks.

The Fourth Division is the organization it has chosen to find out the results.

Equal Treatment Prevails

Colored men assigned to the Fourth Division, which now is engaged in its most expansive training program since World War II, find they are treated exactly the same as white men.

If they fail to maintain the same standards, they are told to snap out of it. And when they make good, they are promoted.

The Fourth Division is turning out colored non-commissioned officers in increasing numbers and they are doing a good job.

One of the arguments advanced against integration was, that the opportunity for promotions would be lessened for colored men by their being thrown into competition with white men.

Officers in the Fourth Division believe the incentive for a man to stand on his own feet competitively, in a sense, is the main reason the integration program is bringing such surprising results.

Fosters Friendship

One of the results has been the fostering of friendship between white and colored soldiers.

Instead of colored soldiers pairing off with colored soldiers and white soldiers with white soldiers, there is a very evident tendency for the men to mix freely in training and in recreational and leisure-time activities.

One white field grade officer who had considerable duty with colored troops in Italy during World War II says, "The quicker the entire Army adopts this policy the better."

Another, a Texan, who has been training these mixed companies for many months, swears that it is the "only" solution. He emphasizes that absolute impartiality is necessary, however.

Combat Integration Favored

There still remains the vital question of what will follow when these trainees, and the draftees who will follow them, are sent out as combat soldiers to main line outfits.

Officers would like to see them assigned in the same manner as they are being trained in the Fourth Division.

They feel that if colored troops, after training with notable success in mixed units, are suddenly thrown into segregated units or batteries, their morale will be destroyed.

What will be done about this is a matter for high level Army policy to decide.

Ever since the organization of colored units shortly after the Civil War the Army has rigidly maintained racial segregation, despite the increasing necessity for effective utilization of its personnel.

After World War I, it decided to organize no more divisions composed of all-colored enlisted personnel and to organize colored troops in organizations no larger than a regiment.

Under this policy, a number of colored units are a component part of or attached to larger units. In this category are:

The 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, the 36th Medical Collection Company, and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion which are attached to the 25th Infantry Division; and

The Third Battalion of the Ninth Infantry Regiment and the 503rd Field Artillery, which are a part of the Second Infantry Division.

Continental List

In the continental United States colored units with larger white organizations include:

The 367th Armored Infantry Battalion with the Third Armored Division at Fort Knox, Ky.; the 73d Engineer Combat Battalion attached to the Second Armored Division at Camp Hood, Texas; and the 80th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Company, and the 98th Field Artillery (light) Battalion with the 82nd Airborne Division.

Two Divisions Hit Yanks Along South

TOKYO, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP)—Red Koreans, in an explosive assault on the southwestern front early today hammered two American positions, but a U. S. 25th Division spokesman declared:

Post-Herald

"We've been sitting here waiting for this for more than a week; we've got them out in the open now."

The North Koreans in more than two-division strength (20,000 or more men) slammed at both the U. S. 25th Division front in the extreme southwest and at the U. S. Second Division farther north. This is the front posing the closest threat to the lifeline port of Pusan.

The Second Division reported it had the situation under better control than earlier, but did not elaborate.

Fri. 9-1-50

The big Red push started well before dawn and scored its gains within four hours, but at 7 a.m. the 25th Division spokesman told AP Correspondent Jack MacBeth, "the situation is well in hand."

Reds Gain Mile

In the first rush, AP Correspondent Stan Swinton reported an undetermined number of Reds had thrust more than 2000 yards, more than a mile, into a valley between two American positions eight and one-half miles north of Haman in the 25th Division front.

At least 300 other Reds slipped behind the 25th's key defense post of Haman, he said, and a wild battle with hand grenades took place at an American regimental command post.

Haman is nine miles northwest of the south coast port of Masan, an objective of the new Red offensive. Masan guards the road to Pusan.

Correspondent Swinton reported the advancing Reds suffered a heavy toll as they charged across American minefields guarded by barbed wire. They lost one tank to the American 35th Infantry Regiment in the first few minutes of the pre-dawn jumpoff.

Tanks Battle Headon

On the front farther northeast, Swinton said, a headon tank battle was in progress between the Communists and armor of the Second Division.

He did not specify the location but said the Reds had got some tanks across the Nam River and had lost at least one.

Reference to the Nam River was not explained. The Second Division has been guarding a 6000-man Red bridgehead on the Naktong River's east banks 30 miles to the north.

The Nam flows into the Naktong only 10 miles north of Haman, indicating the possibility that Second Division armor have moved south in anticipation of the current Red offensive.

20,000 Men Hit

Swinton said the 25th Division front west of Masan was hit by two tank-led-divisions—possibly 20,000 men—behind a heavy preparatory barrage.

American planes were in the air by scores before daybreak to support the hard-pressed defense. The first group back reported it dropped 10 tons of bombs into the advancing Reds.

Swinton said Engineers snatched up rifles to help the infantry check the new onslaught.

The sudden eruption in the south came only a few hours after a two-day Red drive for Pohang, on the extreme opposite end of the U. N. defense line, was rolled back almost to its starting point.

The Reds had reached within rifle shot of Pohang, battered port and communications center.

Are Driven Back

They were driven back by heavy gunfire of U. S. tanks, warplanes and warships to within 500 yards of the point from which they jumped off early Wednesday.

General MacArthur's midnight summary said the enemy, north and slightly east of Pohang, had been driven back 1500 yards (about one mile).

The Red drive for Pohang thus wound up in a bloody stall, with the North Koreans losing an estimated 2000 men in their two-day attack.

Except for the new outburst on the southern front, the rest of the war zone was reported relatively quiet.

Post-Herald

It was the end of the second of two deadlines that the Reds had failed to meet. Their supreme commander, Kim Il Sung, had ordered them first to take Taegu, forward American central front base, by Aug. 15, 5th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan. They failed.

Kim then ordered them in a broadcast order of the day to drive the Americans and South Korean forces completely out of Korea by Aug. 31. Again they had failed.

Fri. 9-1-50

The sharp assault on the southwest front showed, however, that the invaders still had lots of power remaining.

In the hours that preceded the big Red assault at Haman and Masan, Correspondent Swinton had reported all calm on the southwestern front. Fifty men in a U. S. combat patrol had penetrated Thursday more than three miles behind enemy lines north of Haman with drawing fire.

Even Battle Mountain, that had changed hands eight times in two weeks, was calm as the Reds made no fresh attempt to scale its bloody peak that dominates the full southwest front. Locale of the only action in the past several days, Battle Mountain, to the west of Haman, was in friendly hands.

Then the new Re dstorm broke.

The North Koreans have a bridgehead of about 6000 troops across the Naktong River in the Second Division front. Thursday the Second Division had pushed forward for a mile at Changdong. The bridgehead, which has been across the Naktong for three weeks, was not considered an immediate threat to the Allied defense line. It was located on flat ground beneath ridges occupied by Americans.

GI's Are Outgunned in Korea

Times-Picayune

By RAY RICHARDS

(INS Special Correspondent)

With American Troops in Korea, July 6 (Thursday)—Outnumbered and outgunned American infantrymen took daring measures Thursday to try to stem the North Korean Communist tide which already had flowed well into their defense positions.

The first American infantryman killed in action was a youngster carrying ammunition for bazookamen in the fighting against Communist tanks outside Sojongni, 20 miles south of Suwon. Thur. 7-6-50

Machine gun fire from the tanks caught the solider as he was carting ammunition and he fell dead with bullets through his heart.

One American unit of fair-sized strength—commanded by Lt. Col. Charles D. Smith of Lambertville, N. J.—was isolated from the main US troop body.

Tanks Roam and Kill

In one salient still in contact with American headquarters, three Russian-made tanks roamed about hitting American positions. American infantry carrying bazookas and rifle-grenades deployed over rain-soaked fields seeking out the Communist tanks.

A tough American general — Brig. Gen. George Barth of Leavenworth, Kan.—took over the front line command.

He wasted no time.

He arrived in Korea at 2 p. m. Tuesday and went to work immediately. By 4 a. m. Wednesday morning he had moved both infantrymen and artillerymen many miles northward to meet the enemy. New Orleans

Gen. Barth and his Americans had to do the job alone. La.

South Koreans Helpless

The South Korean Army was gasping for a breathing spell to pull itself together and was no help at all.

South Korean soldiers moving back from the Suwon area clogged roads and bridges as they sought refuge to regroup after the beating they have taken.

Roadsides were lined with South Korean Army men and vehicles torn by Communist Yak fighter planes in strafing raids.

The South Koreans who learned a lesson about demolition by failing to destroy all bridges in the Seoul area leading across the Han river were over anxious at this point. They tried to destroy everything on the highway as they moved back.

'Not Coming Back'

Gen. Barth had to fight these tactics as he moved up to the front.

Through an English-speaking South Korean Army colonel, Barth ordered the Koreans to cease their demolition and said:

"We are going forward to meet the enemy and don't intend to return." Times-Picayune

"We want these bridges to speed our supplies and reinforcements."

Then Gen. Barth himself pitched in to help the soldiers throw the dynamite charges into rivers to make certain no more bridges were detroyed behind them as they advanced.

In Positions in Four Hours

Barth got his artillerymen into forward positions four hours after they arrived by train from the rear area. It was just that long between the time they detrained and the time the first American 105 mm. Howitzer battery opened fire on eight Red tanks.

The American general led his men into a no man's land which the South Koreans had deserted. He pushed forward without any reliable intelligence on when and where he would run into the Red tanks.

Rain hampered the operation considerably. The downpour was so heavy that radio communications were difficult and in some sectors the Communists were astride American communication lines. Thur. 7-6-50

The main Red drive down Korea's trunk highway wetn all the way into Sojongni where the Communists took over the city after a brisk but brief skirmish with a few South Korean troops.

Hit Intended Defenses

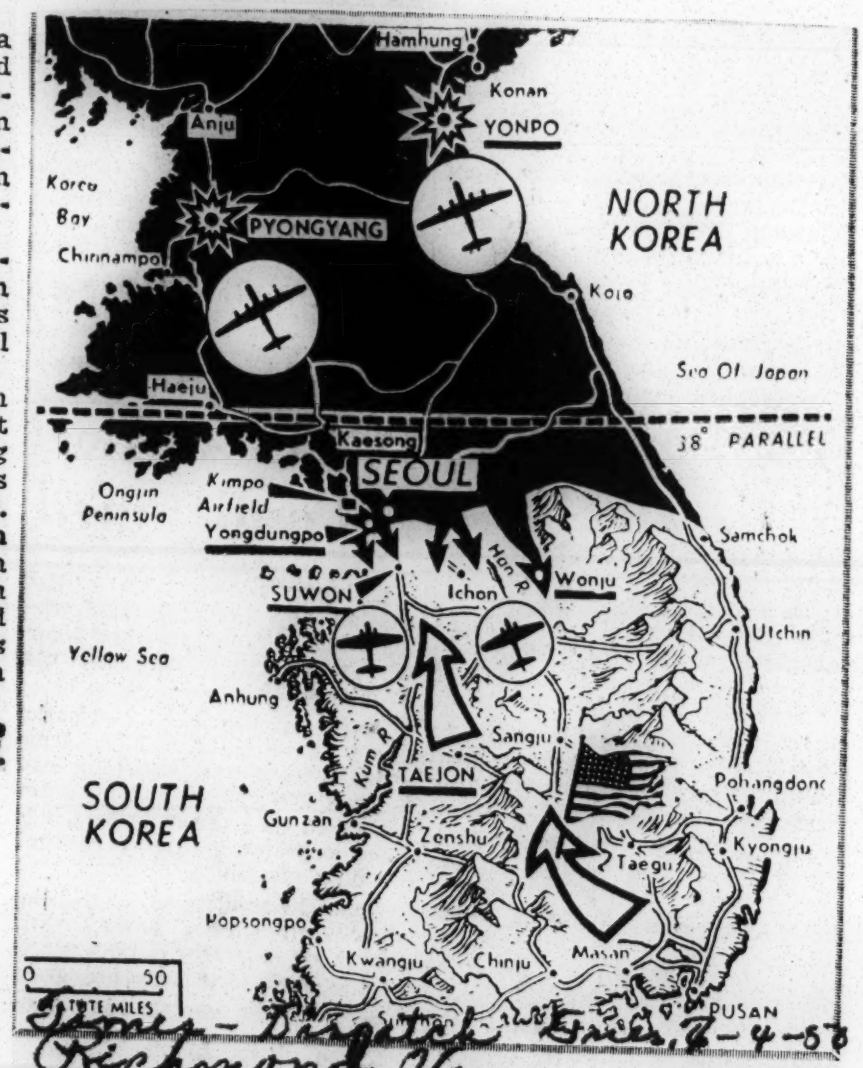
Sojongni is well into the area which the Americans had planned touse for their own defensive positions. The defenders at the town were among the last South Koreans on the front below Suwon who were able to put up any resistance. New Orleans

Tens of thousands of disorganized South Koreans, lost from their units, were strung 60 miles or more along the highway — all moving back. La.

Out of this chaos, Gen. Barth was striving to create sufficient order to hold the line just long enough to permit more Americans from Japan to get into the fight.

The general looked like the man who could do the job. A veteran of the European fighting in both world wars, Barth demonstrated he was not afraid to ge his hands dirty alongside of enlisted men in order to do a job.

He demonstrated that when he lugged ammunition with his men.



Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va. Tues. 7-4-50

—AP Wirephoto Map

COMMUNISTS SLOWED BY AERIAL POUNDINGS—American and Australian bombing and strafing attacks (plane symbols) helped slow down North Korean columns (solid arrows) driving southward from the Han River on both sides of captured Seoul yesterday. Pyongyang, the northern capital, and Yongpo (burst symbols) were bombed by B-29's. Open arrows indicate northward movement of American infantry from Pusan and Taejon. Black arrows approximate extent of Communist control.

Korean Reds Protest to UN; Chiang Lays War to Soviet

Times-Dispatch Tues. 7-4-50

UN Is Urged To Call for Halt

Richmond, Va. 7/a.

TAIPEI, July 3.—(AP)—Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Nationalist leader, said tonight the United Nations should charge Soviet Russia with instigating the Korean war and ask her to halt further North

Korean attacks on the Southern republic.

Addressing a meeting of his government's officials, Chiang appealed to the United Nations to consolidate Asiatic peoples in their struggle against communism and prevent them from being utilized by the Russians as tools of aggression.

He spoke shortly after other Nationalist sources said they were disappointed in Washington's rejection of Nationalists offers to send combat troops to aid in the fight to halt Communist North Korea's invasion of the South Korea republic.

Equal Footing Asked

Chiang also appealed to non-Communist nations to put Asiatic nations on an equal footing with Europe in their anti-Communist efforts.

He said the democracies should "abandon their past policy of concentrating all their attention on Europe and neglecting Asia."

"Asia with half the world's population will be a decisive factor in the future struggle between the democracies and the Communist aggressors," Chiang asserted.

The Nationalist leader said it was the tactics of "Soviet imperialists" to get puppet regimes in various satellite countries to fight democracies while the Russians remained in the backgorund, themselves sending no soldiers nor openly engaging in the fight."

Chiang charged that "various acts of aggression committed by Soviet Russia tnrough its puppets against the peoples of Asia have been overlooked or neglected in the past by the United Nations."

"It was for this reason that the United Nations and democratic powers have practically lost the confidence of the peoples of all Asia," Chiang added.

The Nationalists were said to have picked three of their fighting division for dispatch to the Korean front before Washington voiced objection.

It was thought in some quarters that Washington feared Nationalist participation in the fighting might precipitate the entry of Chinese Communist troops on the North Korean side.

Chiang discussed with his aides the American note rejecting Nationalist assistance, and may already have sent a reply to Washington.

'Aggression' Charged to U. S.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 3—(AP)—Communist North Korea charged the United States today with "bare-faced aggression" and protested violently to the United Nations against "American armed intervention in Korea."

The protest, one of the most bitter documents against the United States yet received in the United Nations, was written in Russian and was signed by Pak Hen Nen, North Korean Foreign Minister. The note did not mention the Soviet Union, which the West has charged with instigating the war.

North Korea is not a member of the United Nations, but the United Nations sent the protest to the 11 members of the Security Council (Russia included) because the North Koreans are a party to the conflict.

The United Nations sent copies of the Security Council cease-fire order to Pyongyong, North Korea, via Moscow. The note received today came from Pyongyong vio Moscow and Tangiers to New York.

The North accused the United States of brutally bombing its peaceful population and of trying to cover its intervention in Korea with the name of the United Nations.

Successes Claimed

The North Koreans also claimed military successes in the first week of the war.

They said in the long document that their army had cleared the "enemy" (South Korean forces) from a large area of the Southern half of Korea and "liberated Seoul, the national capital."

Seoul was the capital of the Republic of Korea which had jurisdiction only over that part of Korea south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. North Korea had claimed Pyongyong as its capital, and this is the first comment noted here that the Northern forces may be planning to set up Seoul as the capital of all Communist Korea.

The Northern document also said friendly partisans in the South cut the main railway line from the harbor of Pusan. The United Nations commissioner of Korea, which has reported to the United Nations that the Communist North Koreans started the war on June 25, has its headquarters in Pusan.

Finally, the North Korean note said the "gallant" North Korean army is continuing to pursue the enemy which it said is "fleeing in disorder to the south."

Invader Stalled

This report, dated July 2, was received at the United Nations as dispatches from South Korea indicated the Northern army apparently had been stalled by American and Australian air attacks.

The Communists dusted off old anti-American phrases in the note. They said the "American imperialists" and their South Korean proteges unleashed the civil war in Korea and thus had committed a desperate mistake. They said the bankruptcy of the anti-popular regime of the South Korean puppets of the United States has become obvious. They added the American imperialists wanted to drown the freedom of Korea in the blood of its patriots but that these Americans will not frighten the freedom-loving Korean people."

"The government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic (the North) and the whole Korean nation resolutely protest against American armed intervention in Korea, against the barbarous bombardments of Korean towns and villages, against the inhuman slaughter of peaceful citizens," the note said.

40 Nations Endorse Stand

The number of United Nations members endorsing a Security Council call for action against North Korean aggression rose to 40 today with messages from Ethiopia and Sweden. Ethiopia was the victim of aggression by Mussolini's Italy in one of the incidents leading to World War II.

The 40 members gave the council the support of two-thirds of the 59 United Nations members, a margin big enough to pass any proposal through the General Assembly. Those backing the council are the 21 American republics, including the United States; Britain, Nationalist China, India, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Turkey, Pakistan, Canada, Luxembourg, South Africa, Greece, Thailand, Denmark, Israel and Ethiopia.

France and Norway, Security Council members, voted for the action, but their governments have not yet indicated what they will do to carry it out. Italy, a nonmember because of Russian vetoes, also endorsed it.

On the other side of the fence were the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia, with sharp protest notes. Yugoslavia voted against the resolution but has not acted further.

Sitting on the fence was Egypt, which abstained. Yemen, apparently following Egypt's lead, merely responded with a polite acknowledgment to Secretary-General Trygve Lie of copies of the council decision.

Valor Is Rewarded in Korea

New York World Telegram
Thurs. 9-7-50

Medal Winner: Somewhere in Korea, Cpl. Kenneth Lyons, of Newhall, W. Va., receives a bronze star from Col. Ned P. Moore, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, in a front line ceremony. His buddies watch Cpl. Lyons accept one of the Army's coveted combat awards.

New York World Telegram
Thurs. 9-7-50
New York, N.Y.

At right, Cpl. Edward Fitzgerald, of Woodside, L. I. (right) and Cpl. Takeshi Kaneshige, of Honolulu, find a new use for a chair. They converted it into a chow table during a lull in the fighting on the southern front. A. P. Photo. Acme Telephoto.

Yanks in Range Of Red Artillery

New York World-Telegram Thurs. 9-7-50

War at a Glance

American defenders of Taegu are forced back for third time in 48 hours as the Reds press their offensive against the key city in the middle and at both ends of the shrinking northern defense line. Waegwan is abandoned as U.S. troops withdraw to within seven miles of Taegu.

New York, N.Y.

On the Naktong River line Americans hold their ground against a Communist attack.

• • •

U.S. Air Force reports it has knocked out or damaged 61 Red tanks.

By EARNEST HOBERECHT,

United Press War Correspondent.

TOKYO, Sept. 8. (Friday)—The American defenders of Taegu have been forced back again, for the third time in 48 hours.

The key city of Taegu came within enemy artillery range from both west and north as the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division fell back to within seven miles of the city and the Reds pressed their massive assault in the middle and at both ends of the shrunken northern Korean defense line.

The Reds attacked, heedless of mounting losses in both men and tanks.

The Air Force alone claimed that in record sorties of the last two days it had knocked out or damaged 61 Red tanks.

But the massive Communist assault with at least 70,000 men and two tank brigades posed the most serious threat yet to the Allies' Korean beachhead, which has shrunk to about half the size of Connecticut.

The U.S. 1st Cavalry withdrew to a point about seven miles north of Taegu Thursday night.

That meant the abandonment of Waegwan, 12 miles to the northwest, to the enemy after a heart-breaking battle.

At the eastern end of the 45-mile northern front, Robert Bennyhoff, United Press correspondent, reported that the Communists had launched a heavy attack shortly before midnight Thursday seven to eight miles north of Kyongju, on the main north-south highway leading to the Allied base at Pusan.

He reported small arms fire echoing among the rice paddies and mountains which line both sides of the dry river bed where new defense lines have been set up.

The fighting is about three miles below fallen Angang and toward Kyongju, on the direct eastern line to Pusan.

Both the South Korean 8th and 6th Divisions were in action against the Reds in the vicinity of Yongchon, guarding the approaches to Taegu from the east. The 6th claimed to have inflicted 1000 casualties in repulsing a Communist attack west of Yongchon.

Only on the western side of the defense perimeter was there anything like optimism.

United Press Correspondent Jack Burby reported from the U.S. 2nd Division's Naktong River front that the Communists launched a small attack against the southern end of the line early Thursday, but that the Yanks were holding their ground.

Cutting Edge Blunted.

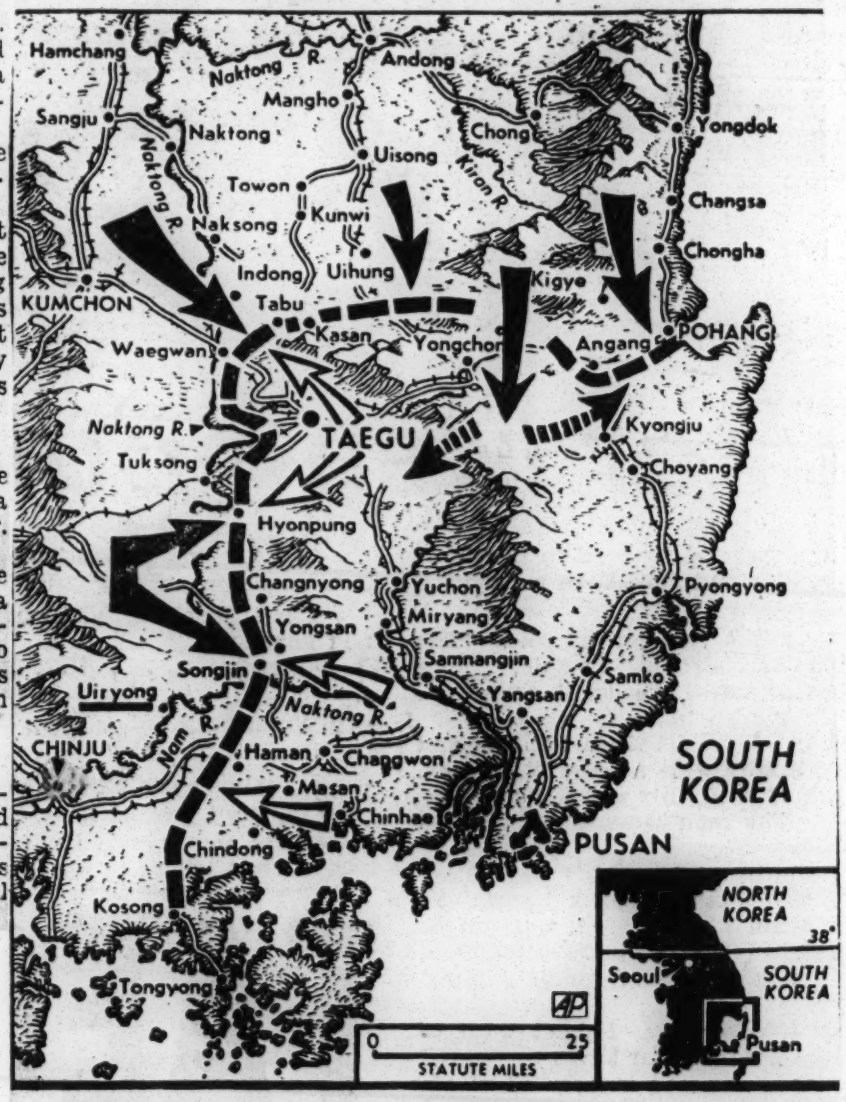
"We've taken the cutting edge off the enemy in this sector," a ranking American officer told Mr. Burby.

There was no evidence that the Reds had been able to build a solid defense line along the 16-mile river front where a week ago an estimated 25,000 Communists poured through thin American lines.

Artillery Harasses GIs.

An officer said the Communists attacked three divisions and an armored brigade, and that today "not more than 9000 troops and maybe 15 of their tanks still are effective."

Double Trouble



Red forces stabbed far behind Allied defense lines between Yongchon and Kyongju. They were in a position either to attack Taegu from the rear or to encircle U.S. and Korean troops below Pohang. Waegwan, 12 miles northwest of Taegu, was abandoned by the Allies. New defense lines were set up only seven miles from Taegu. It was relatively quiet on the western front. In the south, Americans blunted a Red thrust. Associated Press Map.

Army's New Cold Weather Uniforms Are Getting A Real Test In Korea

BY DOUGLAS LARSEN
Written For The Post-Herald

WASHINGTON — The bitterly cold mountains of North Korea will tell U. S. military experts whether or not they have licked one of the most chronic and dangerous weaknesses of the U. S. Army—the inability to operate effectively in rigid weather. 1-21-50

Russian troops are masters of cold weather and Arctic fighting. It's obvious that if war with the Red Army should ever come this advantage would be exploited to the fullest. It was the margin of Russian victory over Hitler's efficient war machine.

Realizing its seriousness, the U. S. Army has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on research and development since World War II to lick this advantage. It involved the elaborate staging of many cold weather maneuvers.

Army Has Spent Millions

In the past the trouble has been both clothing and equipment plus the lack of planning necessary to get cold weather gear to the troops when they first needed it.

Pentagon spokesmen claim that the latter difficulty is already licked. There is enough warm clothing of the most modern type for all the troops in Korea who will need it, they insist. The only thing for the men over there to do is put it on and wear it properly.

Supply Sergeant Mistakes

Reports of some troops marching through snowstorms in Korea wearing Summer khaki uniforms are probably the results of mistakes by unit supply sergeants there, Pentagon officials claim. And even that problem is being licked.

The Quartermaster Corps has teams traveling all over the front now showing the men the proper way to handle and wear the cold weather clothing that is being issued to them. The best equipment in the world is no good if not used properly.

Most of the clothing being worn by the troops in Korea is supposed to be better than the men had during World War II. Pajama-type, baggy underwear is considered to be the most improved item. It's half cotton, half wool, fits very snug around ankles and wrists, and very loose around the legs.

Looseness Prevents Sweating

The looseness is supposed to prevent perspiration by permitting ventilation. And it creates a layer of dead air which is good insulation. The layer theory, with air spaces between, is the basic design of all the clothing.

An improved shoepack with a hard rubber sole, rubber uppers to the ankle and leather above that, is another item the Quartermaster Corps is proud of. The leather upper permits ventilation. The rubber bottom keeps out water. The combination prevents trench-foot which results from damp and wet feet becoming very cold.

The Eisenhower jacket of World War II is not being used in Korea. Over their underwear the men wear a flannel shirt. Over that is a high-neck sweater, then a pile-liner, which in turn is covered by the standard field jacket. This combination, it is claimed, makes a man more able to adjust to varying temperatures. He can shed or add any layer he wants to.

The lower part of the body is covered with the underwear and then wool serge trousers.

Trigger Finger Mittens

A special "trigger finger" mitten is supplied the men in combat. It consists of an outer leather shell and a wool insert. The man slips his index finger out of a special vent and inserts it in a special compartment of the glove which permits firing a gun. The men are instructed to keep all of their own fingers out of the fingers of the gloves when they aren't using their hands.

For extreme Arctic weather the men are given parkas. These include a hood edged with a special fur which will not accumulate ice from a man's breath. It has a pliable wire around the edge and can be fitted around the face to keep out wind. Special felt snow boots are issued with the parka.

Over this uniform is worn a white parka and pants. This does not contribute to warmth but is strictly for camouflage against the snow.

WARMTH BY THE LAYER is the key to the Quartermaster Corps' new Winter uniforms. GI's can shed or add layers, as the mercury goes up or down. Basic uniform (left) is topped by pile jacket (center) and the standard field jacket with button-up hood under helmet (right).

Boys In Korea To Get Turkey, All Trimmings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (U.P.)—The boys in the foxholes in Korea, the headquarters in Japan, Western Europe and those covering home base here will get a belly full of turkey Thanksgiving:

The Army quartermaster corps already has bought home more than 10,000,000 pounds of white and dark meat to be served to the fellows on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. It's on the way.

Field kitchens will serve holiday dinners right up within a few thousand yards of the front lines in Korea.

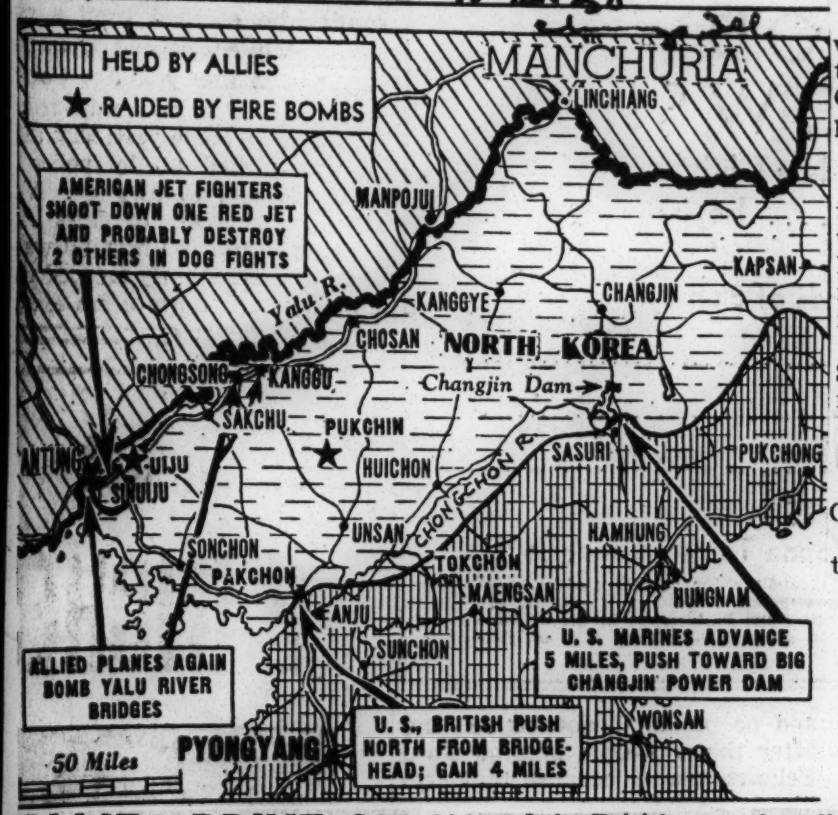
The tons of birds were bought months ago and have been kept in the freeze ever since.

Say your lad is in the Far East theatre with the Eighth Army. Here is what he'll sit down to:

Shrimp cocktail, stuffed olives, sweet pickles, celery en branche, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, sage dressing and giblet gravy, snowflake potatoes and candied sweet potatoes, fresh green peas and whole kernel corn, waldorf salad, lettuce—1000 island dressing, ice cream, pumpkin pie, mincemeat pie, fruit cake, Parkerhouse rolls, bread, butter, candy, mixed shelled nuts, fresh fruit, coffee and fruit punch.

That's what the quartermaster corps says, fellows.

Developments in Korean War



ALLIES DRIVE ON IN NORTH KOREA; GAIN FOUR MILES

Meet Resistance Only at One Spot

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 11 (AP)—Allied forces shattered a tense lull in the Korean war today with a four mile advance along the northwest front. Heavy resistance was reported in one sector.

The push from the allied bridgehead north of the Chongchon river was begun cautiously by American, British and Australian infantrymen, following a puzzling five day withdrawal by Korean and Chinese communists.

The United States 24th and 1st cavalry divisions and the British commonwealth 27th brigade was made the push. On the left flank of the Chongchon bridgehead, the 24th and the British were virtually unopposed. But on the right, elements of the 1st cavalry met resistance 500 yards north of the river. The Reds were dug in strongly. The troopers were moving northward from Kunu.

Meet Red Mortar Fire

At most points, the mechanized outfit moved 2,000 yards with only one casualty. A cavalry regiment ran into the dug-in Reds and met small arms and mortar fire. American artillery answered with a heavy barrage. Two flights of F-80 jets supported the cavalry.

On the left flank, the 24th division and the British moved afoot over hilly country in a four-mile advance to the outskirts of Pakchon, 60 miles south of the Manchurian border. Maj. Gen. John H. Church, commanding the 24th, said there was no need to occupy Pakchon. Repeated air blows had "virtually levelled it."

Patrols thrust east and west of the city and found no Reds.

Reds Lack Artillery

Church reported Chinese Reds have not brought up any heavy artillery. He said they have used mortars, automatic weapons, and small arms. He said the Chinese Reds are using North Korean forces for flank protection only and that main defenses appear to be manned by Chinese themselves.

Church said 600 Chinese dead were counted after a Chinese attack on the right flank of the Chongchon bridgehead was repulsed two days ago.

Marines Push Forward

Farther west, South Korean troops of the 1st corps crossed the Taeryong river and cut the Kasan-Pakchon road. A spokesman said they were fighting Reds in battalion strength.

Across the peninsula United States marines and other allied forces continued pushing forward in the northeast without opposition. The marines seized the last of four power plants south of the Changjin reservoir.

The main marine force was in the town of Koto, eight miles south of Changjin. Leathernecks seized the Koto power plant practically intact. Air observers said strong reinforcements were spotted moving toward the reservoir from the north.

The Pujon power dam, 15 miles east of Changjin, was the objective of the United States 7th division, moving toward it from the east. Advance elements of the 7th were reported 15 miles from Pujon.

S. Koreans Make Gain

Other elements of the 7th division are north and west of Pungsan, 40 miles south of the Manchurian border. Farther to the northeast, the South Korean Capital division pushed 15 miles to within 85 miles of the Siberian border.

Ceaseless air blows were aimed at keeping Chinese communist forces off balance. Air force and navy planes pounded more than 50 areas Friday. Villages were set afire, big towns smashed and two vital bridges spanning the Yalu river were knocked out.

American and Russian made jet fighters flashed again into dog fights over Sinuiju. One communist jet was shot down Saturday and two others probably destroyed.

Soviet Anti-Tank Gun, Hand-Shouldered, Captured by Yanks

By Ray Falk

North American Newspaper Alliance

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT IN KOREA, Sept. 16. — Russian equipment captured by the 25th Division is providing the American Army with valuable information on some late developments in Soviet ordnance.

The most fascinating of these is the Russian jeep. Captured Moscow jeeps are popular with the troops here. Slightly larger and more comfortable than ours, it has softer seats, double springs, better shock-absorbing suspension. The vital parts of the Russian jeep are molded after the Model A Ford.

The 25th Division has captured a Russian anti-tank gun which has many recommendable features. It is a novel, hand-shouldered weapon able to penetrate our lighter armor. It is relatively inexpensive as a weapon for knocking out valuable material.

Considered Expendable.

It can be considered expendable. It is easy to maneuver. It is really a rifle, not a gun, and can be carried more easily than our 50-calibre machine gun.

The 25th Division had also obtained what is considered a new development of artillery shell, intended for anti-tank purposes. It is about 85 mms. and has a hollow-shaped charge with an extremely sensitive fuse. It has a propelling charge never before seen by United States Army ordnance experts. It is wound like thin spaghetti and tied in the shape of a whiskbroom.

The ordnance section has not yet been able to see the effect of this shell on American armor, but it is believed the shell could have deadly effect on any armor we now have in this theater.

Some Bear 1950 Marking.

The Russians also have provided the North Koreans with anti-tank shot that has a unique design carried out in all calibres of Soviet anti-tank shots. A shot is a solid projectile with no explosive charge.

We have found that the Communist burp gun carries a drum-type of magazine and has an extremely rapid rate of fire.

Some of the captured enemy weapons have a 1950 manufacturing marking on them.

This Korean war has been valuable in teaching us something about the smaller type of Russian weapon. On the other hand, the only weapon we have thrown into the Korean ground war that was not used or developed in World War II is the bazooka 3.5-inch rocket launcher and the 75-mm. recoilless rifle.

War Bulletins

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Truman emphasized again today that this country is fighting in Korea for peace, "not for conquest." "We have no ambition in Asia except for a peaceful Asia," he told the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day in an impromptu speech on the White House lawn.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Sept. 7.—A South Korean spokesman today announced that South Korean Navy units made a surprise landing Wednesday at the start of a "very important naval operation." He said the landings were made on an island off Kunsan on the west coast of Korea and on another off Mokpo in the southwest. The naval units were still fighting for the islands. The spokesman said the operations are "preliminary to a really powerful naval action."

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Navy reported today that warships fired 238 rounds in support of United Nations ground forces in the vicinity of Pohang on the east coast of Korea Wednesday. A spokesman said surface units also bombarded targets on the west coast at Inchon.

Yank Troops Only 20 Miles From Border

Post Herald
Fri. 11-17-50

U. N. Gains Along Whole Frosty Front

TOKYO, Friday, Nov. 17 (U.P.)—American Seventh Division troops driving over the snow-capped roof of Northeast Korea plunged forward five miles across the 41st Parallel yesterday to within about 20 miles of the Manchurian border.

11-17-50

United Nations forces scored modest victories all along the frosty Korean front. The gains without any stiff opposition added up to a general advance ranging up to five miles at several points.

U. S. forces began enveloping the Chosin and Fusen Reservoirs, source of three-fourths of Korea's power. Marines swung up both sides of the Chosin Lake, and a Seventh Division column routed a Communist band at the northern tip of the neighboring Fusen Basin.

On the Chongchon River front in Northwest Korea, U. S. units overran the walled city of Yongbyon. The Allied bridgehead across the Chongchon bulged northward to a depth of about 10 miles with fresh gains of as much as five miles.

Front reports said the Communists had withdrawn several miles all along the Chongchon line. A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said Allied forces were waging a limited offensive there, although they were wary of precipitate advances that would expose their flanks.

While the Yanks were forging ahead on all their fronts, the South Korean army stopped cold a couple of Communist attacks on the central and northeastern fronts.

The most sparkling gain of the day was resigtered by the Seventh Division column which was pushing over the highest mountains of Northeast Korea within striking distance of Manchuria. If it can close the gap of a score of miles, it will have lopped off the thumb of Korea jutting up to the Russian border.

Another arm of the Seventh Division which had shot off to the west ran into a band of Communists at Handae, at the northern tip of the Fusen Reservoir. Front reports said the Yanks killed many of the enemy and drove off the rest.

The Leathernecks pushed northward three miles along the western shore of Chosin. There they ran into their first resistance since the Marines chewed up a Chinese Communist division near Su to the south.

Col. Homer L. Litzenberg Jr. commander of the Seventh Marine Regiment, was using "warming stations" in the Chosin area to thaw out his chilled fighters. The stations are tents with stoves in which the men can pause in small groups to warm up.

A 10th Corps spokesman said Allied troops gained up to five miles in most parts of the northeastern front, and resistance was dwindling.

5th Column Is Reported In Seoul

Commercial Union

Guerrillas Plan To Seize Capital, South Korean Says

Post 11-18-50

SEOUL, Nov. 17—(INS)—Dr. Chough Pyung, Korean Home Minister and head of the National Police, said Friday an undetermined portion of some 40,000 North Korean guerillas plan to reoccupy Seoul and a "fifth column" exists within the city to help them.

The American-educated Korean official declared many of the 40,000 Red guerillas known to be operating behind the United Nations front lines in the past 10 days came under the central direction of Gen. Kim Chaik. Kim was commander-in-chief of the Red People's Army in South Korea.

The plan of Gen. Kim, according to Chough, is to send his forces into the capital city of Seoul.

Chough said police in Seoul have uncovered strong evidence of a large scale network of Communist cells in every walk of National life.

He said the Communists in Seoul were instructed by retreating North Koreans to remain underground until Communist forces "return to Seoul in two or three months."

The North Koreans, according to Chough, assured their Seoul comrades that Russia eventually would come to the aid of North Koreans to regain control of the country.

Chough vigorously denied published reports of police brutality against suspected Communist collaborators.

The police official also issued figures which showed 55,909 suspected Communists had been arrested since the roundup of Reds began Oct. 1.

Of the total, 12,377 have been tried in civilian courts and 1,267 in military courts; 15,891 have been released and 25,762 cases are pending.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters took cognizance of increasing guerrilla action. A spokes- said the activity was following a definite pattern, apparently along lines laid down by North Korean commanders.

The spokesman said the guerrilla moves appear to tie in closely with front line action. That in effect would mean the opening of a second front against the Allies, a nebulous and shifting front far behind the battle positions.

The biggest group of guerrillas apparently was some 55 miles northeast of Seoul. Chough said the South Korean Army's best regiment, the 17TH, a regiment of South Korean police, parts of the U. S. 25th Division and Philippine and Turkish regiments were attacking the pocket.

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS IN BURNING NORTH KOREAN VILLAGE

Paratroopers searching for the enemy after mass jump near Sunchon

Associated Press Wirephoto

Fighting Ends In Seoul As Army Smashed

TOKYO, Friday, Sept. 29 —(AP)—Beaten Red invaders of South Korea scurried in headlong flight today for their homeland north of the 38th parallel.

Their last resistance inside the war-torn old capital of Seoul was at an end. Their army was smashed and in imminent danger of annihilation.

A U. S. Tenth Corps communique issued early today said the last of the Reds in Seoul withdrew along roads leading north to Uijongbu. Uijongbu is a highway hub 12 miles north of Seoul and 18 miles south of the 38th parallel dividing line which the North Koreans crossed early June 25 in their surprise assault on the southern republic.

The communique said the U. S. First Marine Division cleaned out the final pockets of resistance in Seoul and moved onto high ground north and northwest of the city.

In southeastern Seoul, held by the U. S. Seventh Infantry Division, Red resistance also ceased.

American troops sauntered and relaxed, through the debris-littered heart of the city. They had won it from the Reds in a seven-day siege and assault.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead quoted Col Lewis (Chesty) Puller, commander of the First Marine Regiment, that the last Reds pulled out of the city at 6 p.m. Wednesday. The Tenth Corps communique indicated some minor resistance may have been cleaned out later than that.

The Reds' political commissars long since had made a slick withdrawal, leaving hardly even a scrap of paper behind.

Start Life Anew

Residents of the shattered old city of 1,000,000 emerged from their hiding places and poked in the rubble of their now peaceful old capital. They were looking for odds and ends with which to start life anew.

At U. S. 8th Army headquarters, Brig Gen. Kong Nam Bong of the South Korean Army predicted Republican forces will reach the 38th parallel within 24 hours.

Gen. Kong is operating officer for the South Korean Army.

The U. S. 8th Army communique reported the South Korean capital Division was about 45 miles from the parallel inland from the east coast of Korea.

The South Korean Third Division on the east coast was near Kaltam, 45 miles from the parallel.

Both divisions have been moving north against virtually no resistance.

Small Flashes Of Action

There were small, sporadic flashes of action elsewhere in South Korea as stubborn North Korean Reds, some trapped and some fleeing, fought briefly but ineffectually.

One such action took place northwest of Seoul. A Red battalion tackled a company of the U. S. 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team in the village of Kimpo on the edge of Kimpo Airfield. After a short, sharp close-up fight, the Reds withdrew to the northwest.

Reds lodged in caves and on two hills a score of miles south of Seoul, between Suwon and Osan, were cleared out by two battalions of the Seventh Division and Marine warplanes.

(The U. S. Navy in a report relayed via its San Francisco pub- the ythink they are expected to say."

The woman attorney charged Arrington's trial at Luverne, March 15, 1949 was staged under at atmosphere of such tension that he could not have expected a fair hearing. The court room was guarded by about 24 Alabama Highway patrolmen.

She said she was unable to understand why his court-appointed attorney didn't cross-examine prosecution witnesses or offer character testimony for the defendant.

Raising the point that it could have been a case of mistaken identity, she observed it is quite common for members of a "particular" race to tend to look alike.

The circuit solicitor, Joe Kettler, and Assistant Atty Gen. tler, and Asst. Atty Gen. Bernard Sykes maintained Arrington was given a fair and impartial trial and said there were no disturbances.

Arrington previously lost appeals to the State and U. S. Supreme Courts.

Kin Will Be Notified Of Korean Casualties By Telegram Only

Except under unusual circumstances, the armed services will notify next of kin of casualties in the Korean fighting by telegram only. This was the practice followed in World War II.

The question arose Monday when a relative of a Washington soldier, Second Lt. Howell G. Thomas, jr., called the Adjutant-General's office to ask further word after the family had received a wire stating that the young man had been seriously wounded.

At the exact time of the phone call, a new batch of wires arrived at the Pentagon, one of which told of the death of Lt. Thomas—first Washington casualty in the Korean fighting. So ,the Army explained, an exception was made under these "very unusual circumstances," and the relative was notified over the telephone.

The soldier's father, as next of kin, then was called at his office and told the news. A telegram of confirmation followed.

The Navy said that, while its policy is to send telegrams, it dispatched chaplains to call on the parents and next of kin of men who lived in the Washington area during the last war. It will do the same in the event of casualties in the Korean fighting, according to a spokesman.

It was pointed out, too, that a man's commanding officer or district commandant likewise could send a chaplain to break the news, if it were feasible. In a full-scale war this, of course, would be impossible, the spokesman said.

Newswoman Ban Removed By MacArthur

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has lifted a ban against women correspondents in Korea, the New York Herald Tribune announced Tuesday. The Herald Tribune's correspondent, Marguerite Higgins, will be able to return to Korea from Tokyo.

MacArthur telegraphed the newspaper:

"Ban on woman correspondents in Korea has been lifted. Marguerite Higgins is held in highest professional esteem by everyone."

Miss Higgins, the only woman reporting the war in Korea, was expelled by an order of Eighth Army headquarters. She contended this was discrimination. Her newspaper sent a protest to MacArthur, and the Herald Tribune said the message from the general was in reply.

Kim Il Sung, Red Boss of North Korea

By Andrew Roth

ONE of the Soviet Union's great advantages in Korea is in the character of its local allies—and particularly Gen. Kim Il Sung, the Premier of North Korea and commander in chief of the "People's Army."

Stocky Gen. Kim has the distinct advantage of being the most famous hero of the anti-Japanese resistance. So legendary in his fame that the South Koreans have alleged that he is a spurious Soviet substitute for a dead hero of the same name. (An identical story is told in the case of Yugoslavia's Josip Broz-Tito.) Last year, however, I was able to check up on Kim's authenticity through two Rightist Korean leaders in Seoul who had known Kim as a child, as well as his family.

Kim Il Sung has a history like Tito's—up to a point. His father, who had been twice jailed by the Japanese, took the family into exile in neighboring Manchuria. There the young Kim formed his first guerrilla group in 1932, when he was still only 19. This grew, under the most ruthless counterattacks from the Japanese, from 30 to 3,000 young Koreans.

Gen. Kim's greatest fame comes from a small raid. In 1936 this guerrilla band made a sally across the border into Korea, held a small town for a few hours, killed almost 200 Japanese and paraded the Korean flag. Spurred by mounting Japanese rewards for his capture, exaggerated stories of this feat spread like wildfire all over Korea. Reports of his death, later contradicted by events, produced the legend that he was immortal. A vast folklore about Kim Il Sung helped to maintain Korean spirits during the long winter of Japanese rule.

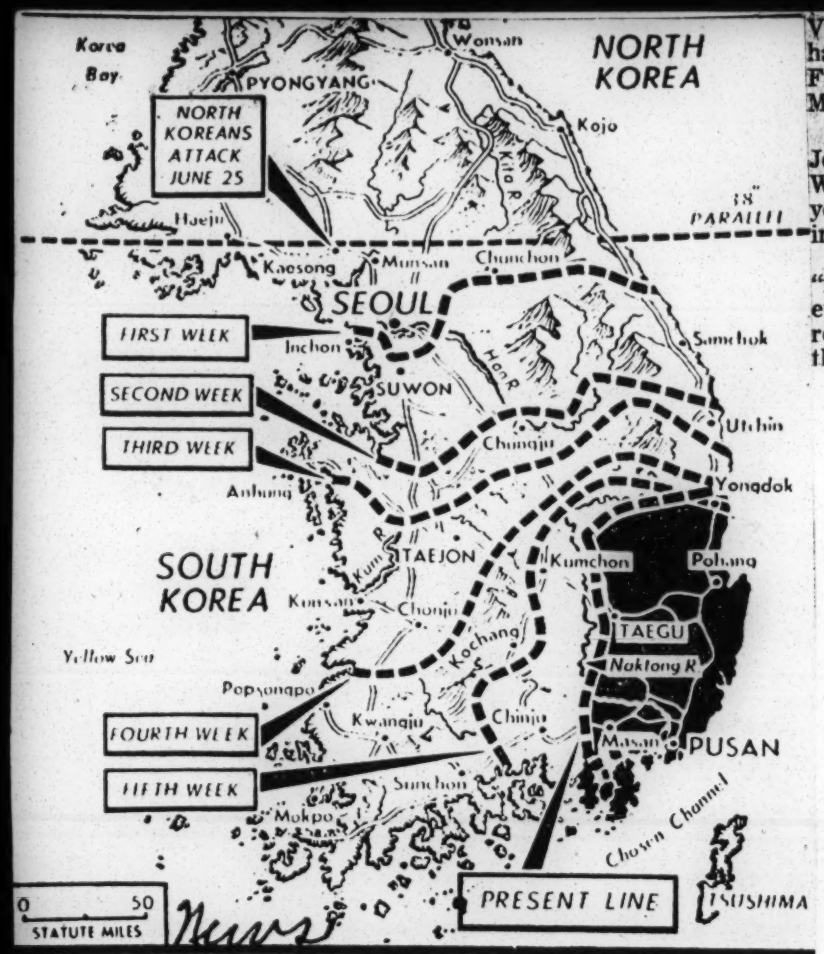
Although it is uncertain when he became a Communist, or whether he ever visited the Soviet Union prior to his return to North Korea in 1945, there is no doubt that he is a loyal and disciplined Communist. During his Manchurian period he worked closely with the Chinese Communists there, and evidence from Soviet publications demonstrates that the Soviets had a detailed and approving knowledge of his activities.

When the Soviet Army took over North Korea in 1945 they had the tremendous advantage of being able to offer Gen. Kim Il Sung to the Koreans as their leader. With Kim and a number of other Korean leftists, such as the scholarly, 60-year-old, Yenan-trained Kim Du Bong (now President) and Moscow-trained Pak Heung Yong (now Foreign Minister), the Soviets were able to produce a "behind-the-screen" administration which from the outset preserved the fiction of being run by Koreans.

KIM IL SUNG.
—AP Photo.

Gen. Kim's loyalty to the Soviets is unquestioned. He is reported to have begun his first public speech in 1945 with thanks to the Soviet Union and Marshal Stalin. In the public places in North Korea, his portrait has usually been displayed alongside that of Marshal Stalin. In the spring of 1949, Gen. Kim visited the Soviet Union and returned with a publicly acclaimed economic-cultural pact, as well as unpublicized military understandings. According to his own speeches, he planned to "liberate" South Korea last October, but presumably Moscow called it off. This time he got the green light.

(London Observer Foreign Service.)



—Associated Press Wiremap.

SIX WEEKS OF KOREAN WAR

Dark section on map defines the area that remains to defending United States and South Korean troops after six weeks of war in Korea. Broken lines show week to week penetration of invading Communists who moved across the thirty-eighth parallel on June 25, Korean time. Hard-pressed defenders this week withdrew east of the Naktong River along the central sector of the front. On the southern end of the defense line, North Korean troops were about thirty-five miles from Pusan, vital port.

Toilet Articles and Smokes Requested by GI's in Korea

BALTIMORE

Toilet articles and cigarettes are important items on the "needed" list of soldiers fighting in the Korean battle.

At least these were the two items, Pvt. Edward G. Robinson, 24, 1614 Division St., Baltimore, asked for when he wrote his "Aunt Bessie," Mrs. Bessie Boardley, last week.

AFRO war correspondent, Jimmy Hicks, reports this week that Pvt. Robinson, a 1949 graduate of the Cortez Peters Business School here, has just joined his outfit in Korea and is "doing fine."

Didn't Want Kin to Worry

In his letter dated July 25 to Mrs. Boardley, Pvt. Robinson says: "I am now somewhere in France . . . goodnight."

The letter lists a return address from a San Francisco APO.

When Mrs. Boardley was informed, Monday, that the AFRO's Hicks had talked with Eddie, she said:

"I thought something was funny, because when you are in France, your mail goes through New York. He just did not want us to worry."

World War II Vet

Pvt. Robinson, son of Mrs. Mamie Robinson, 8th St., West Point, Va., is a veteran of World War II, having seen service in Germany, France and Italy. He re-enlisted May 1 last.

The Boardley, is the sister of John E. Boardley, an aide at the White House in Washington for 43 years, who died suddenly in Washington three weeks ago.

Pvt. Robinson will get his much "needed" toilet articles and cigarettes in the next mail marked "Korea." Aunt Bessie has already sent them.

Lieut. Wynn's Action Called 'Unequaled in U. S. History'

By ALEX M. RIVERA Jr.

DURHAM, N. C.—Will Lieut. Ellison Wynn of the Baker Company of the Second Division receive the nation's highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor?

Twice wounded in the Korean fighting zone, Lieutenant Wynn of Durham, N. C., is now recovering at an Army Hospital in Osaka, Japan, for action which an authoritative Army historian has described as "perhaps unequalled in American military history."

A baker in a Durham hospital before he volunteered for Korean combat duty, Lieutenant Wynn, who is married and the father of two small daughters, disinguished himself as leader of an integrated unit of white and Negro fighting men.

Col. L. S. A. Marshall, the Army's roving efficiency expert on infantry operations in Korea, picked Wynn's unit "as possibly the bravest in the action."

Wynn's wife, Mrs. Meneva Wynn of 1205 Fifth Avenue, Durham, told this reporter who was one of Wynn's high school classmates that her husband "has been badly hit by mortar fire." It has been learned that the right side of Wynn's face was virtually blown away. Plastic surgery is being considered for him.

WYNN AND THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

Colonel Marshall has said of the action of the mixed white and Negro unit under Wynn's command: "That company's stand was perhaps unequalled in American military history. It entered action with 125 men and withdrew only on regimental orders with its tail 'fighting like hell' twenty-four hours later with only thirty-four men not wounded."

The company commander, Capt. William C. Wallace, Petersburg, Va., was wounded in the first hour of battle and his executive officer, Lieutenant Wynn, led the company for the next twenty-four hours.

"Get the picture," Marshall said. "The C.O. from Virginia, a Negro second-in-command and two non-coms, Cpl. Donald Crawford (South Boston, Va.) and Sgt. Laurence C. Smith Jr. (Sandstone, Va.) distinguished themselves along with Wynn.

Marshall said that the fighting at close quarters was so savage that there were reported instances of fist fighting between Americans and Chinese. He added that neither in the Pacific nor European campaigns of World War II, did "I find a division that fought with more gallantry than the Second."

Marshall compiled the detailed histories of sixteen companies of the 9th, 23rd and 38th Infantry Regiments during their furious week-long battle and withdrawal from Kujangdong south to Suchon last month.

Marshall is chief editorial writer of the Detroit News and a former Army historian of World War II.

Nehru Backed By Parliament On Korea Stand

Herald Tribune
Oct. 8-5-50

No Dissenting Vote After He Defends U.S., Denies Appeasement of Russia

New York, N.Y.

By Margaret Parton

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.—The Indian Parliament today passed without a dissenting vote Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution approving action taken by the government of India in support of United Nations intervention in Korea. 30a

Earlier in the day, several critics of government policy were heard. Some attacked the government for co-operating with the West and thus, in effect, abandoning neutraality. Others advocated even stronger support for the West than India has given. These critics, however, failed to record any opposition vote. Korean War

Winding up the two-day debate, the Prime Minister answered at some length criticisms of the United States which are frequently heard in India these days.

Praise for America

"Of course the dollar is a great force," he said. "Of course America has tremendous resources, an expanding economy and a youthful spirit. Also it has tremendous achievements to its credit, and unlike certain European powers which have flourished through colonialism, the United States has built up its strength from its own resources. These great achievements reflect the country's greatness. It has great constructive forces and a great force for peace. It also has other destructive forces.

"When I was in America last year I saw a great many things which I liked and also some things I disliked. That was only natural, because one cannot expect to find only things one likes in a great country.

"I for one have not the least fear of dollar imperialism. I do not deny that it exists, but America also has other, constructive forces, and this country need not be afraid of dollar imperialism.

"Meanwhile, the young Americans now in Korea are fighting in furtherance of what they consider to be the ideals of the United Nations, and it does not behoove us to criticism them."

Denies Appeasing Russia

Mr. Nehru denied the charge that India was willing to appease Russia in order to obtain a permanent seat on the Security Council. He reiterated his belief that the seating of Communist China on the Security Council is necessary to restore its representative nature.

Mr. Nehru's friendly expressions toward the United States should, it is felt here, go far toward influencing press and public opinion, which, since Secretary of State Dean Acheson's rejection of Mr. Nehru's peace efforts, has been somewhat critical. Since Mr. Nehru's voice is the most influential in India, the surprising warmth of his sentiments is expected by American observers to have effect in dispelling the persistent Indian suspicion of American motives.

Defends Sister on Point 4

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UP).—Prime Minister Nehru said today that President Truman's program for financial aid to the world's underdeveloped areas has been slashed so much it is of little use.

Mr. Nehru was defending his sister, Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in Washington, who is under attack by Congress party members for her recent criticism of the program. She also criticized United States policy toward Formosa, and Mr. Nehru said the Indian government agreed with her views.

Asked why the Ambassador was permitted to criticize the 'Point 4" policy of the country to which she was accredited, Mr. Nehru replied that the American press itself had made the same criticism.

Challenged on Israel

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (AP).—A member of Parliament today challenged Prime Minister Nehru to explain why India has not recognized Israel, when it has been in existence much longer than Communist China which enjoys Indian recognition. Mr. Nehru smiled without replying.

Deputy Foreign Minister B. V. Keskar told Parliament that the question of recognizing Israel is under consideration. One factor being studied, he said, is the "grave international situation."

Call to Active Duty Going Out to All Ex-Officers, in Reserve Units or Not

Afro-American Sept. 8-19-50

By the NNPA News Service

A lot of officers refused to join Reserve units after World War II in the hope of avoiding any further military service.

Their hopes, however, were shattered, last Friday, when the Army announced it is ordering to duty 7,862 reserve male captains and lieutenants in 16 arms and services who are not assigned to units of the Organized Reserve.

This involuntary recall of company grade Army Reserve officers will get a lot of colored officers.

These company grade officers will be ordered to active duty with or without their consent for a period of 21 months, or such other period authorized by law, unless they are relieved sooner. All will be on active duty by Oct. 6.

To Call Up All Medics

The Army announced simultaneously that it will recall involuntarily 1682 male officers of the active and inactive medical, dental, veterinary and medical service units of the Officers Reserve Corps.

Officers will be called up to the grade of major in the Medical and Medical Service Corps, lieutenant colonel in the Dental Corps and major in the Veterinary Corps.

The company grade officers, including 1,808 captains and 6,054 lieutenants, will be drawn from all parts of the country. Medical, dental and veterinary officers also will be drawn from all parts of the nation.

Must Meet Requirements

Current age-in-grade and physical requirements must be met by officers of the arms and services. In the combat arms, including Engineers, Signal, Infantry, Armored, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, the age limit for second lieutenants is 30; for first lieutenants, 35; and captains, 41.

In the services, including Adjutant General, Chemical, Military Police, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Judge Advocate General, Finance, Army Security Agency, Intelligence, and Special Services, the age limit for second lieutenants is 38; first lieutenants, 41; and captains, 45.

Over-age officers in the combat arms may be ordered to duty in service branches.

Oct. 6 Latest Report Date

All officers selected will be ordered to the nearest Army medical installation for physical examinations. If found physically fit and ordered to active duty, they will be given 21 days to settle private affairs, unless willing to report sooner.

The first one-third of the total group is expected to report to their assignments by Sept. 22, two-thirds by Sept. 29, and all by Oct. 6.

In selecting officers for duty in the Medical, Dental, Veterinary and Medical Service Corps, the Army will try to secure officers on a voluntary basis.

Ala. Reserve Unit Reports For Duty

Sept. 9-15-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The first Montgomery Organized Reserve unit, the 889th Quartermaster Supply Co., has been called to duty.

Col. John O. Lawrence, chief of the Alabama Military district, said the all-Negro outfit, organized in April, 1949, will probably leave for Ft. Benning, Ga., this week.

Reds Scorn Negro Prisoners Says Officer After Escape From Koreans

ON THE MASAN FRONT, Korea—An American lieutenant who escaped after two days in the hands of the North Koreans said this week that the Reds, for all their propaganda, are contemptuous of American Negro prisoners.

Commander of a Negro infantry platoon, Second Lt. Billy J. Roundtree, Victoria, Texas, told correspondents that the Reds had treated him as an equal, but "they would not let the colored boys talk to other."

They were not brutal, he said, but just treated them with contempt.

Roundtree said that the Reds had forced him and several Negro prisoners to accompany them on [illegible].

He said the North Koreans are confident of victory and hold "all American soldiers in contempt."

Contrary to most reports on North Korean brutality, Roundtree said the Reds "did not threaten to kill us." He went on to say they even shared their food with the Americans even though their own supplies "were cut off."

Roundtree and several of his men escaped when part of the eight-man group that held them prisoner went scouting for American troops.

S. KOREAN ARMY TASTES VICTORY AFTER ITS ROUT

Reorganized Force Beats Reds at Taegu

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

UNITED STATES 8TH ARMY HDQ., Korea, Aug. 12—The reappearance of the South Korean army as a solid fighting force has been the most significant event in the war's first optimistic week.

Completely re-equipped with new American weapons and its ranks filled by volunteer replacements, the South Korean army now is far different from the disorganized mass that was fleeing in all directions six weeks ago.

Its losses were huge—more than 20,000 missing, 4,200 killed, and 11,000 wounded of the original 93,000 men. It lost almost all of its heavy weapons, more than half of its individual weapons, and nearly all its transport.

When the Americans set out to reorganize the beaten army, they reduced its original eight divisions to five, all commanded by aggressive young generals whose average age is about 30. The Koreans were assigned to a quiet sector during the reorganization, while the American 24th division absorbed the shock of the main enemy drive.

Divisions Are Stronger

Once the army had fewer than 20,000 effective troops. The present strength is secret, altho it is known that the divisional authorized strength is about 10,000. Each division is stronger now than when the war started.

This new power flared dramatically when the North Koreans, their drive on Pusan stalled, shifted most of their strength to take Taegu. Protected by tank fire, the enemy threw four battalions across the Naktong river. The South Korean 1st division, aided by air support, annihilated them. In three days, the 1st division killed an estimated 3,000, captured three tanks, and took two truckloads of prisoners.

"The taste of victory at long last is sweet," said Premier Sinh Sung Mo today as he showed on the map that the South Koreans and the Americans are each holding lines of equal length—about 100 miles as an infantryman walks.

Walker Praises Koreans

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, 8th army commander, showered praise on the Koreans after the Naktong river victory. He had good reason to do so, since he had withdrawn the American 25th division from the Taegu area to defend Pusan when that vital port was threatened last week. It was a desperate gamble which worked only because the South Koreans met the test with valor.

As now equipped, the Korean divisions have more automatic weapons than the American infantry outfits but fewer heavy weapons and no tanks. However, they have the new 3.5 inch bazookas to stop enemy tanks and M-2 105 mm. howitzers with a range of 12,000 yards.

17th Elite Regiment

..When the war began, they had 105s capable of only 7,000 yards, and two-thirds of these were wiped out in three days. The enemy has repeatedly blundered by attacking longer range guns.

The Koreans themselves have contributed much to the rejuvenation of their army. Even in the wffar's darkest days there were no defections.

The army's best units has been the 17th regiment, whose men pride themselves on toughness. Only elite recruits are accepted as replacements. This regiment once fought an enemy division to a standstill. Its former commander now heads a division.

ENEMY CRAFTY FANATICS:

Hills and Infiltration Main Korean Obstacles

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA — Rugged, near-mountainous terrain, and infiltration by enemy troops were named as the primary obstacles in Korea by the 24th Infantry Regiment "Eagles."

From the foxholes at the front line, Infantrymen agreed that the South Korean hills were the biggest obstacles.

Soldiers' Comments

Pvt. Clarence Sheppard, Shelbyville, Tenn., said: "I thought we had hills in Tennessee, but these Korean hills are rugged. These North Koreans just run up and down them like monkeys and we haven't been able to keep up with them."

Sfc Joel E. Lawrence, Andalusia, Ala., a veteran of the European campaign, agreed that the fight was rougher in Korea than in Germany. "I never got into anything like this war," he exclaimed.

In lltration continues to be a major headache to the 24th Infantry Regiment combat teams in South Korea, during both daylight hours and darkness.

Women, Children Used to Spy

Several cases have been reported where women and children were sent from the enemy lines with small radio transmitters to report American positions.

Sgt. Lloyd Peaton, Austin, Tex., who fought in North Africa and Italy in World War II, agreed it was a rougher battle in Korea.

Bunch of Fanatics

Cpl. Walt Martin, Milford, Ohio, another World War II veteran, said the Korean war is an entirely different type of fighting.

"Americans weren't trained in guerilla tactics," he added, "but we're sure learning." He concluded that the Red soldiers pushed into the lines are a bunch of fanatics.

Cpl. Joseph Killian, Maiden, N.C., another ETO veteran, declared: "There's no comparison between this war and the war in Germany. These hill fighters are good, but once the Americans get men and equipment over here to do the job, it won't be long."

Dustin' off the News

LUCIUS CHARPER

Negro Soldiers Capture Korean Town; Georgia Soldiers Resign In Droves

THE KOREAN WAR, although in its infancy, has begun to develop some comical and amusing situations on the "Home Front." The latest news of this type comes from about ten thousand miles from the Korean front; to be exact, it originates in Atlanta, Georgia, where a "Lost Battalion" has been headed-off from "taking to the woods" to escape military service. Probably the words "North and South" in the Korean situation have been somewhat misinterpreted by the Georgians, and they want no more of such bayonet-trading that characterized Sherman's visit of yesteryear in their midst. At any rate, the brave warriors of the noted white supremacy state have begun to flee "most astoundingly" when no man pursueth.

Bat. 7-29-50

We find an interesting item in the daily "Bible" of Atlanta—The Atlanta Constitution—which is a sort of open confession that white Georgians are rather reluctant to fight openly to maintain their "rights" to white supremacy unless their noggins are covered with bed-sheets and their opponent is a weasly little Negro. Not a shot has been fired near Atlanta; not even a toy balloon has burst near its National Guard Armory, but the Constitution has the following to say about the alarming situation over the "resignations," (desertions would be a better term) in its noble state outfit. Here it is from the front page of Mr. Ralph Magill's sheet, which has often played some "improved inequalities" for the Negro. We quote:

Tel.

"Discharges in Georgia's National Guard units were frozen Monday by Maj. Gen. Ernest Vandiver, State Adjutant General. In a letter to all units and detachment commanders, Army and Air, Vandiver ordered discharge requests stopped immediately. Exceptions to the directive are those Guardsmen accepted for duty in one of the active military services, physical disability or under 'such regulations as may later be prescribed by the President of the United States.' The action by Vandiver was prescribed by what he called a 'tremendous influx of requests for discharges and resignations.' The reasons given 'are of such nature that they are not in keeping with the spirit and patriotism . . . the great majority of requests contain the reasons —For Business Reasons.' "

"Vandiver added: 'The National Guard by law is a component of the Army and Air Force of the United States and as such has a definite line defense obligation to fulfill in the event of any type of emergency. Federal and State governments have expended tremendous amounts of funds to provide equipment, training and PAY for the men of the Guard in order that it be prepared to fulfill its mission. It is apparent that if the present ALARMING RATE of discharges is continued, units of this State (Georgia) will not be in a position to fulfill its missions if the emergency requires.' "

Those are very tame and polished words for a Major-General to use in such a desperate situation when soldiers are taking "cut-out powders" on Uncle Sam. In fact, showing cowardice, which generally brings on the firing squads in time of war. But, while this white supremacy crowd was showing the "Yellow Streak" some ten thousand miles from the Korean battle lines, the northern press was heralding the noble deeds of Negro soldiers in the thick of the battle at Yechon in East Korea. This regiment of Negro warriors—not a one eligible to join the brave Georgia National Guard unit—is digging in and spearheading the U. S. 25th Division's drive to stop the Reds' onslaught on the east Korean front. "They went in there to do a job and are doing it," General MacArthur said.

While all of this ferocious fighting is going on—ten thousand miles from Atlanta—it appears from Maj. Gen. Vandiver's proclamation that many members of the excellent home - parading Guard units are virtually climbing out the back windows of the Georgia Armory. Georgia, through law, doesn't permit Negroes to join or organize into National Guard units. It probably fears they wouldn't "resign" in actual time of war and that would be a sort of reflection on its white supremacy claim. If things, however, get hotter in Korea, we may expect Georgia, under its "improved inequality" program, to permit the colored uniform ranks of the Knights of Pythias to drill with actual guns instead of swords as they now do, and be ready for the "emergency" described by Maj. Gen. Vandiver.

MacArthur's Negro Troops Capture City

Butler County American Hamilton, Ohio

Bat. 7-22-50

General MacArthur's all-Negro troops fighting in Korea captured the city of Yechon from the Communists, radio newsman Morgan Beaty reported Friday.

The unit using heavy artillery and ground soldiers blazed away all night against the Reds. When morning came, they had killed all but one Korean, Beaty said.

The news commentator said top U. S. officers praised the Negroes, but the Colored boys thought nothing of it.

This first large land victory by U. S. troops is vital to our supply.

Stiff Commie Defense Could Force Action

Birmingham Post Herald

Mon. 9-25-50

Marines Slug Nearer Center Of City

Birmingham

BY FRANK TREMAINE

United Press Staff Writer

TOKYO, Monday, Sept. 25—Three U. S. Marine Corps spearheads carried a flaming assault to within 24 blocks of the heart of Seoul today against resistance so stiff that the Allies feared they might have to destroy the city to win it.

The Leathernecks broke into the city after smashing a Communist defense force on the city limits in hand-to-hand combat and hand grenade battles.

As the Leathernecks fought a furious house-to-house battle through Seoul's ancient, narrow, winding streets, the two iron jaws of the United Nations nutcracker assault from north and south were within only 57 miles of clamping shut on 100,000 fleeing Reds.

A task force moving up from the southern beachhead had reached Poun, about 20 miles northeast of Taejon, late Sunday. When last heard from, the U. S. Seventh Division unit moving down the west coast from Seoul had entered Osan, 25 miles south of the capital.

Heavy Casualties

The Marines fighting in Seoul had suffered heavy casualties, according to front reports, and reinforcements were rushed in. An airborne unit was flown to the sector from the United States, and the South Korean radio at Pusan announced that a crack unit of South Korean Marines had landed at Inchon and was advancing on Seoul.

The broadcast also said that a South Korean naval commando force had landed at Haeju Bay, astride the 38th Parallel, on the West Coast. It did not say whether the South Koreans had pierced the 38th Parallel and made the first the run throughout South Korea.

The Allies went into the fourth month of the war waging an offensive that had the Communists on the run throughout South Ko0rea. On the east coast, attacking Republican forces could not keep up with the fleeing Reds. On the south coast, Communists apparently were running out of ammunition, firing on Americans with only rifles, instead of the usual mortars and artillery pieces. In other sectors, trucks were found abandoned with empty gas tanks, and huge piles of weapons had been left behind.

End In Sight?

Many officials believed an end to the fighting which started June 25 might be in sight.

Two weeks ago, the United Nations forces were squeezed into a beachhead about the size of the State of Connecticut. Today the Allied territory had swelled to about the size of New Jersey—about double what it had been.

The Allies now hold about one-fourth of South Korea's 31,000 square miles of rugged mountains and soggy valleys, compared to only about one-eighth before the big push started with the invasion of Inchon.

Task Force Kean of the 25th Division on the southern coast made the most spectacular advance, moving 50 miles in two days to enter Chinju.

Marines moving under the cover of artillery fire and bombs battled furiously to within a male and a half of the center of Seoul. One unit was less than a mile from the railroad marshalling yards in the southern section of the city. Another had speared more than five miles into the city before it was stymied by fierce resistance.

Troops Arirve

Re-inforcements were flown into the Inchon-Seoul beachhead from the United States. Elements of the 11th Airborne Division arrived at the Rimpo Airport, west of Seoul, and were rushed from the field to prepare to join the Leathernecks assaulting Seoul and the U. S. Seventh Division moving down the west coast.

Marine Corsairs blasted factories, oil storage tanks and gasoline tanks southwest of Seoul late Sunday, touching off spectacular fires that engulfed hundreds of Korean homes packed together like crackers in a box.

Planes were attacking Reds holed up in brick and concrete buildings in the industrial Yongsan section in the southern part of the city.

It appeared that the stubborn Communist defense of the old capital, perhaps planned to give troops elsewhere a chance to escape, apparently had doomed Seoul to the same heavy destruction that wiped out two-thirds of Inchon and left only half of suburban Yongdungpo standing.

Big Assault

The big assault on Seoul began yesterday. The 1st Marine Regiment drove one mile into the southern section of Seoul after crossing the Han River at dawn, United Press Correspondent Rutherford Poats reported.

Poats said the leathernecks shoved across the river with amphibious tractors and ducks, followed by tanks loaded on pontoons.

United Press Correspondent Jack James reported that the First Marine Division crossed the Han River early Sunday and late in the day were on Hill 79, less than three-fourths of a mile from the Youngsan railroad station in the southern part of the city.

Other Marine units attacked from the west and northwest. They were stopped cold after spearing to within less than two miles of the center of the city.

James said enemy positions on the low hills just west of Seoul were well prepared and the Marines were forced to dig them out in hand-to-hand combat and grenade battles.

Wall of Fire

In Poats' area, one element of the Fiftth Marine Regiment advanced 300 yards with heavy casualties, but were within shooting distance of the Youngsan railway station.

They finally ran into a wall of Red machine gun, mortar and high UUUUUUU mevelocity 76 millimeter fire.

Rampaging United Nations troops were slicing out huge chunks of territory which had been seized by the North Korean invaders. Taegu, which had been at the edge of the 120-mile U. N. defense perimeter around Pusan, now was almost in the center of the growing beachhead.

The front had been increased to about 170 miles, stretching from Sachon on the southern coast of Chinju, then two miles east of Hyopchon and on to Songju, Poun, Kumchon, four miles north of Uisong, 15 miles north of Kigye and seven miles south of Yongdok.

A flying column of the First Cavalry Division plunged to Poun over secondary roads through mountains. The troops entered the town against little or no opposition.

Keep Going

"What shall I do now?" Lt. Col. James Lynch, Washington, D. C., commander of the task force, asked his commander by radio.

"Keep going," was the answer he got.

The task force had gained 24 miles Sunday, and gotten into position to go northwest to Chongju, a key communications center, or southwest of Taejon and then slice through the Reds main communications artery.

The 25th Division reached the outskirts of Chinju on the south coast in its spectacular advance. This was the unit which had pulled into position to defend Pusan in the last desperate days of July. Now it was crumbling North Korean defenses, which appeared to consist only of rifle fire. The damaging artillery and mortar fire of earlier days were absent.

United Press Correspondent Gene Symonds reported that the First U. N. Corps was gaining against light to moderate resistance on the northwestern front of the southern beachhead. The 24th Division task force which captured Sangju had split into two spearheads, one of which was reported nearing a juncture with the British 27th Brigade to the east.

Second Advances

Two columns of the U. S. Second Division were advancing on Hyopchon, 25 miles north of Chinju, and were believed to be at its outskirts by Sunday night. Two motorized task forces caputred Sonju, 20 miles west of Taegu, and were spreading out east and west of the city.

On the northern front, forward elements of the Republic of Korea Third Division hurried north Sunday between Andong and Yongdok, but they could not keep up with the Communists fleeing before them. The Reds were pounded mercilessly by U. S. fighters and bombers. Planes killed animals pulling Communist artillery pieces and dropped gasoline jelly fire bombs on an estimated 1000 Reds running north about 20 miles northwest of Kigye.

The troops scattered "in all directions except south," one pilot said.

The ROK Third Division was only seven miles from the east coast port of Yongdok, an enemy supply anchor, but was slowed down by mines every 100 yards along the main coastal highway.

The Capital Division advanced 10 miles, reaching a point 15 miles northwest of Kigye. The Sixth gained about 10 miles, to 13 north of Kigye. The Eighth was six miles north of Uisong, and only nine miles from Andong, one of the biggest Communist strongpoints in South Korea.

It Seems Like Only Yesterday When He Went Away

Apo American
Sat. 7-15-50
Baltimore, Md.

SOUTHERN FRONT.

Allied forces hammered out sharp new gains throughout the whole battle zone—in what may be the war's conclusive offensive—against resistance ranging from bitter to feeble.

South Koreans thrust 35 miles out of the old beachhead all along the northern wall.

American and British infantrymen gained nearly that same distance along the western perimeter. And a powerful armored task force raced 90 miles out of the northwest corner in five days, striking to Chonan's outskirts only 25 air miles from a linkup with second front forces at Osan.

The linkup, expected hourly, may seal scores of thousands of Red Korean troops in the south.

They will have the task of escaping piecemeal to the north over secondary roads and rugged hills.

Breakthrough Now Claimed.

Gen. MacArthur's spokesman for the first time officially called the United States 1st Cavalry thrust through the center of the old Red Korean line a breakthrough. This means enemy defenses have been cracked so wide they cannot be restored.

First Cavalry foot troopers captured Chongju—more than half the distance between Taegu and Seoul—yesterday afternoon. Advance elements sped westward another 10 miles to enter Chochiwon.

Both of these captured towns were within 40 miles of United States 7th Division patrols spearing southward in the second front's Osan area.

Gen. MacArthur's spokesman said a linkup of the two forces would cut off the bulk of Red troops left in southern Korea. At one time they were estimated 130,000 strong. Many fled north soon after the Inchon landing.

The spokesman said Allied forces on the southern front killed or wounded 20,000 Reds between September 18 and 23.

Drive Toward Taejon.

The veteran United States 24th Division—battered down "Heartbreak Highway" in the early days of the war—captured Kumchon on the road back and punched northwest several miles toward Taejon where it had lost Maj. Gen. William F. Dean in July combat.

Associated Press Correspondent Bem Price said the 24th was "going like a house afire."

South Korean forces along the northern wall recaptured Hamchang after a 15-mile motor advance yesterday. Other South Korean units took Andong and Yechon in a drive to solder a roof over Red forces trapped below this line 35 miles north of the old positions.

On the east coast where Reds pulled back without resisting, South Koreans pushed north through Yongdok, once a bitter battlefield.

A South Korean spokesman announced that Republican suicide naval units landed on Chimi Island in Haeju Bay on Korea's west coast just south of the Parallel. Eight Red boats were sunk and an unknown number of Reds were killed or captured.

In the southwest, Associated Press Correspondent Stan Swinton said the United States 25th Division drove beyond Chinju, once the staging area for Red assaults toward Pusan. Other American forces broke through heavy Red rear guards to cross the Nam River north of Haman. They captured Uiryong.

Farther north, the United States 2nd Division seized Hyopchon and drove to the edge of Kochang.

Gen. MacArthur's spokesman estimated that survivors of three Red divisions — possibly 24,000 troops—would be caught in the southwest.

U. N. forces threw out steel fingers in all directions to clasp Red units for piecemeal destruction.

The spokesman said there were indications the northward fleeing Reds might make a stand somewhere near the parallel. There were no signs they would stop south of that boundary, he said.

Allied warplanes lashed at the retreating Reds. There was no immediate estimate of how many had been killed in strafing attacks all along the front. Associated Press Correspondent William Jorden reported from advanced air headquarters that 1,500 Reds were killed in one attack.

B-29s hit behind Red lines at travel arteries.

A South African Air Force squadron liaison staff arrived in Tokyo. The squadron, composed of World War II veterans, will fly with U. N. forces in Korea.

U. N. planes made a mass drop of 2,160,000 surrender leaflets on Red Koreans.

South Korean municipal officers for Seoul and Inchon were flown to Kimpo airfield near the two cities. They were prepared to resume civil government duties when conditions permit.

What We Face in Korea

Uncle Sam's military intervention in South Korea, while done in the name of the United Nations, nevertheless, is taking its toll in American lives. Apo American

And, from where we sit, it appears that not only are we in for a prolonged patrol job in the Asiatic area but it probably will be quite a spell before we get any substantial aid from other UN countries.

Actually, Korea, 7,000 miles way, is awkward to defend and, on top of that, it is of questionable strategic value. Chances are that should the present uprising precipitate World War III, we probably would pull out of there post haste and use our forces on more important missions.

What makes bad matters worse is the fact that the South Koreans actually do not have their hearts in the struggle and consequently are of questionable value as allies. For this, the U.S. is partly to blame. Sat. 7-15-50

While Russia was teaching the North Koreans tank, artillery and aerial warfare, the United States was training a South Korean military force primarily to preserve internal order.

The South Koreans had no tanks, no planes, no heavy artillery and the American military mission assigned to do the training, was whittled down to a mere skeleton. Baltimore

That is the situation which faced the first American reinforcements. Meanwhile Russia is using puppet satellite troops and saving her own men while the U.S. is compelled to use its best troops in an effort to restore order.

If we are to preserve the morale in Europe, we cannot fail in Korea because failure there would portend failure in Germany should a similar invasion be begun. We can well expect a heavy toll in men and materiel no matter which way the pendulum of victory swings.

Without Sacrifice, Nothing Is Gained

Argentina Puts A Qualification In Troop Offer

Herald Tribune Thur. 7-20-50

Action on Korea Must Be Approved by Congress; Manila Won't Send Men

New York, N.Y.

BUENOS AIRES, July 18 (UP). Foreign Minister Hipolito Jesus Paz said today that before Argentine troops can be ordered to Korea, the action must be approved by Congress, in compliance with the constitution.

Mr. Paz said that Argentina's reply to a United Nations appeal for worldwide assistance in Korea in no way means that Argentina is sending troops there. He said the reply, sent yesterday, only acknowledged the U. N. appeal. It said Argentina would await a direct consultation with the United States before deciding what assistance it could render the U. N. in Korea.

Barely an hour before Mr. Paz made his statement at a press conference there was a peace demonstration in Rosario, Argentina's second largest city. A group of railroad workers abandoned their jobs and marched five miles shouting "War, no! Peace, yes!"

No Filipino Troops

MANILA, July 18 (AP).—The Philippines Cabinet today indorsed President Elpidio Quirino's stand that no Filipino troops would be sent to the Korean battlefront. A spokesman said, however, the government would not object to individual Filipinos volunteering for service with United Nations forces.

The Cabinet limited Philippines assistance to commodities "since actual fighting forces are needed at home." The government has offered rice, coconut oil, soap and vaccines. Philippines forces are fighting the Communist-led Hukbalahaps (peasant rebels).

"The Manila Evening News" said 245 Americans left Manila for nearby Clark Field to volunteer for service in Korea. Most are unemployed veterans.

Token Force for Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 18 (UP).—High military sources said today that at the present time Brazil can send only a token force to fight in Korea.

War Minister General Canrobert Costa said Brazil is not contemplating sending any expeditionary force to Korea similar to that sent to Italy during World War II.

Another high army spokesman explained that the sending of expeditonary forces to Asia for the time being would be "an impossible task" for Brazil.

100 Volunteers In Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 18 (AP).—National Defense Ministry sources said today that more than 100 Chileans and foreigners have volunteered to fight in the Korean war.

Nicaragua Is Ready

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 18 (AP).—President Anastasio Somoza told a news conference today Nicaragua is ready to supply an armed force to help the United Nations in Korea. He also said that Nicaragua is willing to grant air and naval bases if needed.

Austrians Try To Enlist

VIENNA, July 18 (AP).—Thousands of Austrians have tried to enlist in the United States Army since the invasion of South Korea began, Army headquarters here announced today. The law in occupied Austria prohibits such enlistments and all applicants are being rejected, the statement said.

Chaplain Shot By Reds as He Gives Last Rites

Herald Tribune Wed. 7-19-50

Officer Sees Guerrillas Fire on Wounded in Litters, Watches as Priest Falls

New York, N.Y.

By Marguerite Higgins

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune

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WITH AMERICAN ARMED FORCES IN KOREA, July 17 (Delayed).—A Catholic chaplain, who refused to leave American wounded trapped on a hillside beyond a road block during yesterday's Kum River line battle, was deliberately shot by Korean guerrillas along with those he was trying to comfort, as he was administering last rites in the early hours of the morning.

This tragic tale of bravery and sacrifice was brought direct from the battleground by an eye witness—Captain Lincoln J. Buttreyp, of Nashville, Tenn., Medical Service Corps, who escaped, as the Catholic chaplain insisted, after passing the entire night at the side of the wounded.

The captain wriggled away from the scene on his belly as dawn rose. As he escaped, Communist guerrillas closed in on the group of litter patients and the Catholic chaplian.

"The Communist guerrillas went after the patients with their rifles, shooting them in the side," Captain Buttreyp said. "As I escaped over the hill I saw the chaplian drop."

The captain, who was interviewed as he journeyed away from the front line on a night train, told this correspondent that the attacking guerrillas were "youngsters whose ages I would guess at between sixteen and nineteen."

The story of this incident in Korea's grim war was also reported today to the Chief Division Chaplain, the Rev. Robert Hearn, of Roxbury, Mass.

Herald Tribune

Chaplain Summarizes Story

Here are the main points as summarized by the chaplain:

A Medical Service Corps officer and two chaplains—a Catholic and a Protestant—tried, during yesterday's battle, to rescue wounded, including litter patients, by getting them onto vehicles and bringing them southward of the road block.

It was imposible, however, to pas sthe fiery road block, which was a mass of burning American vehicles. The chaplains endeavored to send the walking wounded around the road block into the hills. A few unscathed soldiers and the chaplains and Medical Corps officer elected to carry the litter patients.

Wed. 7-19-50

The rough terrain made it possible for them to cover only about one mile. Then the guerrilla fire became too strong. The patients had to be put down, while everyone took cover. This was around midnight.

New York, N.Y.

Able-Bodied Told To Go

As it became clear that it was virtually impossible to continue carrying the litter patients, the chaplains and the Medical Service Corps officers urged the able-bodied to take off on their own.

Captain Buttreyp commented, "The chaplains told everyone to go, but during the night they went about from patient to patient, comforting the men and helping them as best they could. When it was necessary they would administer the last rites."

Finally, he said, it became plain that the little group was bound to be discovered by the enemy, so the Catholic chaplain insisted that his colleague, the Protestant chaplain, try to have his own life. The Protestant chaplain was wounded during his escape, and thus his name cannot be mentioned.

As daylight broke, the sound of the approaching guerrillas warned that discovery was near, so the Catholic chaplain also insisted that Captain Buttreyp leave at once. The Medical Service Corps officer made his escape as the guerrillas started closing in on the little band.

Father Hearn described the Catholic chaplain as "the true hero of our time," and added that in all his experience at many fronts he had never seen an enemy "of such ruthlessness."

Describing the scene between midnight and dawn, Captain Buttreyp said, "Despite constant firing from close around us, and the fact that we could hear the Communist guerrillas, shouting as they do, the chaplains calmly went from patient to patient, comforting them and helping them as best they could."

The Truth About Korea

Despite the overwhelmingly hostile reaction which the Communist aggression in Korea has provoked, there are still occasional voices raised (outside Red ranks—which of course are chorusing their customary facile lies) to question the justice of the cause which the United Nations is supporting in the Far East. For any remaining doubters, the White Paper issued by the State Department provides a compact and convincing resume of the events which produced U. N. intervention in Korea.

Herald Tribune Sat. 7-23-50

It has been charged, for example, that the Korean Republic "provoked" the attack which has ravaged its territory. The reports of the United Nations Commission on Korea, reprinted in the White Paper, are very eloquent in answering this charge. Every move by the North Koreans, looking toward "peaceful unification" of the peninsula, was accompanied by "violently abusive propaganda," refusal to admit mediation by the U. N., guerrilla infiltration across the border—"tactics," to quote the Commission, "designed to weaken and destroy the Government of the Republic of Korea established under the auspices of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and recognized by the General Assembly."

New York, N.Y.

In a military sense, the Korean Commission discovered, on the very eve of the invasion, that no incitement to attack could have been given; the Republican troops were in defensive positions and "in absence of armour, air support and heavy artillery," any invasion from the South would "by any military standards be impossible." There were, however, encroachments across the 38th Parallel by North Koreans. The fraudulent assertion by the Communists that they were "repelling an attack" when they struck southward, was too brazen for any one but a convinced Communist to swallow.

Another argument sometimes heard is that the Korean Republic was in a chaotic state, ready to fall at a blow. Now that the strength of that blow has been measured by American troops, there should be less criticism of the defense put up by the under-armed Republican forces. But the U. N. Commission also indicates that the Red onslaught came at a time when the Korean Republic was becoming stronger, not weaker, economically and politically. The recent elections in South Korea were, according to the Commission, "on the whole successfully conducted and in an atmosphere of law and order." Only the Communists boycotted the voting, and the new National Assembly convened on June 19 "in a hopeful atmosphere conducive to continued progress in the building of an effective representative government in an economically healthy state." The subversive efforts of the Communists had failed; they resorted to force to frustrate the democratic development of the Republic.

The U. N. reports in the White Paper, should never be forgotten. It is not a new picture, but it is one which which accompanying them, give a clear picture of a nation, interrupted by a savage and unprovoked attack from the self-proclaimed "camp of peace."

Mystery Subs Shadow Korean Invasion Craft

Landings Veiled With the Secrecy Of a Colossal Hollywood Premiere

By ROBERT C. MILLER,
United Press Staff Writer.

ABOARD A U.S. TRANSPORT OFF KOREA, Sept. 15.—Unidentified submarines are lurking in the wake of this transport loaded to the gunwales with U.S. Marines and their fighting equipment.

Navy officers reported the submarines have been shadowing the ship since it put to sea and started up the Korean coast on its invasion mission.

A Well-Blabbed Secret.

The fact that "strange" submarines knew when and where to start tailing a sitting-duck transport pointed up the fact that this invasion was one of the worst-kept secrets of the Korean war.

It has been whispered and blabbed about all over Korea, Japan and—according to reports received here—even broadcast by radio commentators in the United States.

If the North Koreans don't know where and when we will arrive, they are the only people in Asia who don't, for this landing is about as private as a Hollywood romance.

Tips Prove Accurate.

Within an hour after I arrived at the Korean port of embarkation, I was told the exact hour and destination of this expeditionary force by what the Army calls "unauthorized personnel" and they were amazingly accurate.

Army field commanders used the news of the invasion to bolster troop morale all along the front, promising that "if we can hang on until mid-September, there will be landings behind the enemy lines which will completely change the picture."

Spotted by Red Ship.

To show the laxity of security, a Russian ship flying the Soviet flag steamed ight into a Japanese port where troops and supplies were being loaded for this operation last week. The ship was not challenged until after it had docked and the Russian skipper and his first mate disappeared ashore.

Investigation authorities ordered the ship and its Chinese crew out of the port and it departed for Shanghai.

It was impossible to hide the loading at the Korean port of embarkation where thousands of troops and their equipment were put aboard ships in full view of the local population, infested with Red agents.

Thus, if the North Koreans are caught by surprise by this invasion, it will be the biggest surprise of the war, not only to them but to us too.

U. S. Advisers Praise Valor of South Koreans

Call Them Fine Soldiers; in Line Since June 26, Most Trained Men Lost

WITH THE AMERICAN MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP, Korea, Sept. 9 (AP).—Take it from the Americans who know best: the South Koreans are "hell-for-leather" fighters.

The force that cracked when Russian-made tanks and Communist-trained troops swarmed over the border from North Korea is tough now—tough and resilient. It bends—but it snaps back fighting.

The individual South Korean makes a fine soldier. He is resourceful. His needs are few. He has the stamina of a mountain goat.

As for leadership—the greatest defect in the South Korean army—it is improving every day.

"Masters of Improvisation"

This is the opinion of the American military advisory group, composed of American officers and specialists who have implanted know-how and steeled the primitive South Koreans to fight a modern war.

Maj. Richard I. Crawford, of Indianapolis, one of the advisers, said: "You should not sell these people short.

"You must remember that their greatest mechanical accomplishment has been to make the wheel round. They are 2,000 years behind, but learn fast when they have to.

"These people are masters of improvisation. I have great faith in them.

"Rather than build a complete bridge they fill rice sacks with sand and gravel and with prefabricated culverts make a sandbag bridge that will support up to two and one-half tons.

Learn Use of Mines

"They are just learning to work with explosives and mines. Before the war they had 8,000 practice mines which wouldn't explode.

"Now they have learned to use mines, and recently immobilized five Red tanks.

"They tried cratering roads and the first time it didn't work. So they lost faith. Then they tried again and got tanks. Now they crater roads enthusiastically.

"Just a day or so ago they killed 164 enemy."

Why have the South Koreans been pushed back in recent weeks? Maj. James H. Hauseman, of Runnemede, N. J., adviser to the South Korean Army Chief of Staff since July, 1946, explained:

"It has been a combination of circumstances. But remember, they have been in the line since June 26. There is no such thing as rotation for them.

"Most of the trained South Korean soldiers have been killed or wounded."

Many Are Green Troops

Mr. Hauseman added that many of the present troops are green replacements. And there are few trained officers. While the United States Army was training a few South Korean officers, Chinese and Russian Reds were training hundreds of North Koreans.

United States Army training started in 1946, was planned only for an internal security force, not an army.

But since the war began American advisers have eaten, slept and fought alongside the South Koreans. In the heat of battle, they have gathered the remnants of the June rout and forged them into a sturdy shield.

Enemy Builds Strength for Taegu Drive

Herald Tribune

500 Reds Killed at River; U.S. Consolidates Lines in Fighting for Chinju

Tues 8-15-50

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—American forces today repulsed probing attacks in growing strength from a force of 60,000 North Korean Communists massed along the Naktong River for what is expected to be an all-out drive toward the American supply base at Taegu. New York

The predicted Communist offensive on this fifth anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese rule was not in evidence at dawn Tuesday, but the invaders from the North continued to build up strength.

Led by forty-five-ton Pershing tanks, troops of the United States 24th Infantry Division had advanced by today more than a mile into the Communist bridgehead east of the Naktong near Changnyong. The attack is designed to throw the enemy back across the river in that sector and spoil any offensive before it can begin.

Air Power Aids U. S.

The American advance slowed at dawn this morning, but an American field staff officer predicted it soon will "move ahead okay from here." He said: "Our preponderance of artillery and air power gives us an advantage."

The initial success of the American drive resulted in cautious optimism at division headquarters. A spokesman said the situation is "highly satisfactory." He added that he expects the 12,000 troops of the over-strength North Korean 4th Division to start a drive from the bridgehead within two days.

About twenty miles north of the Changnyong bridgehead, the Reds have massed a huge force on the west bank of the Naktong facing Waegwan, which is on the east side of the river and twelve miles from Taegu. The Reds have built up there the largest concentration of their estimated total of 150,000 troops in South Korea.

500 Reds Annihilated

The 7th Regiment of the United States 1st Cavalry Division "annihilated" 500 Reds who tried to cross the river there Monday night and drove another group of 300 back into the water. In that sector, the defending forces have kept crossings of the Naktong to a minimum.

General Douglas MacArthur's early morning headquarters summary said today that the enemy is believed to have built a second underwater bridge across the Naktong in the Waegwan sector. Such bridges are made of logs chained together and weighted with stones so that they lie just below the surface. Men and armor can cross them but they are difficult to spot when not in use. The idea was developed by the Russians in World War II.

On the southern front, American forces consolidated positions along high ground four miles east of Chinju. A Tokyo headquarters release said rear elements continued to clear out pockets of Communist troops by-passed in the American drive toward Chinju. It was estimated 1,000 Reds are under attack in the pockets. The Reds were reported moving some tanks in that area after attacking the 24th Regiment of the United States 25th Division Sunday night without success.

Fighting West of Pohang

On the northeast, at the other end of the 140-mile defense line, American and South Korean forces were in action against a Red unit west of Pohang, east coast port which was an American supply center until a Red drive last week from the North forced the defenders to give it up.

The airstrip six miles southeast of Pohang was still in friendly hands, but was no longer being used as a base for fighter planes.

General MacArthur's announcement said Pohang itself is held by 200 uniformed Communist troops and an undetermined number of guerrillas.

Allied fighter and light bomber planes put forth a maximum effort Monday in direct support of the central front ground troops. Carrier-based Navy planes also gave close ground support all along the front.

Americans Gain a Mile

WITH UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE NAKTONG BULGE, Korea, Aug. 14 (UP).—American troops of the 24th Infantry Division sloshed through mud and rain today, under heavy enemy artillery fire, to advance as much as 2,000 yards in places into the North Korean bridgehead on the Naktong River near Changnyong.

The Americans are trying to close a nutcracker on the bulge. It is a tough nut to crack.

By dusk they had gone about half-way along the ground they must cover to push the Communists back across the river in this sector, one of the most vital on the Allied front in Korea.

At any other time, the men might have complained, in soldier fashion, about the rain and mud. Today they were happy, because with the rain came cooler weather.

"It's the most successful day's fighting we've had," the officer in command of the drive said.

The 24th Infantry Division men are expected to start out again at dawn tomorrow in a resumption of their attack.

The commanding officer was pleased with the cool weather and with the advance on Monday. But he was especially pleased because the gain gave his men high ground from which the North Koreans had made things unpleasant for them for nine days.

The commander also was pleased because for the first time in this war the number of the American troops possibly equals the number of the enemy opposing them.

Resistance to the American drive was stiff all day. It became stiffer during the afternoon because the strongest enemy force is now intrenched behind a two-mile-long ridge which starts back of the right flank and extends to about the middle of the battleground.

It is evident that the North Koreans mean to fight to keep the bulge and with it their threat to the Taegu-Pusan supply line, seventeen miles to the east.

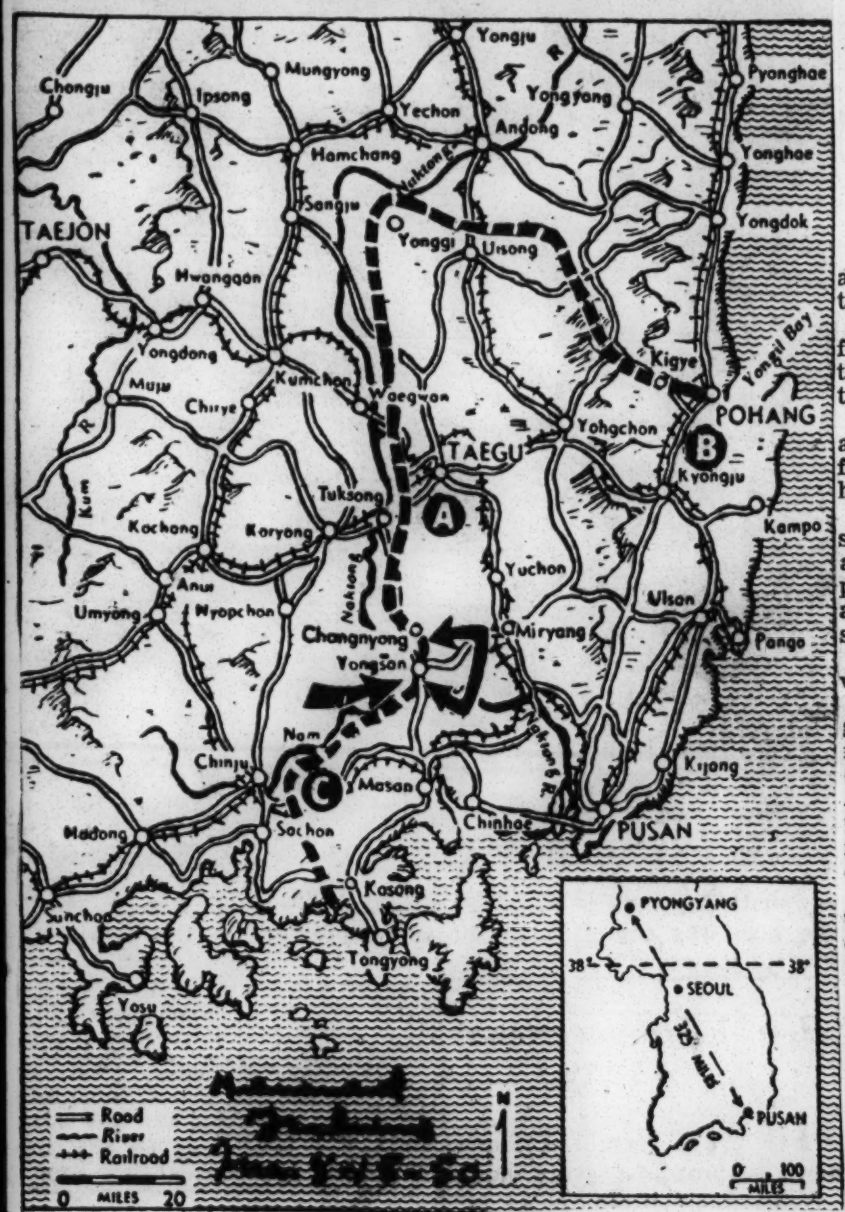
They have their whole 4th Division in the bulge, meaning three to four regiments, including an artillery regiment. They have 120-mm. mortars, captured American 105-mm. and 155-mm. guns and also, for the first time on this front, a 150-mm howitzer which they are firing from the other side of the river.

Today, for the first time also, the Americans sighted either tanks or armored self-propelled guns in the bulge. At least four such vehicles were seen near the northern tip of the bulge. They were so heavily camouflaged that it was impossible to determine just what they were. American artillery and bazooka teams went out to attack them.

The weather cleared late in the afternoon and American planes came over. They swept the entire bulge, attacking vehicles and enemy troops, trying to keep reinforcements from crossing the Naktong and keep any of the enemy from going back to the comparative safety of the west bank.

The American commander said this evening: "I think people back home should be told of the good work being done by our fighting men from day to day. Our soldiers are fighting carefully and smoothly. We are no longer sticking our necks out to get killed by the enemy."

Reds Mass on Naktong for Drive on Taegu



An estimated 60,000 North Koreans were massed along the west bank of the Naktong River for an all-out drive on Taegu (A), Allied supply and communications center. Most serious enemy threat was the force in the vicinity of Waegwan, twelve miles northwest of the city. South of Tuksong, fourteen miles southweste of Taegu, 1,000 Reds crossed the Naktong. Twenty-three miles south of Taegu, the American 24th Infantry Division counter-attacked, forcing the North Korean 4th Division to fall back more than a mile in the bridgehead near Changnyong. In the northeast, Pohang (B) was still in Red hands, but the abandoned American airstrip south of the port city was held by American tanks and infantry. On the southern sector, American forces, consolidated their positions a few miles east of Chinju (C) and searched for remnants of a Communist unit that was trapped by the Allied counter-offensive.

South Koreans Fall Back Under Fierce Assault In North

Post-Herald Journal 9-7-50

TOKYO, Thursday, Sept. 7—Communist forces hurled new attacks at American defenders all along the southern front today and renewed their attempts to shatter the United Nations' northern defense line.

Attacking in battalion strength, the Reds hit the U. S. 25th Division front at several points all the way from the Naktong River elbow to the south coast. It was the enemy's third attempt in a week to break through to Masaw, but, like the others, it failed.

On the more critical northern front, the Communist invaders made a heavy attack on the South Korean Third Division forces on the defense line about two miles south of Angang-Ni. By dawn the attack had pushed the South Koreans back 500 to 1000 yards.

United Press Correspondent Robert Miller reported from the southern front that a heavy mortar and artillery barage peceded the attacks beginning at 3 a.m. In one secto the enemy made a slight penetration of the Americans' first line of defense, but a counter-attack was opened immediately to plug the gap. The other attacks were stopped without Gain, Miller said.

Enemy reinforcement came across the Nam River from the northwest during the night to aid in the assault.

Miller said that in spite of the general nature of the southern front offensive it was not an all-out attack designed to smash the American line. The Reds, he said, were probing in battalion strength for a weak spot which could be exploited quickly.

A 25th Division spokesman said that the division's troops killed 800 on their front yesterday and captured 28.

United Press Correspondent Robert Bennyhoff reported from Kyongju that the Reds in the north failed to break through the South Korean lines but did force the defenders back to ridges where they could make a better stand.

American fighter planes began smashing at the advancing Reds shortly after dawn in an attempt to slow down or halt their advance.

Push Ahead

Troops of the U. S. 24th Division continued to push ahead slowly in the area about three miles northwest of Kyongju where they gained two miles yesterday. The American effort was directed at the sector where the North Koreans made their deepest break-through. Bennyhoff said a "substantial number" of the new General Patton 46-ton tanks supported the American drive which had a heavy cover of fire from artillery and aircraft.

The city of Yongchon, key point on the north central front, apparently remained in United Nations' hands this morning although the enemy was ranged in an arc two or three miles from the town on the north, northeast, and southeast of the town.

American and South Korean forces holding the new defense line below the fallen city of Pohang spent a quiet night although the enemy was building up in strength north of the port. Units of the U. S. Second Division, presumably pulled out hastily from the Western Naktong front, supported the South Korean Third Division in this area.

40 Tanks Hits

The Air Force reported that Allied air attacks damaged about 40 enemy tanks in the battle area Wednesday. The full-scale assault on Korean targets from Japanese bases started again at dawn, the Air Force announcement said.

On the western end of the northern front the Americans made a new withdrawal to keep the front intact, it was disclosed.

Though exact positions were not given, it was indicated that the new defense line was only about eight miles from Taegu on the northwest and north.

The line starts at Waegwan and runs northeastward to the ancient walled mountain-top fortress of Kansa, 10 miles north of Taegu, which has been abondoned. Thence it runs east to the area of Sinnyong, 16 miles norteast of Taegu, and southeastward to Yongchon.

This represents a withdrawal of about 5000 yards (2.83 miles) in 24 hours.

Drive Stalled

The whole North Korean offensive, from Taegu to south of Pohang on the east coast, was blunted yesterday if only for the moment.

But the seriousness of the desperate enemy drive which could be centered either on Taegu or Pusan was emphasized when MacArthur's spokesman announced that the Communists now had two armored brigades with 42 tanks each within reach of the northern and northeastern fronts. These are the 16th and 17 Armored Brigades.

Formations of up to 13 tanks have been sighted by aerial scouts along the east coast in the last two days.

Allied planes, in a day of blazing action, destroyed 10 enemy tanks and damaged 10 yesterday.

United States Marines, on the southern flank, drove within 1500 yards of the point where the Nam River joins with the Naktong.

The North Korean Pyongyang radio alleged today that up to last Friday the Reds had captured 1736 American troops, killed 15,176 and wounded 45,000. This would account for possibly three-fifths of the American troops in Korea.

Charges Made

In another propaganda broadcast, Pyongyang said that American soldiers had "violated, killed or carried off thousands of Korean daughters, wives and mothers."

A dispatch by U. P. Front Correspondent Robert Vermillion said that in carrying out the new withdrawal at the northwest corner of the U. N. defense perimeter, the First Cavalry had to give up ground it had fought for—and paid dearly for—in the last three weeks.

They gave up Hill 518, 4½ miles northwest of Waegwan, and Hill 303, 1500 yards northeast of Waegwan.

The whole northwestern front was under constant prodding attacksby the enemy but the First Cavalry withdrawal was voluntary.

Gen. MacArthur said in his release No. 389 issued at 12:25 a.m. Wednesday that 1000 enemy troops were wiped out in a single pocket on the southern front.

He said also that the North Koreans had lost 2500 casualties and 69 prisoners in the preceding 24 hours.

TAN FLIERS OVER KOREA

Nearo Ground Troops Await Call

Thousands of Our GIs to See Action

Korean War

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

TOKYO—While Negro aviators fly with the Thirteenth Air Force, now lending support to forces in South Korea waged in battle against advancing North Koreans, thousands of colored troops stand nearby awaiting the call to action.

Early reports as to exact participation of tan troops were not too clear as events moved swiftly during the past week.

Courier Sat. 7-8-50

In many quarters the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, the unit ordered into action, was confused with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, a Negro unit.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Spokesmen in the Pentagon said that the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is part of the Twenty-fifth Division, assigned to occupation duty on the Japanese mainland.)

It is definitely known, however, that six or more Negro flyers are attached to the Thirteenth Air Force, while other Air Force officers are serving in varied capacities with this unit.

(It was further learned from Defense Secretary Johnson's office that Negro seamen are scattered throughout the Seventh Fleet, the naval unit ordered to the waters off the combat area.)

The Courier has learned that Negroes are stationed within 330 miles of the actual fighting. There are Quartermaster and ground force units in and around Itazuke Air Base which is southwest of the tip of South Korea.

In Tokyo, which is 720 miles from Seoul, a detachment of the 517th Military Police Company, the 60th Truck Transportation Company, and other small units of the 24th Infantry Regiment are stationed.

In Gifu is the bulk of the 24th Infantry Regiment with the Eighth Army along with the 77th Combat Engineer Company and the 8029th Composite Service Company.

At Kyushu, where the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion an

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

WASHINGTON—Standing by awaiting orders to proceed into Korean waters is one of the nation's newest carriers. Included in the officer personnel of the huge ship are two recently commissioned Negro officers.

the 619th Ordnance Company are stationed, less than 60 miles separate these men from action. The newly arrive 40th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade is at Yokohama whil the veteran 159th Field Artillery Battalion is in Nara.

It is possible that with more grave developments, and depending on General MacArthur's estimation of the danger on Korea, that Negro troops on Okinawa and as far north as Hokkaido, Japan, will be pulled into the fight along with the other troops.

Military experts have said that in the event South Kore is overrun, the Korean Communist armies will swing west ward and strike at Itazuke rather than swing across to China

Korea, United Nations, Peace

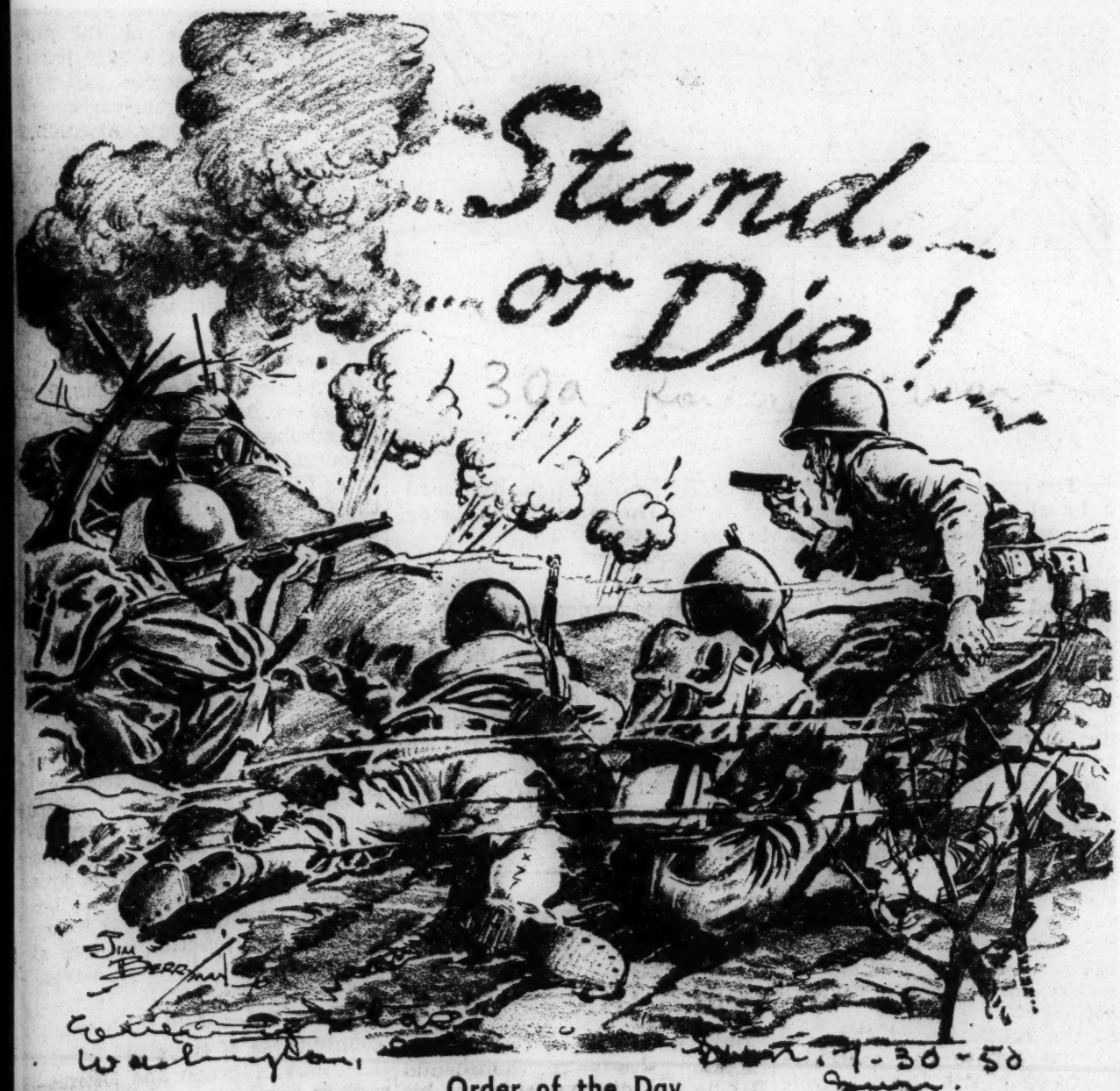
Courier

EVERY American is deeply disturbed by the civil war in Korea. Americans want to know where this war will lead us. They wonder if it is the spark that is to set off the third world war. They are thinking seriously about atom bombs and hydrogen bombs. They wonder if Korea represents the step from the cold war to a hot war.

The United States has acted sensibily by appealing to the United Nations. It is the organization which the nations of the world set up to preserve peace. It was given certain authority and certain power. The United Nations has properly condemned the aggression against the southern Korean republic and has called upon the member nations to back up, with whatever force is necessary, the authority and the orders of that body. The United States has shown an eagerness to do so and other nations are falling in line.

Advertiser Gr. 7-7-50

U. N. FLAG MAY FLY IN SOUTH KOREAN WARFARE—This is the flag of the United Nations which may be flown by Americans and others fighting to stop the Communist invasion of South Korea. The flag is light blue and bears a polar map of the world flanked by twin olive branches. Diplomats in Washington say Gen. Douglas MacArthur probably will be named United Nations commander for the Korean area. (AP Wirephoto.)



Order of the Day

Tank-Led Americans Push Toward Chinju

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN

TOKYO — (Tuesday) — (INS) — Ten thousand U. S. Marines and Army troops fought grimly ahead against fierce Communist resistance on a 15-mile front Tuesday in the first major American counter-attack of the Korean war.

Flame-throwing tauks were hurled into the battle for the first time by American forces as they pushed forward doggedly under withering and deadly accurate enemy artillery fire towards Chinju to the vital Port of Pusan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur omitted his usual midnight communique but frontline reports early Tuesday indicated that casualties on the American side apparently are relatively light.

Reports from Eighth Army headquarters in the field said that the American advance had carried forward for one and three-fifths miles up to Monday night but warned the Koreans were putting up "strong resistance."

International News Service War Correspondent Frank Conniff said that the Marines and Army troops dug in after a day of "furious and confused fighting."

Air Force, Marine and Navy planes supported the ground attack.

In Washington, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said that American forces in Korea are now strong enough to hold the United Nations beachhead. He promised again there will be "no Dunkirk" in Korea.

UNITED NATIONS

(An Army spokesman in the regular Washington briefing said the United Nations offensive now underway is "adjusting our lines forward" in Korea, but he said it is not the "big all-out push" that eventually will come. He said it is too early to tell if the front has been stabilized against Communist invaders but commented that "we are certainly on even terms with them."

In the early stages ,American victories were scored in the seizing of strategic heights overlooking an important road center east of Chinju, the town which has served as a base for the Korean Communist forces.

Action apparently was relatively light on the North and Central Korean fronts in comparison to the bitter fight in the extreme south.

The Communists, however, launched a new offensive south of Yechon in the north and they counter-attacked on the U. S. right flank towards Yongsan.

The main action, in the south, was marked by savage North Korean counter-attacks just as the American Forces luanched their offensive.

The infiltrating tactics that have marked the Korean war apparently gave the Communists fore-warning of the U. S. offensive.

TELEPHONE LINES

The Reds cut American telephone lines just before the dawn jump-off attacks and North Korean artillery blazed into action just as the Marines and Army men struck.

Conniff's report from a position with the attacking U. . Marines indicated there was some confusion about coordination of Marines and U. S. and Suth Korean soldiers.

Among the units involved were the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, the 35th Regimental Combat team of the Army's 25th Division and the recently-arrived 5th Army Regimental Combat team from Hawaii.

To the north, on the Naktong river sector, U. S. and South Korean Forces fought to erase a new enemy stemming from a crossing of the river by North Korean troops.

Attack Rages On Approaches To Pusan Base

Main Communist Lines Struck

BY FRANK TREMAINE
United Press Staff Writer

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (Wednesday) (U.P.)—American infantry with support of tanks counterattacked today east of Chinju on the approaches to the port of Pusan.

The American attack was landed against the main Communist force seeking to push through to Pusan, where the 1st Marine Division was waiting to come ashore.

The U. S. force took the initiative along the southern coast as American reinforcements, armed with flame throwers and new top-secret weapons, hurried to the battle lines.

A dispatch from Robert Bennyhoff, United Press correspondent with the 24th Division, said the American infantry had the support of medium tanks for the first time. Bennyhoff did not indicate that any of the fresh American troops who have been landing in Korea within the last 48 hours had joined the battle around Chinju.

General Leads Men

The fight was being led personally by Maj. Gen. John Church, commander of the 24th Division.

The immediate goal of the counter-attacking Yanks was a stretch of high ground along the Chinju-Pusan Highway, which leads to the great allied port less than 50 miles to the East.

Close fighting was reported as the Amerisans charged ahead, but no immediate reports on the progress of the drive were available this morning.

In the Kochang sector to the north of Chinju American forces bolstered by South Korean police were holding defensive positions in hills overlooking the Hwang River. They were waiting for a new Communist drive which may be directed either toward the temporary South Korean capital of Taegu or toward Pusan.

The American counterattack near Chinju was an attempt to ease the Communist threat to spill out into the plains lying before the Pusan port where the American reinforcements were pouring in by the thousands.

Help On Way

The Army's 5th Regimental combat team, fresh from Hawaii, started landing yesterday while troops of the 2nd Infantry Division from the United States were still going ashore and rolling to the front.

Unofficial reports which reached the American disembarkation area in the early hours of this morning said the Communists launched major assaults during the night eastward of Chinju, on the way to Pusan, and east of Hyopchon on the way to Taegu.

It was reported that some new American withdrawals were made to keep the Pusan-Taegu defense lines solid.

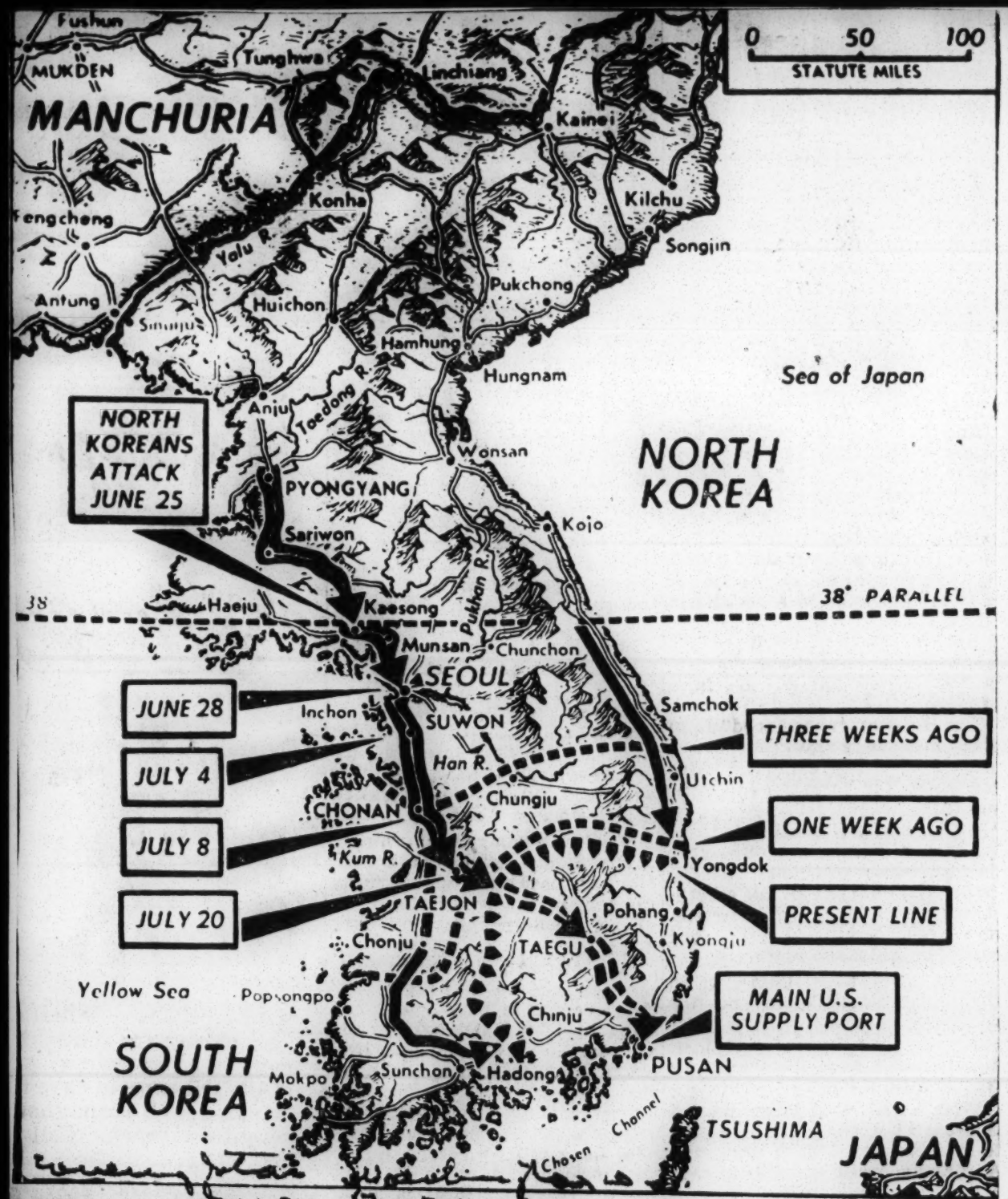
Within 48 hours the UN forces had given up six key towns on three major fronts. The 24th Infantry had lost Chinju and Hyonchon in the south. The 25th Infantry retired from Sangju on the western front.

Heavily Armed

The South Koreans withdrew in the Hamchang, Yevhon and Andong areas on the central front. The 1st Cavalry, holding the line between the 24th and 25th Divisions, made slight withdrawals.

But a new phase of the war had dawned suddenly with the arrival of United States reinforcements with the most deadly weapons ever carried by soldiers into combat.

United Press dispatches from the virtually blotted from existence the perfortresses were believed to have North Korean war production centeth with every new weapon which makes them the most deadly killers, man for man, in the world. In the air, United States B-29 Superfortresses in Korea." The 1st Marines, the biggest in the Far East is calculated to be of practical usand one of the biggest in Asia.



RETREAT IN SOUTH KOREA—Map shows progress of North Koreans' push into South Korea since the invasion began five weeks ago. It high-spots three main drives aimed at Pusan, the main United States supply port. Major drive is shown by a heavy arrow, with a broken arrow locating the main highway from the battle line to Pusan. Coastal pushes are traced by lighter arrows. The major gain the past week was in the Southwest sector. Dates are in Korean time.

Negro Troops' First Big Battle Is Fought in Korean Mountains

Evening Star 7-28-50 Fri.
Washington, D.C.

By Keyes Beech

War Correspondent of The Star and Chciago Daily News

AT THE FRONT WITH THE U. S. A. F. IN KOREA, July 28.—High in the wooded mountains along the central front, American Negro troops are waging a fierce battle against numerically superior North Korean forces, in their first major engagement of the war.

As the battle of the mountain ridges and passes entered its second day yesterday, Lt. Jasper R. Jackson, 28, of Durham, N. C., summed up their performance:

"Our boys did fine. There were just too many of them and we had to withdraw. But I can tell you one thing: There are lots fewer North Koreans today than there were yesterday."

One reason was Sergt. Joseph Simmons, 28, New York. Simmons let 30 North Koreans pass within 10 feet of his machinegun, then opened up as they started up the hill.

"I didn't see any of them move when I stopped firing," said Simmons.

Although under constant enemy fire Simmons' platoon held its position for 8½ hours until ordered to withdraw.

Three Negro companies were strung out on different mountain peaks, one 3,000 feet high, when the enemy attacked at dawn Thursday.

Corpl. Robert Jones, 23, of Washington said he saw the North Koreans shoot down two Americans who were trying to help a wounded man.

"The wounded man was on the ground, but he kept moving so they shot him," said Jones. "I looked around and I was all by myself and they were coming at me with that little old rattling gun that they crank up, so I guessed I'd better join the other fellows."

Lt. Oliver W. Dillard of Margaret, Ala., emerged from the battle as one of the day's outstanding heroes.

Cut off and under enemy fire, he stayed at his post to direct artillery and mortar fire for more than six hours. After descending the mountain, he went back up to bring out two wounded and seven dead.

Mental Casualties Sen High in Korea

Herald Tribune
Thur. 7-27-50
New York, N.Y.

Far East Surgeon General Makes Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UP)—Army doctors expect the Korean fighting to result in a higher-than-average number of "psychoneurotic cases" among Army troops fighting there, it was revealed today.

An Army spokesman told a Pentagon briefing session the surgeon general of the Far Eastern command made the forecast in a report to Army headquarters here.

The surgeon general was quoted as saying he expects the rate of psychoneurotic cases might be "higher" in the Korean campaign than "in another type of operation."

The spokesman also disclosed:

The Army's present policy is to bring wounded back to the United States for hospitalization if they will be lost to their units for at least 120 days. Others will be treated in Japan.

"There is no need for shipping whole blood from the United States to the fighting front. The Army has a blood bank in Japan.

The Army has new drugs to combat several of the diseases most feared in Korea. These include chloroquine for preventing malaria symptoms and chloromycetin for treating scrub typhus.

Diseases which might become serious in Korea are malaria and intestinal diseases. There have been no reports yet on the incidence of these diseases among fighting mem. Much will depend on troop discipline since all water in Korea is considered "unsafe for drinking" unless treated.

Reds in Blackface Fool Negro Troops

Herald Tribune
Tues. 8-1-50

Fake G.I. Drives 'Guerrillas' to U.S. Line, Then All Fire

New York, N.Y.

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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WITH U. S. 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, July 31.—The North Koreans added a new wrinkle to their trickery in an attack yesterday on a unit of Negro troops.

Lieutenant Norman Black, of Chicago, said: "From the command post we could see what looked like a Negro G. I. driving before him at gun point what seemed to be a column of white-clothed civilians. I assumed they were guerrillas. But when the group got within shooting distance of our troops they let them have it—the 'Negro' soldier, too.

"We found out that the Koreans had blackened the face of one of their own men and dressed him up just like our G. I.s. Guns were given the men in white. Then the Communists just pretended to drive them down the road close to our positions so as to fool us. And they sure did!"

G. I.s Clear Pohang Road; Foe Massing at Uihung, May Start New Offensive

G. I.s Repel Patrols 3 Miles From Masan

Herald Tribune 8-31-50

Defeat Reds' Attempts to Cross Naktong Again in Region of Pugong-Ni

By Ansel E. Talbert

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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TOKYO, Thursday, Aug. 31.—American and South Korean forces are holding fast to the important port of Pohang, on the northeastern front in Korea, and have cleared a main road leading southwest from that city to Taegu, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced early today.

The road was blocked briefly on two occasions yesterday by small units of North Korean forces. But American tanks swept the road blocks away and began to maintain constant patrols of the highway.

Both Pohang and the highway to Taegu were under intermittent enemy mortar fire. The Reds captured Kigye, nine miles northwest of Pohang, on Tuesday night, in that town's third change of hands in a week.

Ships Fire on Reds

Communist positions north of Pohang were subjected to gunfire by American ships standing off the coast.

In the Uihung sector of the northern front, considerable enemy movement, including vehicular traffic behind the lines, was reported by patrols. American intelligence chiefs believe a new North Korean offensive is building up in this area.

A Communist force of several hundred infiltrated into the Allied lines north of Sinnyoung, southeast of Uihung, but was attacked by elements of the South Korean 6th Division.

In the south, two enemy attacks made minor penetrations, but these were subsequently reduced by American troops. One enemy patrol reached a point less than three miles west of Masan before it was dispersed by troops of the 25th Division.

G. I.s Counter-Attack

Negro infantrymen of the 24th Division counter-attacked in an effort to regain a ridge northwest of Masan from which American and South Korean forces were driven Tuesday night. The ridge has changed hands eleven times.

Numerous enemy attempts to cross the Naktong River in the vicinity of Pugong-Ni on the western front have been repulsed by artillery and small arms fire.

Despite the continuing North Korean attacks and attempts to probe weak points in Allied positions, Gen MacArthur's intelligence officers today pointed to a number of signs indicating gradual enemy weakening.

North Korean attacks to some degree now lack the persistence and determination of the early offensives. The enemy is using fewer and fewer tanks, and although there is considerable evidence to indicate that new aircraft have become available recently—either from storage or from across the Manchurian border—The enemy apparently is unable to put these into combat. More than a dozen have been destroyed on the ground in the last few days.

The North Korean Communists are able to commit a dozen new divisions, but the equipment of these troops is believed to be poor because of American air attacks on the Red supply system.

Air Force B-26 fighter-bombers yesterday bombed supply and ammunition dumps on the vital rail and highway line leading from Yongju to Uihung. Yongju is sixty miles north of Taegu. Direct hits were made on the target, and violent secondary explosions were set off. Another bomber strike was made at Sechon on the railline twenty miles south of Yongju.

The Air Force announced yesterday that it had photographic confirmation of destruction during the previous forty-eight hours of spans on six major railroad bridges north of the 38th Parallel. The railroad bridge at Seoul with heavy girder framework that for weeks had defied destruction now has been knocked out by combined Navy and Air Force efforts.

Commander Raymond W. Vogel jr., one of the Navy's outstanding air group leaders, was killed on a mission against this bridge about two weeks ago. Yesterday, when official confirmation of the bridge's elimination was made through photographic reconnaissance, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff, sent a U. N. flag on a silver stand to Mrs. Vogel.

Attack on Hill Fails

TOKYO, Thursday, Aug. 31 (AP).—Elements of the 1st Cavalry Divisions yesterday stormed up a strategic hill about sixteen miles northwest of Taegu, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters summary reported today, but at nightfall the Americans had failed to reach the summit, and they withdrew.

The 1,700-foot hill dominates the surrounding terrain and is deemed one of the best offensive positions in the sector. It was lost by the South Koreans two weeks ago.

The Americans advanced behind an American artillery barrage. Five hours after jumping off they were 200 feet from the summit. It was a heart-breaking push through booby-trapped enemy foxholes and anti-personnel mines—only to have to give up the assault with the goal in view.

Pohang Situation

WITH THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY AT POHANG, Aug. 30(AP).—The Reds have yet to open a major attack in the Pohang area, although their feeler thrusts and probes have succeeded in driving the South Koreans from valuable ground and presenting the American command with a difficult problem. The Americans would not like to lose Pohang and the near-by Allied airfield.

The city has not been surrounded or cut off, although the Communists in some places, are uncomfortably close. They are within 4,000 yards of the city on the north. Several times, they have infiltrated along the road running southwest to Taegu and brought the road under fire.

The road was clear this afternoon but had been risky during the day. American and South Korean attacks this afternoon were supposed to remove the Reds heckling the road and secure ground commanding it.

Some American officers in the area believe the recent Red thrusts—which have forced the South Koreans back—are counter moves to the South Karean attempts to drive north.

Until recently, there had been little action in this sector, and the majority were of the opinion that the Reds had gone on the defensive, as evidenced by the position they took and the depth of the digging they were doing.

Within the last week, however, they thrust aggressively with small groups at the South Koreans, who lost ground rapidly. The Americans hope the South Koreans will regain what they have lost.

Reds on Island Shelled

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UP).—A South Korean Navy spokesman disclosed today that the Communists have a foothold on a small unidentified island off the South Korean coast in the vicinity of Chinhae, which is only twenty miles west of the supply port of Pusan.

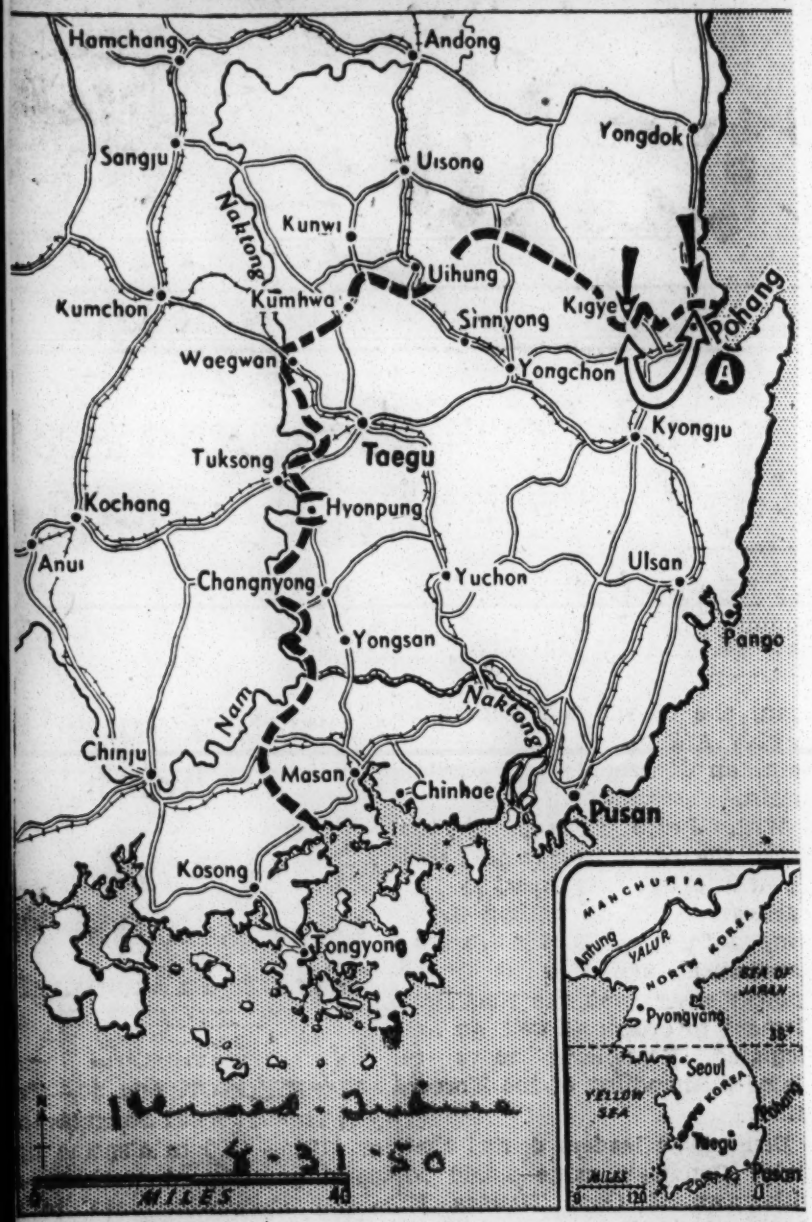
The spokesman said that a Korean warship shelled the enemy "fortifications" last Saturday and destroyed the major part of them. Eight enemy ships were damaged, the spokesman said.

The remaining enemy forces are being kept under attack, and their "complete wiping out" is only a matter of time, he said.

Korean warships also attacked an enemy convoy near the south coast last Friday, the spokesman said, and damaged fourteen vessels in it.

South Korean Marines are operating to the west of the Chinhae area. They made a landing on the Tongyong Peninsula last week and took the town of Tongyong. Now they have landed at Suwol-Li, eight miles northwest of Tongyong, to save a group of able-bodied men who probably would have been conscripted if the Reds had reached that area.

Allied Line Holds Fast at Pohang



Aug. 31, 1950 Jack Luboff

American and South Korean forces were checking North Korean pressure on Pohang (A). Southwest of the city a Red road block on the highway leading to Taegu was eliminated. Fighting on other fronts was limited to small contacts

show where U. S. offensive on south coast is in motion against stiff Red resistance. On the northern rim (3) foe has moved through gap toward Pohang.

Inquirer, Wed. 8-9-50 Philadelphia, Pa.

30a

WHERE KOREAN REDS MENACE U. S. SUPPLY BASE

Three-pronged black arrow (1) indicates North Korean crossings of the Naktong River, imperiling Taegu. U. S. forces are attacking the enemy bridgehead southwest of Taegu. South Koreans drove back second bridgehead to north. Twin light arrows (2)

See Action in Recent Aerial Combat Over Korea

1st Lt. James Harvey, left, one of a group of four pilots who make up a squadron of F-80 jet fighters, operating in South Korea, discusses with 1st Lt. William T. Norris, another pilot in the same squadron, the recent air action in which Lt. Norris shot down a North Korean plane while Lt. Harvey covered him.

'Lost' Unit of 24th Slashes Out of Trap

Praise Given Brave Patrol

Men Are Old Hands at 'Police' Action

BLAST PATH OUT

Enemy Claims 300 Men Were Killed

By BRADFORD T. LAWS
Afro's Far East Correspondent

TOKYO—The valiant fighting spirit of a "trapped" patrol from the 24th Infantry Regiment drew praise Monday from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The unit, which Friday had been reported "lost" after reportedly being encircled by masses of heavily armored North Korean troops, rejoined its regiment in "good condition" late Sunday night.

"In this bold operation the battalion fought a most successful holding, delaying and rear guard action," General MacArthur said.

Trapped on Friday

The patrol (which was at first reported to be a battallion) was trapped in an all-night battle Friday night near Chonan, 50 miles south of Seoul, the Red-held South Korean capital.

No mention of the number of men in the unit or the probable casualties was made in General MacArthur's communique.

A North Korean broadcast heard in Tokyo in reporting the all-night battle, claimed that 300 members of the patrol had been killed and more than 60 captured. This claim was doubted at MacArthur headquarters.

No details of how the unit fought its way clear of the North Korean trap was given. One observer said that the determined Tan Yanks, making effective use of their bazookas, blasted a path in enemy-held armored lines, through which they poured to freedom.

Old Hands as 'Police'

Members of the 24th Infantry are old hands at the type of "police" action called for in the Korean campaign. Actually it is not the first time the regiment has been engaged in a shooting battle without a declaration of war.

The regiment was a part of the forces of Gen. John J. Pershing used in the pursuit of the bandit Pancho Villa, in Mexico in 1916.

The 24th was organized as the result of the manner in which colored freedmen and runaway slaves had acquitted themselves with Union forces during the Civil War.

Congress, by Act of July 28, 1866, directed that the enlisted men of the regiment be cav-

Two Reporters to Write for AFRO

Two correspondents will soon be supplying AFRO readers with on-the-scene accounts of the fighting in Korea. One will represent the AFRO exclusively and the second will be sent on a "pool" basis. That is, his dispatches will be forwarded to a group of newspapers. In this group besides the AFRO will be the Chicago Defender, the Atlanta Daily World, the Houston Informer chain, the Kansas City Call, the Cleveland Call-Post and the Journal and Guide.

alry and four regiments of infantry should be composed of colored troops.

But on March 3, 1869, it directed the reduction of the total number of infantry regiments then in the United States Army to twenty-five, and the four colored regiments of infantry were consolidated into two.

Activated Nov. 1

Actually, the regiment was not activated until Nov. 1 1869, at Fort McKavitt, Texas Many of the original members of the regiment had fought with Union forces during the Civil War.

The 24th's principal duty during the early years of its existence was maintaining order among the early settlers and the Indians in the western part of the United States, which was then in the first stage of development.

In the Spanish-American War, the regiment won honor and glory when it took part in combat and helped to save Col. Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" at San Juan Hill in Santiago, Cuba.

It was the regiment's storming of the block-house at San Juan Hill that inspired the design of the regimental insignia.

The insignia consists of a blue disc edged with gold and embedded in it is a conventional blockhouse of masonry with a tower, typical of the old fort that was situated on San Juan Hill, which the regiment captured in the Santiago campaign.

Walls Gray Stone

The walls are in gray stone, the roof is yellow, with a yellow ribbon scroll bearing the words: "San Juan." Below the disc and forming the base is another yellow ribbon scroll bearing the Latin words: "Semper Paratus," meaning "Always Ready," the regimental motto.

After the fighting in Cuba ended, the 24th played a heroic part in the fight against yellow fever at Siboney, Cuba, and many of its personnel gave their lives in the effort to aid humanity.

In the period from 1899 to 1913, the 24th went to the Phillippines three times to help quell insurrections.

From 1916 to 1919 the regiment participated in the Mexican Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa and his bandits.

In Georgia 20 Years

For twenty years, 1922 to 1942, the 24th was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia as demonstration troops for the Infantry School.

In April 1942, the 24th sailed from the States to the New Hebrides, Islands in the South Pacific, to become the first colored combat troops in the Pacific Theater of Operations. They fought their way up through the Solomons, the Russells, the Marianas and were on Okinawa when the war ended.

The green-crossed Japanese surrender plane that landed on Okinawa with its peace emissaries was guarded by men of the 24th.

The first unit of the regiment to join the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lighting) Division in Japan in Japan in October, 1946, was the third battalion, and the main body came up from Ie Shima in February, 1947.

On Occupation Duty

The 24th has a zone of responsibility in the occupation of Japan which includes four sections covering 8,273 square miles and a population of 6,500,000. Routine occupational duties consist of maintaining surveillance in the zone of responsibility and acting as security guard for Kobe Base, the supply point for Southern Japan.

The regiment received high commendation in 1948 for the maintenance of order in Kobe during the Korean riots in April —Japan's only limited emergency. It also was praised for relief work and assistance during the Fukui earthquake disaster in June, 1948.

The commanding officer of the regiment is Colonel Horton V. White, former commandant of the Command and General Staff School of Intelligence at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Americans Threatened With Attack From Rear After Infiltrations

Constitution Tues. 8-8-30

By FRANK TREMAINE

TOKYO, Tuesday, Aug. 8—(UP)—Communist troops crossed the Naktong River Tuesday along the entire 40 air-mile length of the U. S. western front, endangering the Americans' defenses and threatening their offensive action along the south coast.

North Korean troops crossed the river in force at both ends of the line and pushed infiltrating patrols across at a number of other points, raising the threat of attack on U. S. positions from the rear.

The defense line is being held by the U. S. 24th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry. Its southern end is at a bend in the river near Pugong, 10 miles north of the sector where "Task Force Kean" Monday launched the first American offensive of the war.

Oscuta

This offensive was moving slowly with American troops reported to have gained up to five miles in the early fighting. A release issued by Gen. MacArthur said the offensive by American Marines and infantrymen had succeeded in stopping a North Korean drive on Masan, 27 miles west of the key port city of Pusan. However, the release said, that the "progress of U. S. troops has been slow."

Front dispatches said the 35th Infantry Regiment had made the greatest gain in early stages of the attack and was trying to clean the Communists out of the hills blocking the highway 12 air miles east of Chinju.

Another announcement from MacArthur's headquarters disclosed that five American warships had sailed 170 miles north of the 38th parallel Monday to shell railroad marshalling yards at Tanchon on the North Korean east coast, 75 miles southeast of the Manchurian border. The raid was the deepest penetration of North Korea made yet by U. S. planes and warships carrying the war north of the 38th parallel.

MacArthur's announcement said the bombardment which lasted several hours created "havoc" in the railroad yards.

In the Naktong River front the most serious threat to the American lines was at the south end where the river bends toward Pusan. There, the Communists had put a force the size of a regiment on the east shore in a bulge of the river.

If they should break through the American lines in this area, the Communist could push eastward toward the rail and highway supply line from Pusan to Taegu. This line is only 17 miles to the east of the bulge.

The most recent cracking of the Naktong River defense line was made at the opposite end of the American sector, northwest of Taegu. There, two battalions of Red troops got across the river with at least one tank, and the Communists were massing more tanks on the west side of the Naktong.

The break-through was made at the junction of the 1st Cavalry sector with that of the South Koreans on the north.

The Reds also were turning the pressure on against South Korean forces about 30 miles straight north of Taegu where three North Korean regiments mounted an attack.

In addition to the daring strike at Tanchon, there were these United Nations naval actions Monday:

A fleet of American ships bombarded the Yongdok area on the east coast; a force of British, Dutch and South Korean warships blasted the harbor at Inchon, the port of Seoul on the west coast; a powerful Navy carrier force operating off the west coast blasted the Communists for the third straight day, and Marine planes from a fifth force in the south supported the American offensive on Chinju.

In the major American drive against Chinju on the south, the Marines and infantry were fighting for control of the hill from which Communist gunfire has slowed the offensive.

The 35th Regiment, which had made the greatest gain since the launching of the offensive early Monday, inched forward under steady fire along the main highway to Chinju, 12 air miles to the west.

To the south, another prong of the U. S. offensive was having similar trouble with Communist forces holding the heights commanding the roadways. The troops in this area were the Marines and the Fifth Regimental Combat Team. They have made slower progress than the northern arm of the American push.

In the air B-29 superfortresses, including reinforcements which were in the United States six days ago, made their heaviest attack of the war. They dropped 540 tons of bombs on the railroad assembly yards at Pyongyang.

War at a Glance

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

KOREAN FRONT—U. S. Marines and Army infantrymen punch out five miles in their first offensive to upset Red plans for southern front knockout drive against Pusan. Communists storm over river, threaten 24th Division from rear. Washington defense spokesman indicates this is not the start of the big push back. B-29's hit North Korean Pyongyang and Wonsan with 540 tons of bombs in biggest one day strike.

WASHINGTON—Marines announce mobilization of their 80,000 reserves. Publicly disclosed army casualties in Korea through Aug. 6 total 2,668, with additional lists waiting release. Entire military high command briefs President Truman.

U. N. Aid—Canadians expected to recruit 5,000 man special brigade for Korea action. Philippine government offers to send 5,000 infantrymen to Korea

Foe Pressing Close on New U.S. Positions

Herald-Tribune Fri. 8-4-50

2 Red Divisions Reported Preparing Near Chinju for New Drive on Pusan

New York, N.Y.

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Friday, Aug. 4.—North Korean forces began shelling new American river positions Thursday as tank-equipped United States Marine and Army reinforcements hastened to the front, now shortened to 125 miles.

Field dispatches said American armor was reaching the fighting area in quantity. A double battle, biggest of the Korean war, appeared at hand.

Communist infantry, hot on the heels of the United States 1st Cavalry Division, advanced to within seven miles of Taegu, a rail and highway center fifty-five miles northwest of Pusan.

Reds Move Quickly

American and South Korean soldiers crossed the broad Naktong River to its east bank Thursday and destroyed bridges. Within an hour, Red patrols which had marched twenty miles during the night were sighted on the west side of the Naktong.

Red artillery, also moved forward rapidly, began shelling the east bank of the Naktong at noon Thursday at a point fourteen miles southwest of Taegu. The Red artillery had not yet hit Taegu, which was within easy shelling range.

The second big Red buildup was aimed at Pusan, southeastern Korean port. It is through Pusan that the Americans move supplies and men to the front.

New Pusan Drive Likely

Last reports placed the American lines eight miles west of Masan in the vicinity of Chungam—which is twenty miles east of Chinju. The situation south of Chungam was not clear. Red forces estimated at two divisions—possibly 20,000 men—were building up strength at Chinju for a drive on Pusan.

Front dispatches predicted action by nightfall Friday for newly landed elements of the 1st Marine Division—with their 47½-ton Pershing tanks, flame-throwers and super-bazookas—and the well equipped 2d Infantry Division troops.

There was no reference to the United States 5th Regimental Combat Team of about 6,000 men, also landed in Korea this week.

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters at Tokyo omitted its usual war summary early Friday morning with the statement: "There has been no change in the over-all situation."

Front dispatches reported a reconnaissance in force by a battalion of United States 24th Division troops equipped with Sherman tanks, armored cars and jeeps. This force moved twenty-two miles through the North Korean lines in the southwestern sector until it made contact with Communist reserves massing at Chinju. It then withdrew.

In the only other major ground action Thursday, the South Korean 3d Division occupied the battered east coast port of Yongdok, eighty miles north of Pusan, to reestablish it as the easterly anchor of the defense line.

Yongdok has been heavily shelled by American and British cruisers and destroyers, which also sent shells into the North Korean 4th Division as it retreated three miles northward along the coast with the South Koreans in pursuit.

Fifth Air Force jets and Mustang fighters struck North Korean troop concentrations with rocket and cannon fire Thursday, in more than 400 sorties (individual flights). The Reds are being forced to give up daylight movement on roads and return to the more cautious policy of building up concentrations by night.

Air-Ground Co-Operation

In one action east of Chinju, fighter planes teamed with American ground troops to decimate North Korean column at one end of a narrow defile. There are indications that the North Koreans by surprise, General MacArthur's brief-routes subject to air attacks. American and South Korean with-counter-offensive action over relatively short supply lines, while the last three days while the North Koreans are extended on long supply drawals in the from their new and stabilized lines, American and South Korean position to launch pressure and flanking stabs at American forces with a good natural time when movement of American line. Reaching it cost the defendingline. Reaching from six to upset the Red strategy of frontal lines. The Naktong River barrier provides the American and South Korean eighteen miles.

Marines and Infantry Hit 3 Red Divisions

Communist Spearhead to North Boxed In East of Naktong River

By The United Press.

Tokyo, Aug. 7 (Monday).—United States Marines and infantrymen opened the first major offensive of the war today against three Communist divisions at the southern end of the Allied front.

The Marines from the First Division went into action for the first time since their landing in Korea. It was the eighth anniversary of their landing on Guadalcanal.

United Press correspondent Jack James reported the American attack which would involve as many as 15,000 U. S. troops if all units which went into action were at full strength.

The troops thrown into the fighting on the southern front were at about division strength. A division normally consists of three regiments, and the force in today's action included two regimental combat teams, which are larger than a normal regiment, plus a reinforced regiment.

The U. S. counterattack started at 6:30 a.m. on the front west of the Masan-Chindong area. The U. S. fighting men, seeking to stop the Communist drive on the vital port of Pusan, were members of Task Force Kean—the 35th and Fifth Regimental Combat teams and a reinforced regiment of the Third Marine Brigade of the First Marine Division.

The thunder of U. S. artillery and bombs from American planes preceded the big U. S. drive.

In addition to halting the push against Pusan the American counter-offensive was designed to relieve the mounting pressure against Allied troops to the north.

The entire force was under the command of Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the 25th Division.

Reds Reinforce Bridgehead

To the north, the Communists still held the offensive. They pushed new spearheads across the Naktong River defense line in at least three places 15 to 20 miles southwest of Taegu, the provisional South Korean capital.

The North Koreans also reinforced a bridgehead of more than 1,000 troops which they had put across the Naktong earlier. American troops of the 24th Division had this Communist force boxed in at a bend in the river and were trying to mop up the North Koreans before they could infiltrate the American lines in force.

In the early stages of this fighting the Americans hurled the Communists back to three hills on the east side of the river.

Red casualties approached 2,400 dead and wounded, front-line dispatches indicated.

Other Crossings Reported

During the night, however, the Communists managed to reinforce the bridgehead with more troops. A front dispatch said there were indications the enemy was attempting to bring tanks across the river to aid the boxed-in force.

"There is no doubt that more Communists crossed the river before dawn," an American staff officer told United Press correspondent Robert Bennyhoff.

In addition to the reinforcements for the bridgehead which was hemmed in by Americans of the 24th Division, crossings were reported in at least three other areas, Bennyhoff said. The new crossings were 10 to 15 miles to the north.

Invader Tanks Dodge Planes

There was no estimate of the number of troops who reached the east bank of the river. But a staff officer said, "There's no way we can stop all of them with forces we now have."

Three tanks were seen this morning on the enemy side of the Naktong near the bridgehead being attacked fiercely by the Americans, but by the time U. S. fighter planes reached the scene the Reds had camouflaged the tanks so the pilots could not spot them from the air.

Other reports said the enemy was massing troops on the west side of the river about five miles above the bridgehead battle.

(Intelligence reports said the Reds have resorted to using 12-year-old boys to carry arms and ammunition to the front, the Associated Press reported. Children also were being used as decoys. One captured lad said he was one of hundreds who the Reds moved along hillsides equipped with dummy guns to make American and South Korean troops believe they were being flanked by heavy forces.)

Official Korea War Reports

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP).—The text of United States 8th Army communique No. 21 issued by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters at 7:30 p.m. (5:30 a.m. EDT):

The Air Force is dropping leaflets written in Korean to refugees telling them not to cross the river but to take to the hills, that supplies will be dropped to them.

There are two reports of unidentified planes having strafed friendly installations during the night of 4-5 August. One was in Masan, the other was in the South Korean sector.

The Air Force this morning reported five tanks on the west bank of the river in the vicinity of Waegwan. Reports stated four were destroyed by air strikes and artillery fire and that the other one was under attack. No subsequent reports on this action was received.

There is a build-up of enemy forces along the Naktong River east and southeast of Sangju. At some points in this area the enemy was crossing the river this afternoon.

Air reconnaissance reported this afternoon that the bridge in the vicinity of Hyopchon was being rebuilt. An air strike was called for to disrupt such repair work.

In the 25th Division sector the action was limited to friendly artillery firing against enemy artillery emplacement troop concentrations.

TOKYO, Saturday, Aug. 5.—Text of Korean release No. 204, issued at 2:05 p.m., Korean daylight time (12:05 a.m., eastern daylight time):

The tempo of the Air war over Korea reached a new high on August 4 as United States Far East Air Forces fighters, bombers and transports, and Royal Australian Air Force fighters launched a record number of sorties for a single day since the beginning of the Korean conflict.

More than 550 sorties by all types of aircraft were flown during the 24-hour period (ending midnight Friday, Korean time)

Fifth Air Force B-26 light bombers on a daylight mission to the Inchon harbor area surprised and sank a freighter or transport estimated to be of about 10,000 tons. The ship was unloading cargo into tugs or lighters approximately 3,000 yards offshore when the attack occurred and was left sinking after two bombing runs by the B-26s. Two tugs were also believed sunk in the same attack.

Four smaller coastal ships were damaged by F-80 jet fighters in strafing and rocket strikes at Sinchon, 7 miles east of Inchon, and two wooden ships were hit and damaged in Inchon harbor. The fighters confirmed the sinking of the freighter by the B-26s in the same area.

B-29 Super Fortresses of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command staged a successful attack on the Seoul marshalling yards, an important center for the movement of military supplies and equipment south to the battle front. Approximately 80 tons of high explosives were dropped in near-perfect patterns cutting off the northern and southern choke-points and damaging machine shops on the western side.

Numerous fires were observed following the Super Fortress assault.

Evidence of a possible increase in North Korean air activity south of the 38th parallel was seen in three areas. B-26 light bombers bombed and strafed eight aircraft on the ground at Kumchon, 15 miles from the Naktong River line, and four others at Osan, 10 miles south of Suwon. The extent of damage was not known. Four single-engine fighters were seen taking off from Kimpo airfield by B-29s flying in the Seoul area. The fighters made not attempt to attack the bombers.

Other B-26 bomber daylight strikes were aimed at the Kumchon and Osan marshalling yards and at dockside warehouses in the Inchon area which were bombed and left burning. A railroad bridge was hit and damaged at Kumchon.

B-26 night intruder sorties struck at targets from Sunchon north to Seoul. Joined by Fifth Air Force F-28 night fighters and F-51s, the B-26s bombed and strafed roads, troop concentrations and convoys over a wide front in a series of night attacks.

Flying weather for both bomber and fighter operations was excellent in most local areas throughout the day.

Fifth Air Force F-80 jet fighters and F-51s flew more than 375 armed reconnaissance and ground support sorties behind the North Korean lines. The fighters working under the direction of Air Force forward ground controllers, pounded steadily at North Korean troops, vehicles, roads, bridges, supply depots and other facilities.

F-51s claimed damage to bridges at Sangju, 20 miles north of Kumchon, and Chinju, and F-80s hit a bridge at Hyopchon, 15 miles southeast of Kochang. The F-80s also fired an ammunition dump and knocked out a gun position in the Hyopchon area.

On the northern front, F-80s strafed and damaged a motor pool at Andong. Troops and supplies were strafed and casualties reported in an attack on a sandbar in the Han River near Seoul. Numerous troop concentrations were strafed in battlefront areas by both the F-80s and F-51s.

Vehicular and ground installation damage totals for the day included 90 vehicles of all types, 10 locomotives, 43 railroad cars and seven artillery pieces.

Royal Australian Air Force Mustangs, also flying a record number of sorties, damaged two bridges at Kumchon an strafed North Korean vehicles and troops in 14 small villages.

Cargo aircraft of the 5th Air Force airlifted more than 281 tons of essential military supplies and equipment to Korea during the day's operations. Approximately 60 sorties were flown to achieve this volume of traffic, the highest since the United Nations began the effort to stop the North Korean invasion.

No North Korean air opposition was met and no damage to our aircraft or injury to personnel resulted from antiaircraft or ground fire during the day.

MEN LIKE THESE IN ACTION—Members of Co. B., 24th Infantry Regiment, who were at Gifu, Japan, have already been moved up face the Korean reds. Pictured here left to right with M-1 rifles are: Pvts. Thomas R. Smith, Baltimore; Ernest Crouch, Greensboro, N.C.; Raymond Dennison, Lancaster, Pa.; Walter Rutherford, Dallas; Thomas L. Freeman, Baltimore and Sgt. John A. Brunson of Miss.

KOREANS GET TASTE OF THESE—4,000-pound block busters like these are being dropped by America's integrated air force in Korea. Pictured left to right Sgt. Ollie Tucker, NYC.; Pfc. Joseph W. Abernathy, Columbia, Tenn., and Sgt. Henry L. Miller, Paw Paw, W. Va. In foreground, Pvt. Frank Dix, Atlanta, and Sgt. John Hudson, of Memphis.

Units of Famed 24th Swing Into Action

Companies of Service Troops Land Closely Behind Combat Battalions

MEN LAND AT PUSAN BY AIR, SEA

Many Former Members of 332nd Now in Jaapn Aid in Air Bombardment

By BRADFORD T. LAWS
AFROs Far East Correspondent

PUSAN, Korea—Hundreds of tan Yanks are pouring by sea and air into this South Korean port to back up American determination to push North Korean forces back of the 38th parallel.

Several battalions from the 24th Infantry Regiment, whose members are old hands in Asiatic campaigns have arrived as part of the 25th Infantry Division.

Following closely the arrival of combat troops were necessary service units, composed largely of colored soldiers. These included medical ambulance companies, transportation corps truck companies, engineer construction battalions and overhead and housekeeping units.

Units Have Orders Changed

Three units which were scheduled to return from Japan to the United States to became part of the First Army, have been alerted for possible shipment to Korea.

Moving of colored units to the Korean combat area

was a relatively simple operation. Quartermaster and ground force units were stationed in and around Itazuke Air Force Base, which is southwest of the tip of South Korea, about 330 miles from the fighting front.

Segments of the 24th Infantry Regiment which have been dispatched here came from Gifu, Japan.

Army Strength Put at 123,500

The strength of the Army in the Far East Command was given as 123,500. The exact number of colored troops in that command could not be ascertained.

In addition to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, of which the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is a part, the Far East Command includes the First Cavalry (Infantry) Division, the Seventh Infantry Division, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division.

Besides the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, other colored units attached to the four divisions in the Far East Command include medical ambulance companies, Transportation Corps truck companies, engineer construction battalions, and probably some overhead or housekeeping units.

Some idea of the number of colored soldiers in the Far East may be gleaned from the fact that a regiment has between 2,500 and 3,000 men, a battalion nearly a thousand men, and a company 225 men.

Lieut. Harry F. Lofton, a brother of Dr. William G. Lofton, a Washington physician, is commanding the first battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. His executive officer is Captain William Williams.

A spokesman for the Air Force disclosed that the strength of the Far East Air Force includes one medium bomb group (B-29s), five fighter groups, one all-weather fighter group (F-82 Twin Mustangs), two light bomb squadrons (B-26s), and one troop carrier group (C-54s).

Many Serve in Air Rescue Squads

In addition, there are a few weather reconnaissance and tactical reconnaissance squadrons, and a few air rescue flights.

The Far East Air Force embraces Japan, Okinawa, Guam and the Philippines.

The Air Force spokesman said there were colored personnel in just about every unit in the Far East Air Force. A breakdown of the number was not available.

When the Air Force decided to break up the Lockbourne Air Force Base at Columbus, Ohio, last year and reassigned personnel stationed there, including the all-colored 332d Fighter Wing, in the first move to put into effect the President's policy providing for equality of treatment and opportunity, a number of officers were reassigned to the Far East Air Forces.

Among rated pilots assigned to the Far East Air Forces were Capt. Frederick L. Parker Jr., Chicago, aircraft maintenance officer; 1st. Lt. Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia; 1st Lt. William W. Green, Staunton, Va.; 1st Lt. James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pa.; 1st Lt. Harold A. Hillery, New York City, communications officer; 1st Lt. Frank Lee, Los Angeles, aircraft engineering and maintenance officer, and 1st. Lt. LeRoy Roberts Jr., Anderson, S.C.

Names of Air Officers Listed

Other colored officers assigned to the Far East Air Forces include: Maj. George W. Webb, Washington, D.C., administrative officer, 19th Wing, Guam; 1st Lt. William H. Lewis, Charleston, W.Va., 20th Air Force; 1st Lt. Ulysses E. Toatley, Washington, 31st Reconnaissance, Okinawa.

Capt. Eldridge F. Williams, Kansas City, Kans., special services officer, 20th Air Force; 2nd Lt. Sidney L. Johnson, Springfield, Ohio, adjutant, 13th Air Force; 2nd Lt. George W. Sterling, Los Angeles, technical supply officer, 20th Air Force; 1st Lt. Andrew Johnson Jr., Greensboro, N.C., adjutant, 20th Air Force.

1st Lt. Edward J. Williams, Columbus, Ga., operations officer, 20th Air Force; 1st Lt. Kenneth O. Wofford, Springfield, Mo., administrative inspector, 5th Air Force; 1st Lt. Arthur L. Ward, Birmingham, Ala., supply officer, 20th Air Force; Capt. James L. Hall, Paynesville, Ohio, sales officer, 19th Bomb Wing.

Serve as Air Installations Officer

Capt. George E. Burton, New Orleans, Japanese Air Materiel Area, Honshu, Japan, air installations officer; 2nd Lt. Frederick H. Samuels, Philadelphia, information and education officer, 5th Air Force; Capt. John J. Suggs, Terre Haute, Indiana, information and education officer, 5th Air Force; Capt. Alvin J. Downing, Jacksonville, Fla., 5th Air Force special services officer; 1st Lt. Jess W. Ainsworth, New Orleans, supply officer, 5th Air Force; Capt. James A. Hurd, Fort Riley, Kans., aircraft maintenance officer, 5th Air Force; 1st Lt. Owen E. Hague, St. Louis, finance officer, 20th Air Force, and 2nd Lt. Marion A. Rogers, Seattle, Wash., administrative inspector.

Naval forces in the Far East comprise nineteen combat vessels and were disposed as follows:

1. United States Naval Forces, Far East, Vice Admiral Charles T. Joy, commander (based in Japan): USS Juneau, light cruiser (flagship of Rear Admiral John M. Higgins, commander, cruiser division 5); USS DeHaven, Mansfield, Collett and Lyman K. Swenson, all destroyers.

Naval Units Under Struble Listed

2. United States Seventh Fleet, Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, commander (based in Philippines-Guam area): USS Valley Forge, aircraft carrier (Essex class, 27,100 tons); USS Rochester, heavy cruiser; USS Maddox, Brush, Taussig, Samuel N. Moore, Eversole and Shelton, destroyers.

USS Fletcher and Ranford, escort destroyers; USS Remora, Segundo, Catfish and Cabeson, submarines; USS Suisun, seaplane tender; USS Navasota, fleet oiler (tanker); USS Wantuck, high speed transport; USS Piedmont, destroyer tender; USS Greenlet, submarine rescue vessel, and USS Mataco, fleet tug.

The number and categories of colored personnel aboard these vessels was not available.

In the southernmost point of Japan, Kyushu, where the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion and the 319 Ordnance Company are stationed, less than 600 miles separate these men from action. At Yokohama, with another part of the Eighth Army is the newly arrived 40th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade. In Nara is the veteran 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

Air Units See Action

The air fighters from Itazuke have already seen action against the Northern Korean air might and the invading tanks. It has not been learned, however, whether the strike was an integrated one for the American forces.

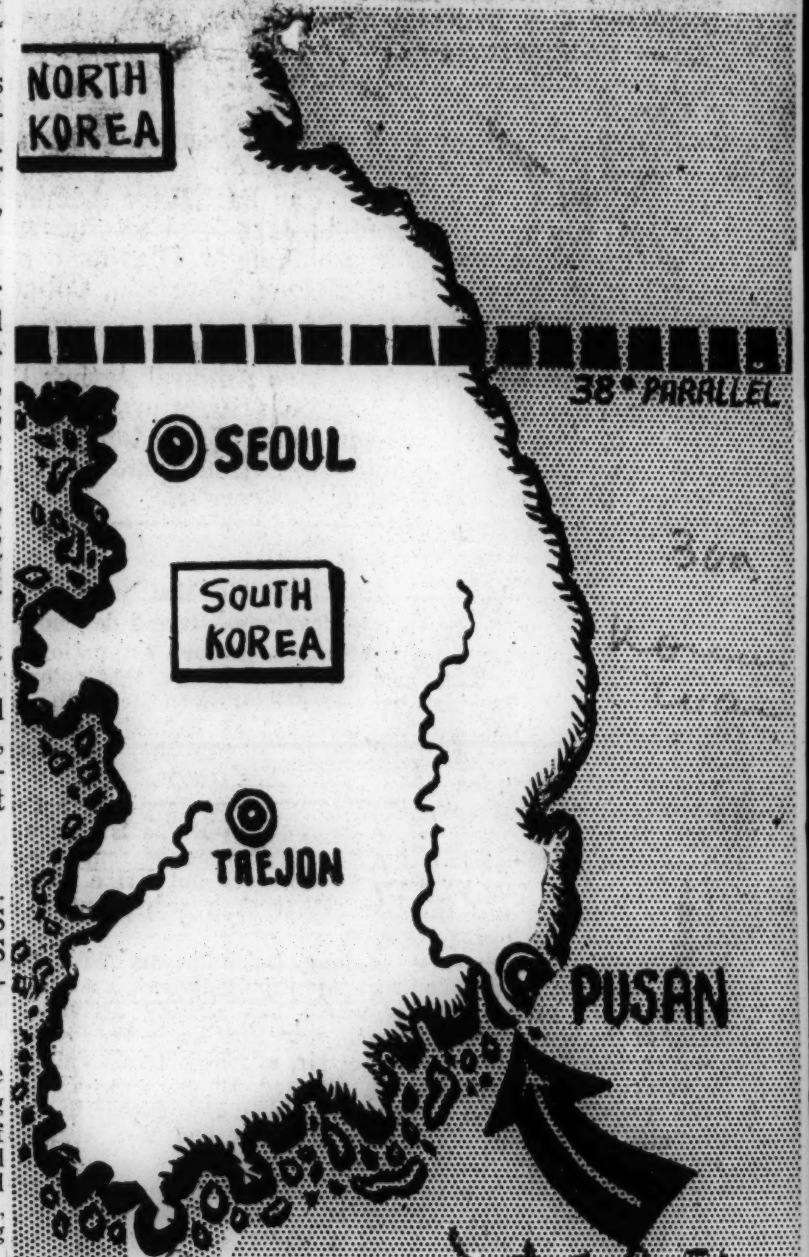
It is possible that with more grave developments and depending on Gen. MacArthur's estimation of the danger on Korea, that colored troops on Okinawa to the south and as far north as Hokkaido, Japan, will be pulled into the fight along with the other troops.

Military experts have said that in the event South Korea is overrun the Korean Communist armies will swing westward and strike at Itazuke rather than swing across to China.

Among Baltimoreans with the 24th Infantry Regiment, a segment of which has already arrived in Korea, are: Pfc. Louis W. Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Palmer; Pfc. Howard Dixon, son of Mrs. Annie Wilkins; Pvt. Foster R. Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Virginia Carter;

Pfc. John T. Sharp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Curtis; Pvt. Paul M. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, and Pvt. Frank O. Kelly Jr., son of Frank C. Kelly.

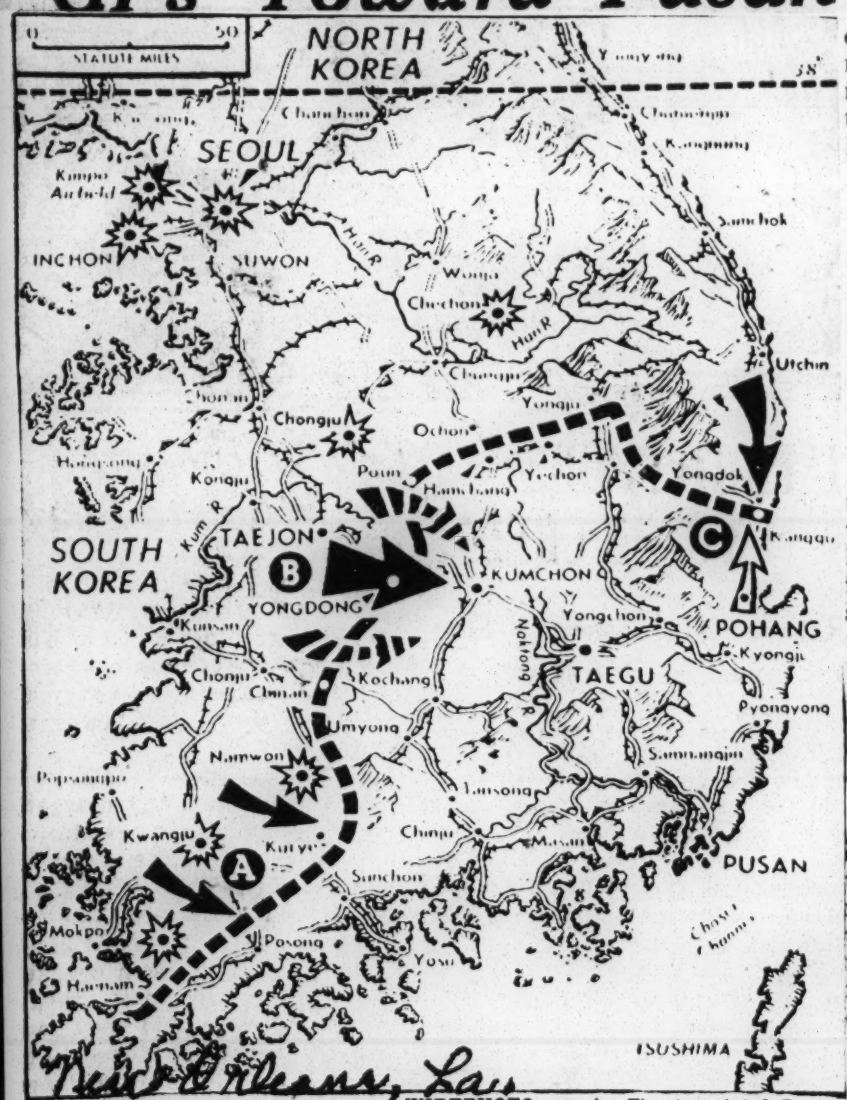
Where Tan Yanks Were Landed



Arrow in lower right hand corner points to Pusan where units of Tan Yanks were landed over the weekend to support South Korean units under heavy attack by Red North Korean forces. The men came by land and air from Japan and Okinawa.

Red Waves Pushing GI's Toward Pusan

Times-Picayune



New Orleans, La.

WIREPHOTO map by The Associated Press.

FREE RANGING KOREAN RED COLUMNS (A), striking eastward after driving to the southern tip of the Korean west coast, were bombed and strafed Tuesday by planes from United States and British carriers. Reds broke through US defense lines to take Yongdong (B) and attempted a pincers movement (broken arrows) on withdrawing First Cavalry Division. On east coast (C), in a drive on Youngdok, Reds were pushed back at Kanggu. Bomb-burst symbol shows places where our planes hit at military objectives.

New Retreats Loom to Set Up Tank-Tight Perimeter

Wed. 7-26-50

(The Associated Press)

Tokyo, July 26 (Wednesday)—Under crushing enemy power, American ground forces fell back grimly Wednesday on the foothold in South Korea where their counteroffensive eventually may be mounted.

New Orleans

The Allied front sagged in the middle at Yongdong. There the US First Cavalry Division foot soldiers pulled out of the town Tuesday under extreme pressure from wave upon wave of Red North Korean troops and tanks.

The withdrawal under flanking and road-block fire was reported orderly. Most of the First Cavalry troops were reported to have gotten out of Yongdong safely.

50,000 Commies in Drive

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters made it clear, however, that more withdrawals may be necessary before a tank-tight perimeter can be formed to salvage a beachhead for future operations.

MacArthur's operational report early Wednesday listed North Korean forces as probably 50,000 men or more—in the all-out effort to push American troops off the Korean peninsula.

Against these massive forces are only the First Cavalry Division, the 25th Division and some assorted South Korean troops. These are taking the brunt of assault that was delayed in the month-long fighting by South Koreans and the badly battered US 24th Division, which has not appeared in recent dispatches.

The bitter campaign to hold on now—and avoid the necessity of winning back a costly beachhead later by amphibious operations from Japan—is settling into a struggle to maintain standing room before the port of Pusan on the Southeastern tip. There the American forces are planning to take the frontal assaults in depth, dug in behind a shortened perimeter.

The front stretching on an irregular 200-mile line from north of Pohang, held by Americans on the East coat, to Red-held Haenam on the Southwest shore, is too long to prevent flanking and infiltration while fighting delaying actions against frontal charges.

To counter guerilla-type infiltrations, the US Army banned all Korean civilians from the narrowing battle zone. They will be herded from villages overun by fighting to positions behind American lines. Any caught roving in civilian clothing may be shot.

Other measures had failed to prevent saboteurs and turn-coats from striking behind American lines.

Times-Picayune

North Korean forces on the west drove south down the Yellow sea coast while the heavy fighting was concentrated below fallen Taejon in the interior. Wednesday they were on the loose with tanks and automatic weapons along the southern shore.

Wed. 7-26-50

Reds Roam Deeper

MacArthur's 12:50 a. m. (8:50 a. m., Tuesday, CST) announcement reported elements of the Reds' Fourth Division continued to roam in the deep Southern west coast area without serious ground opposition so far. They were harassed by US and British naval planes. The Communist forces were about 100 air miles west of Pusan in that zone.

General MacArthur's early morning communique, covering operations to Tuesday morning—Korean time—did not mention the pullback from Yongdong, a town on the double-track railway and roads leading through Taegu southeast to Pusan. But it said:

"Stubborn United Nations forces in the western and central sectors continued to hold against superior forces as of Tuesday morning. Further withdrawals may be necessary, however."

The communique said the offensive continued Tuesday without letup despite severed communications lines and heavy losses suffered by the attacking Reds.

Commy Pincers Move

As the First Cavalry withdrew to the east of Yongdong, air observers reported Red forces were moving both south and north in a pincers drive around abandoned American positions on the highway. Flanked American elements had to fight their way out.

The North Koreans moved with effective camouflage—men disguised as bushes, tanks under cover of foliage.

The First Cavalry, buying time, stood up throughout Tuesday before the overpowering assault on the Taejon-Yongdong-Taegu-Pusan roads. Field dispatches then reported the withdrawal from Yongdong on the line towards Taegu, which is some 50 miles to the southeast and the potential last standing place before Pusan itself.

The creeping enemy advance from the west, along the extreme southern coast, was harried by British and American carrier planes. Their operation was mounted on less than 24 hours' notice.

Carrier Force Strikes

The carrier task force refueled and rearmed at sea and struck front line targets north of captured Kwangju with 44 sorties.

The only success reported in MacArthur's early Wednesday announcement was a one-mile advance north of Kwanggu on the east coast by "friendly forces"—South Koreans—in an operation that put them three miles south of Yongdok. This is the coastal town beaten to rubble by naval guns and later recaptured by the Reds.

US warships in new attacks on Yongdok poured 428 heavy shells into Red concentrations in mountains southeast of the wrecked town.

On the central front north of Yongdong, Associated Press correspondent Tom Lambert reported that the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Division beat off two Red attacks with artillery and infantry support. Then, he reported, part of the 25th abandoned some outposts Monday night and trapped the Reds with flanking fire as they tried to take over the positions early Tuesday.

Blast 21 Red Tanks

American and Australian planes, gearing their operations to the holding campaign of the First Cavalry, destroyed or damaged 21 Red tanks Monday, field dispatches said. They also struck at 15 bridges, armored cars and enemy supply lines in 64 missions flown with 191 sorties on the Taejon-Yongdong highway front.

Ten tanks were killed and 11 damaged, an Air Force spokesman said, in these raids. The planes also ranged over the Kwangju area in the mid-southwest where the Red forces were opposed on the ground only by South Korean police.

The Fifth Air Force announced it is stepping up night operations against Communists moving in long columns under cover of darkness. Two Mustangs strafed a truck column west of Yongdong by moonlight Monday night.

Maj. Gen. Earl E. Patridge at Fifth Air Force Headquarters said the invaders have been moving 25 miles long at night with motor lights on and added: "We've got to pin them down at night as we have them pinned in the day."

65 Planes in Commy Force

General MacArthur said Air Force fighters and bombers continued close support of ground troops with damaging effect and noted: "North Korean aircraft are estimated to be approximately 65 in number, with 43 Yak-7 and Yak-9 (Russian-made) fighters and 22 Il-10 ground attack aircraft."

The Far East Air Force meanwhile announced there were indications that the North Koreans were trying to restore Kimpo airfield, near Seoul.

Eighth Army Headquarters said two enemy planes attacked Allied forces Tuesday near Hamchang on the central sector.

B-29 bombers reported "good to excellent" results on rail and highway bridges at Kongju, a base ranged over other Red targets as far as Inchon, the west coast port for Seoul on the Yellow sea.

U.S. NEGRO UNITS CAPTURE YECHON

Times-Picayune

Score First Offensive Victory for UN in Korea

Sat. 7-22-50

(The Associated Press)

Tokyo, July 22 (Saturday)—American Negro troops, counter-attacking on South Korea's central front, took the rail and highway city of Yechon Friday in a 16-hour battle with Red forces.

This first aggressive victory for the US Eighth Army in the four-week-old Korean fighting was won to hold the allied line 60 miles northeast of the dead and abandoned city of Taejon.

(The Negro troops, on a front previously held only by South Korean forces, are apparently of the 25th Division. The 25th's arrival in Korea was disclosed in mid-week along with the amphibious landing of the dismounted US First Cavalry Division at Pohang, 55 miles north of the main US port at Pusan.)

Dean Still Unreported

New Orleans, La.

The battered 24th Division, which had been absorbing the overpowering shock of North Korean tanks and foot soldiers in great numbers since July 5, dug into hill positions southeast of Taejon.

Unreported since the abandonment of Taejon was the 24th's commander, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean. He was last seen passing ammunition to a bazooka tank-buster team in the house-to-house fighting at Taejon.

Dean's headquarters still held hopes that he would turn up among the stragglers regrouping in the hills.

A party of 180 Taejon battle survivors, carrying their wounded, arrived early Saturday at a US command post after a 30-mile mountain trek.

Savage All-Day Fight

They were from the 19th and 34th Infantry regiments which fought in the savage all-day battle of Taejon.

Red troops in droves forced them toward a trap of flanking fire. They hiked over the mountain as the only way out. Trucks took them the last few miles into the command post, where hot food and medical care awaited them.

Enemy Tank Loss Heavy

The 24th gave up the blazing rail city Thursday midnight after exacting a heavy price in enemy tanks with new 3.5-inch bazooka rocket launchers. At least a dozen tanks—some of them disguised with American markings for sneak attacks—were knocked out in the planned getaway to prepared positions four miles and more below Taejon on the rail and highway line of supply up from Pusan.

The 24th expected the North Koreans to exploit their capture of Taejon with a quick followup down the rail and roads, but the enemy did not come on in force after harassing the American escape with roadblock crossfire.

Losses of tanks and the prospect of losing more may account for the North Korean delay.

The enemy patrols were reported trying to get behind the new US hill positions and artillery, but the Army put out mysterious hints that it has new means of coping with infiltration tactics.

Negro Troops Win Victory

Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters did not issue its usual midnight communique, explaining there had been no change in the situation since the withdrawal from Taejon.

Times-Picayune

Subsequently, Associated Press correspondent Tom Lambert reported the American Negro troops' victory at Yechon in a dispatch from a US infantry task force.

The Negroes' 16-hour battle ended after dawn Friday. US casualties were reported light. Enemy losses could not be estimated.

The Friday afternoon communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters had reported a regiment of the South Korean capital division retook Yechon with a counterattack. Apparently this force then lost this rail and road city 55 miles north of Taegu on the rail and road running northwest out of Pusan.

Counterdrive build Up

Yechon had changed hands several times in the Communist effort to drive through South Korean troops to cut the communications line behind the 24th's shock-absorber forces around Taejon.

Sat. 7-22-50

The pullback from Taejon and the deployment of the 25th and the mechanized First Cavalry somewhere on the eastern end of the line apparently are establishing the pattern for the hold-on campaign in Southeast Korea.

That will be the staging area for counteroffensives and part of the aerial attrition campaign against the North Koreans while that counteroffensive power is laboriously built up.

Correspondent Lambert's dispatch from the Negro task force said: "In the Yechon action, the power and strength of the US assault made it look as if the period of trading time for space is over."

The battle for Yechon began Thursday afternoon against Communist forces. The town is cupped in a mountain pass.

Negroes Use Flank Move

Two Negro companies used a flanking move — a favorite Red tactic—under cover of artillery and mortar fire while others legged it across rice paddies and stalked among the houses, firing as they went. The battle went on overnight.

The 24th Division southeast of Taejon was reported dug in on positions favorable to artillery defense in hills above the rice fields and blocking the way of the Red army advance. The North Koreans have shown reluctance to step ahead without their armor and now it is reduced under the new bazooka attacks.

Headquarters of the Eighth Army commander, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, said anti-infiltration tactics have been devised and they were working. Details were not disclosed.

Walker was reported to be "unable to conceal his pleasure with the results achieved."

Red Infiltration Cut

"While not yet completely halted," the communique said, "Red infiltration has been reduced to manageable proportions and can in short order be expected to approach zero."

North Korean trickery figured in the battle of Taejon, however.

Associated Press correspondent Leif Erickson reported soldiers and airmen saw the Koreans using four American-marked tanks to surprise two US companies in the Taejon fighting Thursday.

They caught on in time, though. The doughboys knocked out two American-starred tanks and Mustang and F-80 jet fighters got the other two with rockets on a road northeast of Taejon. The first two had passed by American infantry columns without firing. The third opened fire and its commander was shot dead with a single bullet. The fourth also gave away its identity by shooting at infantrymen and was destroyed.

New Orleans, La.—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

OLD GLORY FLIES AT NEW AIR BASE built by Americans in South Korea. Makeshift flag pole was set up atop hill in order to raise the Stars and Stripes. American soldier watches through binoculars for any Communist airplanes.

New General 'Won't Yield' Yank Lines

Post Herald.

Foes' Pusan Drive Is Hit Hard Blow

Mon. 7-31-50

BY ROBERT BENNYHOFF

United Press Staff Writer

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT IN KOREA, July 30—Troops of the United States 24th Infantry Division went into action under a new general today and counter-attacked the North Koreans in the Chinju sector of the Southern front.

The GIs of the 24th made their attack under Maj. Gen. John H. Church, named to replace Maj. Gen. William F. Dean who was reported missing in action after the division's gallant stand before Taejon.

Church's men are holding, on mountain ridges, a wide arc five to 12 miles west of Chinju, where the North Koreans seek to drive on the great Pusan supply port 55 miles to the east.

"I don't intend to give up this line under any circumstances," Church said tonight after his men had made their counter-attack.

Drive Is Attempted

The North Koreans tried this morning to drive a wedge into the lines of the 24th Division west of Chinju, in a bid to take the city.

Reorganized after the battering they took at Taejon against hopeless odds, Church's men resisted vigorously.

Church swiftly moved in reserves. The reserves hit the enemy wedge and the Communists were driven back to their own lines.

For the rest of the day the North Koreans probed the flanks of the 24th Division line and put some pressure on the front.

They sent out one little feeler force of about 20 guerrillas, who carried South Korean flags and wore GI combat boots. The guerrillas overran an American outpost. But a counter-attacking detachment destroyed them.

Feeler Move Tried

To the north of the Chinju sector, in the Kochang area where the 24th Division line links that of the First Cavalry, a force of several hundred enemy troops felt out American strength.

Gen. Church said he believed the North Koreans had their Fourth Division in the Kochang area and the area to the north. But were trying with fresh troops to capture Chinju and push eastward toward Pusan.

However, Church asserted, the Reds already have lost any chance they ever had of winning that prize.

IS SHE PACIFIC BOUND?

Rumors About Korea Abound on 'Missouri'

By AL SWEENEY

ABOARD THE USS MISSOURI—What had started out to be a routine six-week training cruise for midshipmen has taken on an air of grim significance, since it was revealed that there has been an invasion of Korea.

Because the USS Missouri is the only battleship on active duty and it would take at least 90 days to get another Naval vessel of comparable size "out of mothballs," there are all types of rumors making the rounds.

Say 2nd Tour May Be Out

As the officers and men stay glued to their radios for the latest reports on the Korean situation, there is an unsubstantiated report that the second midshipmen's cruise, scheduled for July 23 until Sept. 5, will be canceled.

There is the "scuttlebutt" or "the scoop" as they call a report aboard this ship that after this cruise is over the USS Missouri will steam to the Pacific.

Just "Wardroom Talk"

Of course, all of this is "wardroom talk" and, if the Secretary of Defense has any plans for putting the USS Missouri into the Korean fray; it is highly confidential.

First word concerning the Korean situation reached the USS Missouri on June 27 as the huge battleship was nearing Cristobal, Canal Zone after six days at sea.

The Missouri docked at Cristobal on June 28.

Tan GI's See Action On Korea Front

EXCLUSIVE

Defender On Job On Korean Front

The Chicago Defender has made arrangements for exclusive week-to-week coverage of Negro army, navy and air corpsmen in the Korean operation.

By Special Correspondent

TOKYO — Negro combat troops from the world famous 24th Infantry Regiment were the first United States footsoldiers rushed into the fury of the Korean conflict.

Following President Harry Truman's momentous decision Friday ordering ground troops to the Korean front, the first battalion of the 24th was flown from Japan. The remainder of the outfit and two other regiments from the 24th Division followed by sea.

Guard Railroads

Playing leading roles in American participation in the clash are large concentrations of Negro service troops here who are working around the clock to speed badly needed supplies to the South Korean bases. Among the assignments given Negro infantrymen in Korea is guarding bridges and the vital railroad running from Pusan to Seoul.

Commanding the 24th's first battalion is Lt. Col. Harry F. Lofton. Capt. William Williamson is executive officer. The 24th which has seen action in four wars, has engaged in strenuous maneuvers in the Tokyo area since the cessation of World War II hostilities.

U. S. Air Force strength in the Far East consists of 600 combat planes iincluding 90 carrier planes based on Japan, Okinawa, Guam and the Phillipines. Many of the officers dispersed from the all-Negro Lockbourne Air Force Base were re-assigned to this area.

Negro Fliers

Negro Air Force personnel identified as being in the Far East Command include Capt. Frederick L. Parks, Jr., Chicago, an Air Force maintenance officer; Major George E. Webb, Washington, D. C., administrative officer of a bomber wing in Guam.

Jet and fighter pilots in the area are 1st Lt. Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia; 1st Lt. William Green, Staunton, Va.; 1st Lt. James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pa.; 1st Lt. Harold L. Hillery, New York City; Capt. John H. Suggs, Terre Haute, Ind., and Maj. Armour G. McDaniel.

Navy strength in the Far East consists of 18 combat vessels. Thirteen of these are in the Seventh Fleet which President Truman dicected to protect Formosa. They include the aircraft carrier Valley Forge which a Navy information spokesman said has a large number of Negroes among its personnel serving in communications, weather, radio, gunnery and all other aircraft ratings.

In addition, he stated that Negroes form a part of the normal complement of other vessels in the area. He said no Negro line officers were assigned to the Far East.

MacArthur In Command

General MacArthur has been placed in supreme command of the entire Far East operation. It was on the strength of his report following a personal visit to the Korean combat zone that President Truman made his momentous decision to commit U. S. ground forces to the Korean battleground.

The President also directed a naval blockade of the entire Korean coast and authorized U. S. planes to bomb behind Communist lines in North Korea.

Truman took these drastic steps after Communist North Korea openly flaunted a United Nations "cease fire" order. The President said the Red attack on South Korea "makes it plain beyond all doubts that Communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will "use armed invasion and war."

Number Of Washingtonians With 24th Infantry In Japan

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, GIFU, Japan—(NNPA)— A number of men from Washington, D. C., are members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, now stationed at Gifu, Japan. The Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is a part of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division.

The division may be called into action any day now in South Korea since the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur announced Monday that Major General William B. Kean, commanding the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, has been commander of all American forces in Korea, called USAIK (United States Army in Korea).

Kean is a former commander of American occupation forces in South Korea before they were completely withdrawn in 1949

Corp. John H. Barnes, of Washington, is a carpenter in the 77th Engineer Combat Company and recently left Camp Gifu for summer maneuvers at the base of Mount Fugi, Japan's most famous mountain.

Corp. Barnes entered the Army in September, 1942, received his basic training at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and left the States for overseas duty in September, 1949.

Pvt. Taylor Samuel, son of Mrs. Mesie Roberson, 14 Patterson Street northeast, Washington, is a riflema nin Company H of the Twenty fourth Infantry Regiment. He too recently went to summer maneuvers at the base of Mount Fugi.

Pvt. Small entered the Army in August, 1942, received his basic training at Fort Linewood, Missouri, and left the States for overseas duty in September, 1948.

Pvt. Eugene Bell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs Eugene Bell, is a rifleman in Company C of the regiment and also is on maneuvers He entered the Army in August, 1947, received his basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and left for overseas duty in January, 1948.

Pfc. Cluster Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleo Allen, Washington, has just completed a two-month course in general educational development at the Shinodayama Special School located at Shinodayama, Japan.

The Army's school program is designed to expedite promotion within the enlisted grades. In addition to fitting the soldier for a more responsible position and increased rank, the program also furnishes him with a skill which he can utilize upon his return to civilian life, either at the end of his enlistment or upon retirement.

Pfc. Allen is assigned to Battery A. 169th Field Artillery Battalion, stationed a Nara, Honshu, Japan, where he is a canonneer.

Sergt. Paul Swain, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Swain, 918 Twenty-fourth Street northwest, Washington, is a squad leader in Company G of the Twenty fourth Infantry Regiment. He entered the his basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and left for overseas duty in January, 1949.

t Seems Like Only Yesterday When He Went Away

Thousands Alerted

Tan Troops on Move to Korea

(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON—Thousands of Negro troops are included in the five-division mobile force which has been alerted for duty in Korea.

Among the units alerted are the Second Infantry, based at Fort Lewis, Washington; the Eighty-second Airborne, the Second Armored at Fort Hood, Tex., and the Third Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga.

Crack fighting troops are a part of the Eighty-second Airborne based at Fort Bragg, N. C., one of the key units which make up the so-called "mobile striking force" created for deployment in any area where an emergency occurs.

There are also Negro troops in the Second Infantry Division, the Second Armored and the Third Infantry. The latter group includes several component parts of the recently inactivated Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment.

The Eighty-second Airborne Division has a number of well-trained Negro fighting units including artillery and anti-aircraft paratrooper groups. These units may see immediate action in that they are trained to be dropped into troubled areas fully equipped for action from troop planes. Many of our most able veteran peacetime soldiers are included in this division.

25 Negro Fliers Now Over Korea

WASHINGTON—At least twenty-five Negro Air Force officers, including a Washington major, may be seeing action in Korea, according to a Pentagon spokesman.

While unable to estimate the exact number of colored airmen who may be serving in the defense of South Korea because of the discontinuance of racial breakdowns in Air Force policy and unable to designate units for security reasons, Air Force spokesmen here were certain that Negroes are serving in all lines of the air battle to save South Korea.

Eight of the twenty-five officers believed by Defense officials here to be either in Korea or in the nearby fighting area were members of the 332nd Fighter Wing at the Lockbourne Airbase in Columbus, Ohio, who were reassigned to the Far Eastern Air Forces Command in the late spring of 1949.

They were part of a group of sixty-six Negro officers formerly stationed at Lockbourne, who were reassigned to integrated areas throughout the Air Force Command in the initial significant move taken by the Air Forces to put into effect its recent policy providing for equality of treatment and opportunity in that branch of the service.

Others of the twenty-five officers in the Far Eastern area were assigned there shortly after the first group, and were former members of the 2349th Fighter Wing.

Those officers along with those formerly of the 332nd were reported to be possibly serving with the Thirteenth Air Force, and include:

Maj. George D. Webb of Washington, D. C.; First Lieut. William H. Lewis, Charleston, W. Va.; First Lieut. Ulysses Toatley, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Eldridge F. Williams, Kansas City, Kan.; Second Lieut. Sidney L. Johnson. Los Angeles. Calif.; First Lieut. Andrew Johnson Jr., Greensboro, N. C.; First Lieut. Edward J. Williams, Columbus, Ga.; First Lieut. Kenneth O. Wofford, Springfield, Mass.; First Lieut. Arthur L. Ward, Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. James L. Hall, Paynesville, Ohio; Second Lieut. Frederick H. Samuels, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. John J. Suggs, Terre Haute, Ind.; Capt. Alvin J. Downing, Jacksonville, Fla.; First Lieut. Jess W. Ainsworth, New Orleans, La.; Capt. James A. Hurd, Fort Riley, Kan., and First Lieut. Owen E. Hague, St. Louis, Mo.

Those of the 332nd believed to be in or near Korea include:

Capt. Frederick L. Parker Jr., Chicago, Ill.; First Lieut. Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Lieut. William W. Green, Staunton, Va.; First Lieut. James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pa.; First Lieut. Harold A. Hillery, New York City; First Lieut. Frank Lee, Los Angeles, Calif.; First Lieut. LeRoy Roberts Jr., Anderson, S. C., and Second Lieut. Marion A. Rogers, Seattle, Wash.

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CRIPPLED U. S. MUSTANG ON SUWON AIRSTRIP

SOUTH KOREAN soldiers repair bomb damage on the strategic Suwon airstrip left by North Korean fighter planes. In the background is a U. S. F-82 twin-engine Mustang, badly damaged by bombing and strafing of the field by Russian-type fighters. The airport was reported outflanked by Communist columns, while from the south American troops moved up swiftly to meet them and prevent capture of the base. (*International*)

U. S. INFANTRY ARRIVES IN KOREA

AMONG THE VANGUARD of a powerful U. S. ground force, American doughboys board a truck in Southern Korea after their arrival from Japan. The foot soldiers were rushed north to the battle zone, where Red columns were reported in a new drive. (*Radiophoto International*)

American GI's Threatened In Fierce Communist Battle

TOKYO—(INS)—Tank-led Communist troops gave a "terrific beating" to outnumbered Americans yesterday in a fierce clash below fallen Suwon, broke through on a 100-mile front, and raced within 16 miles of the key city of Taejon.

The invaders, using 40,000 to 50,000 men sent armored columns straight down the main trunk highway between Suwon and Taejon to reach a point only 28 miles from the Kum River defense line above Taejon. This represented a 20-mile advance from Suwon.

Another armored column is threatening Chunju, key city 51 air line miles northeast of Taejon, in a flanking movement east of the Central Drive.

Late field dispatches said the Americans knocked out seven of 40 North Korean Communist tanks, but were routed when their ammunition was spent.

American casualties in the force whose size was not disclosed were estimated at 15 to 20 per cent. Part of the unit was trapped. That isolated group is under Lt. Col. Charles D. Smith of Lambertville, N. J.

Ammunition Runs Short, Soldiers Routed By Reds

Ray Richards, INS front correspondent, quoted Col. Miller Terry of Susquehanna, Pa., as saying the outnumbered American infantrymen "took a terrific beating."

The first American killed in the ground action was an unidentified blonde youngster, part of a Bazooka team firing on the onrushing Communists.

The colonel reported that the North Korean infantry was double the size of the American force. The first news of Wednesday's fierce struggle did not reach American advanced headquarters until stragglers began to arrive.

Lieut. Russell W. Berthold of Billings, Mont., who served in Europe during World War II, said the Communist tanks "just went through us and then the mechanized infantry moved up."

Berthold added:

"We could handle them until we were outflanked and out of ammunition.

"When the commander ordered evacuation on foot we were caught in enfilading fire from the outflanking forces and it's there we suffered most of our casualties."

General Barth told the officers who reported to him:

"You did a magnificent job and fought until your ammunition was exhausted.

"You got seven tanks and we shall keep whittling them down."

AMMUNITION RUSHED

The Air Force announced today it is rushing more fighter planes to Korea and that a steady stream of military specialists and equipment will be flown to the war zone in a gigantic air lift involving charter of commercial planes.

The announcement said only that a "number" of North American F-51 mustang "work-horse" fighters are being sent to the Far East for action in Korea. No figures were given.

Disclosure that more planes are joining the fight against the Communist invaders came after a defense department spokesman said diminishing North Korean air activity indicates the red forces may be running out of fuel reserves.

To supplement available military planes in the airlift of men and equipment, transport planes will be chartered from all the major airlines to carry both cargo and passengers.

MAC ARTHUR NAMED

The United States and all members of the Security Council except Russia agreed informally today to name General Douglas MacArthur Commander-In-Chief of UN forces aiding South Korea.

A resolution closely linking the Security Council to the military operations in Korea through a top-level "war office" group at UN headquarters was drafted and discussed in detail by U. S. Ambassador Warren B. Austin with the other delegates in individual talks.

It will be put before the Security Council for a vote Friday morning. The delegates are now asking their governments for instructions.

Exceptional care is being exercised in shaping the draft resolution to make certain that the naming of a UN Commander-In-Chief in no way detracts from or interferes with the absolute military authority of Gen. MacArthur.

The resolution in itself will not nominate MacArthur but will leave the way open for the United States to make such an appointment on behalf of the Security Council.

Negro Troops First To Face Battle Fire

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA — The famous United States 24th Infantry Regiment Friday was flown from its station in Gujfu, Japan to the Korean battlefront area, according to news correspondents attached to the far eastern command.

The troops were expected to make contact with North Korean forces Tuesday, July 4.

The all-Negro regiment, with its home base at Fort Benning, Ga., attained distinction in World War II as the first all-Negro combat unit to face the Japanese when it landed in the New Georgia Islands two days before the Battle of the Coral Sea, May 4-7, 1942. It participated in the bitter-fought contest for the island of Bougainville in April, 1944 in connection with the 93rd Division.

In what may be the beginning of World War III, military attaches to President Truman revealed in a press conference with Atlanta Daily World White House correspondent, Louis Lautier Thursday that several thousands of Negro military personnel are stationed in the Far Eastern Command, including pilots, ambulance corps, engineers, and infantry. Some are Georgians.

The developments in Korea, a strip of land that juts out from the coast of Asia and almost touches Japan, have come about from the joint occupation of the country by the United States and Russia at the end of World War II.

THE BATTLE FRONT

Russia occupied the northern half of Korea and the United States the southern half, with the dividing line being the 38 parallel of latitude. Recently the American-sponsored Korean Republic on the South has charged Communist infiltration and outright attacks. Then in a bold action, President Truman ordered American troops and air force action to the aid of the Korean Republic. Air Force planes went into action earlier this week ,and the 24th Infantry movement signified the first use of ground troops.

The famous Negro outfit was organized in 1866 shortly after the Civil War and served in the Spanish-American War. It is one of the four all-Negro outfits that have been part of the regular Army, the others being the 25th Infantry Regiment, and the Ninth and Tenth Calvary.

President Truman last Thursday declined to comment on any matter of strategy which may be used by American forces in the fighting in Korea.

"Are you going to use ground troops?" a reporter asked.

Mr. Truman replied that he had no comment on that.

"Is there any possibility of using the atomic bomb?" he was then asked.

The President repeated his reply of no comment.

Later at his press conference, a reporter began to ask the President to clarify his refusal to comment on whether the atomic bomb might be used in Korea.

Mr. Truman then emphatically stated that he would make no comment on any matter of strategy.

A spokesman for the Defense Department disclosed last Thursday that the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is a part of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, which is stationed in Japan.

STRENGTH CITED

The strength of the Army in the Far East Command was given as 123,500. The exact number of colored troops in that command could not be ascertained.

In addition to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, of which the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is a part, the Far East Command includes the First Calvary (Infantry) Division, the Seventh Infantry Division, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division.

Besides the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, other colored units attached to the four divisions in the Far East Command include medical ambulance companies, Transportation Corp truck companies, engineer construction battalions, and probably some overhead or housekeeping units.

Some idea of the number of colored soldiers in the Far East may be gleaned from the fact that a regiment has between 2,500 and 3,000 men, a battalion nearly a thousand men, and a company 225 men.

Lieut. Harry F. Lofton, a brother of Dr. William G. Lofton, a Washington physician, is commanding the first battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. His executive officer is Captain William Williams.

AIR FORCE STRENGTH

A spokesman for the Air Force disclosed that the strength of the Far East Air Force includes one medium bomb group (B-29s), five fighter groups, one all-weather fighter group (F-82 Twin Mustangs), two light bomb squadrons (B-26s), and one troop carrier group (C-54s).

In addition, there are a few weather reconnaissance and tactical reconnaissance squadrons, and a few air rescue flights.

The Far East Air Force embraces Japan, Okinawa, Guam and the Philippines.

The Air Force spokesman said there were colored personnel in just about every unit in the Far East Air Force. A breakdown of the number was not available.

When the Air Force decided to break up the Lockbourne Air Force Base at Columbus, Ohio, last year and reassigned personnel stationed there, including the all-colored 332d Fighter Wing, in the first move to put into effect the President's policy providing for equality of treatment and opportunity, a number of officers were reassigned to the Far East Air Forces.

PILOTS IN EAST

Among rated pilots assigned to the Far East Air Forces were Capt. Frederick L. Parker, Jr., Chicago, aircraft maintenance officer; First Lieut. Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia; First Lieut. William W. Green, Staunton, Va.; First Lieut. James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pa.; First Lieut. Harold A. Hillery, New York City, communications officer; First Lieut. Frank Lee, Los Angeles, aircraft engineering and maintenance officer, and First Lieut. LeRoy Roberts, Jr., Anderson, S. C.

Other colored officers assigned to the Far East Air Forces include: Major George W. Webb, Washington, D. C., administrative officer, 19th Wing, Guam; First Lieut, William H. Lewis, Charleston, W. Va., 20th Air Force; First Lieut Ulysses E. Toatley, Washington, 31st Reconnaissance, Okinawa.

Capt. Eldridge F. Williams, Kansas City, Kansas, special services officer, 20th Air Force; Second Lt. Sidney L. Johnson, Springfield, O., adjutant, 13th Air Force; Second Lt. George W. Sterling, Los Angeles, technical supply officer, 20th Air Force; First Lieut. Andrew Johnson Jr., Greensboro, North Carolina, adjutant, 20th Air Force.

First Lieut. Edward J. Williams, Columbus, Georgia, operations officer, 20th Air Force; First Lieut. Kenneth O. Wofford, Springfield, Mo., administrative inspector, 5th Air Force; First Lieut, Arthur L. Ward, Birmingham, Ala., supply officer, 20th Air Force; Capt. James L. Hall, Paynesville, Ohio, sales officer, 19th Bomb Wing.

Copt. George E. Burton, New Orleans, Japanese Air Material Area, Honshu, Japan, air installations officer; Second Lieut. Frederick H. Samuels, Philadelphia, information and education officer, 5th Air Force; Capt. John J. Suggs, Terre Haute, Indiana, information and education officer, 5th Air Force; Capt. Alvin J. Downing, Jacksonville, Fla., 5th Air Force, special services officer; First Lieut. Jess W. Ainsworth, New Orleans, supply officer, 5th Air Force; Capt. James A. Hurd, Fort Riley, Kansas, aircraft maintenance officer, 5th Air Force; First Lieut. Owen E. Hague, St. Louis, finance officer, 20th Air Force, and Second Lieut. Marion A. Rogers, Seattle, Washington, administrative inspector.

Naval forces in the Far East comprise nineteen combat vessels and were disposed as follows:

1. United States Naval Forces, Far East, Vice Admiral Charles T. Joy, commander (based in Japan): USS Juneau, light cruiser (flagship of Rear Admiral John M. Higgins, commander, cruiser division 5); USS DeHaven, Mansfield, Collett and Hymon K. Swenson, all destroyers.

2. United States Seventh Fleet, Vice Admiral Arthur D. Struble, commander (based in Philippines-Guam area): USS Valley Forge, aircraft carrier (Essex class, 27,100 tons); USS Rochester, heavy cruiser; USS Maddox, Brush, Taussig, Samuel N. Moore, Eversole and Shelton, destroyers.

USS Fletcher and Radford, escort destroyers; USS Remora, Segundo, Catfish and Cabezon, submarines; USS Suisun, seaplane tender; USS Navasota, fleet oiler (tanker); USS Wantuck, high speed transport; USS Piedmont, destroyer tender; USS Greenlet, submarine rescue vessel, and USS Mataco, fleet tug.

The number and categories of colored personnel aboard these vessels was not available.

NOT AT WAR

At his press conference last Thursday President Truman emphatically denied that this country was at war. He was asked point-blank: "Are we or are we not at war." He replied that the country was not at war.

He said the statement he issued denouncing the invasion of South Korea by Northern Koreans as "an act of aggreession" and the orders he gave United States air and sea forces to give Korean troops "cover and support" were a move in favor of peace.

Asked whether he had any indication of whether his actions were being universally accepted as peace moves, Mr. Truman replied that most members of the United Nations were in full accord with what the United States is doing.

"Have you had any report on Russia's reactions through any official channels?" the President was asked.

He replied that he had not.

Asked to elaborate on his statement that this country is not at war, Mr. Truman pointed out that the Republic of Korea was set up with United Nations help. It is a recognized government by the members of the United States. It was unlawfully attacked by a bunch of bandits from neighboring North Korea, he declared.

Mr. Truman continued that the United Nations Security Council had a meeting, passed on the situation and asked members to go to the relief of the Republic of Korea and, he added, members of the United Nations are going to the relief of the Republic of Korea to suppress the bandit raid on that republic.

Asked whether he had any doubt that the efforts of this country will enable South Korea to remain an independent republic, Mr. Truman replied surely now, that is what his program is for.

RUSH AMERICAN WOMEN AIDS TO SOUTHERN KOREA

U. S. Embassy Burns Its Secret Papers

BY WALTER SIMMONS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SEOUL, Korea, June 26—With the communist North Koreans hammering at Seoul, the American embassy tonight suddenly summoned all female employes and placed them in southbound autos.

American missionaries and business men were advised to head south immediately. The embassy made no preparations to depart, but the blacked-out skies were illuminated by a huge bonfire as its secret papers were burned so they would not fall into hostile hands.

Ambassador John J. Muccio said the women members of the American mission would be taken to the south, but would remain in Korea at present.

100 Men Told to Leave

Muccio also ordered about 100 male members of his embassy to leave Seoul by air. He said they were "nonessential at this stage."

Remaining in Seoul were key members of his staff, the United States information service, the economic coöperation administration, and the American military advisory group.

700 Dependents Sail

SEOUL, Korea, June 26 (AP) — Two ships carrying 700 dependents of Americans still in South Korea sailed from the west Korean port of Inchon tonight with a United States naval and air escort.

The two vessels—one Norwegian and one Panamanian—are bound for Fukuoka, on Japan's southern island of Kyushu. They are scheduled to arrive tomorrow night.

The women and children were transported from Inchon's docks city.

One of the group, Dr. Anders K. Jensen of Seoul, had gone to Kaesong Saturday night for a visit. None of the missionaries are from the middle

Fear for Missionaries

Fears grew for the safety of only five American Methodist mission-aries in Kaesong, communist cap-tured city 40 miles northwest of Seoul.

No word has been received from the two fraters by lighters.

Distinguished Service Cross

M-Sgt. Curtis David Pugh
U.S. 25th Division

"Sgt. Pugh Whirled and Downed the Enemy"

The dramatic moment when M/Sgt. Curtis David Pugh of Columbus, Ga., saved the life of his commanding officer, Maj. Melvin R. Blair, during a fierce engagement on a Korean mountain ridge, is depicted here by AFRO Staff Artist Francis Yancey. Sgt. Pugh has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

M-Sgt. Pugh Just 'Having Fun' Killing Reds In Korea

M/SGT. C. D. PUGH

An interesting story of courage and bravery comes to us concerning M-Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, nephew of Mrs. Leona Davis, 1128 Wynnton Road, who at the present is seeing service with the U. S. 25th Division in Korea.

In a recent battle on Razorback Hill which is only 25 feet wide and covered with clouds, M-Sgt. Pugh proved himself a great hero. He will be recommended by his commanding officer, Major Melvin R Blair of Abilene, Kansas for the Distinguished Service Cross for heroic action in Korea, whom he saved and fought gallantly in a brief and uneven encounter with a Red horde on fog-shrouded Razorback Hill.

The story tells of the savage, but losing battle Company A, to which MSgt. Pugh was assigned, had fought. The company is part of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea.

Sgt. Pugh saved his commander, Major Melvin R. Blair, Abilene, Kan., the only whtie man lene, Kan., the only white man in the company by shooting down two Korean communistst who had attacked the officer after his ammunition was exhausted.

The major finally had to order Sgt. Pugh and a few other members of the company who had volunteered for rearguard duty out of the fight the AP correspondent wrote. He quoted Maj. Blair as saying:

"It's hard to believe, but Pugh shouted "hell we are having fun."

Maj. Blair told the AP writer that he would recommend Sgt. Pugh for the DSC, second highest combat ward, and other members of the group for the Silver Star. Three Negroes already have received the DSC for action in Korea.

Sergeant Pugh joined the Army at Fort Benning when only 19. He took the oath on Oct. 15, 1936, and has served ever since. This is his third tour of combat, according to his aunt.

His home is actually a small farm near Union Springs, Ala., but he listed 1128 Wynnton Road as his address because he was staying there when he entered the Army.

He is the son of Aaron and Margie Anna Pugh, Union Springs. He has one other aunt in Columbus. She is Valera Clark, 305 19th Ave.

Sgt. Pugh left his father's farm and came to visit his aunts in the summer of 1936. While in Columbus, he visited Fort Benning, and liked the post so well he decided then to join the Army. He returned to the farm after getting his aunt to promise to write him when the Army started recruiting here.

He stayed at Fort Benning, from the date of enlistment until he went overseas in 1942. His first tour of foreign duty was in the South Pacific. He returned to the states in 1944. In 1945 he went to Germany just at the end of the war there.

Sgt. Pugh was in Japan when the Korean war broke ou.t He had been in Japan since February, 1947. He reached Korea on July 12, his aunt said. She said she had received two letters from him since.

He was married on February 4, 1947, just one day before he left for Japan. His wife, Eddie Lee Pugh, is still in Japan, his aunt said.

Distinguished Service Cross Awarded Negro

Daily Mirror
Sat. 10-21-50

TOKYO—(INS)— Sergeant First Class Arthur C. Dudley, Warrington, Florida, one of the first Negro soldiers to be integrated into the 24th Infantry Division during the Korean War, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism.

Atlanta

Sgt. Dudley, an expert rifleman moved from one exposed position to another during the period from August 2 to August 7 and was credited with killing more than 15 enemy troops with his deadly rifle fire.

Other awards announced today included Bronze Star Medals for Meritorious Achievement to four enlisted men and five officers. Among those who received them are:

Pfc. Luther Champion, Montgomery, Ala.; First Lt. Ferdinand D. Pifer, Atlanta; and Capt. William T. Wygal, Dickson, Tennessee.

Negro Sergeant Gets DSC For Heroism in Korea War

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—A Negro noncommissioned officer has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism.

Evening Star

Sergt. First Class Arthur C. Dudley of Warrington, Fla., one of the first Negro soldiers integrated into the 24th Infantry Division during the Korean war, was "an inspiration to his comrades and reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service," the citation said.

10-19-50

Sergt. Dudley, squad leader in Company B of the 19th Infantry Regiment, with his accurate sniping activity killed more than 50 enemy riflemen and machine-gunners during a period from August 2 to August 7 near the Naktong River under severe automatic weapons and sniper fire.

On August 7 he was wounded while attempting to clear a jammed machine-gun by leaving his foxhole under enemy fire.

Florida GI Kills 52, Gets DSC

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—One of the first Negro soldiers integrated into the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley, of Washington, Fla., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Changnyong. Sergeant Dudley was credited with killing fifty-two North Koreans during a five-day period while his company occupied a defensive position near the Naktong River.

2nd Highest Honor To Three Men

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Three awards of the nation's second highest military honor—the Distinguished Service Cross—have been made to Negro officers on the Korean front. They went to Second Lieuts. William H. Benefield (posthumous) of Pittsburg, Kan.; William D. Ware (missing in action), Winchester, Tex., and Chester J. Lenon (wounded) of Independence, Kan. All were for exceptional bravery under fire.

Sat. 9-15-50

Negro Officers Get Distinguished Service Crosses

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—The Distinguished Service Cross was presented, one posthumously, on September 6 to three Negro officers of outstanding Infantry element in this Division by Direction of President Truman for "extraordinary Heroism in Action."

Herald

The officers are: 2nd Lt. William M. Benefield, Jr., of 409 E. Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Kansas; 2nd Lt. Chester J. Lenin, of 1024 E. Hill Street, Independence, Kansas; and 2nd Lt. William D. Ware, of P. O. Box 114, Winchester, Texas.

Sun. 9-15-50

Benefield, officer in crack engineer company, was killed near Suju, July 29 while advancing alone under North Korean fire to an enemy mine field in the line of advancement of his company. He gave his life to protect his men.

Memphis Press

Lenin of the same company was cited for leading 6 volunteers against enemy inflicting heavy casualties near Haman August 6, and for remaining in battle position in spite of wounds, delivering heavy fire on Reds until his men reached safety.

Ware was honored for action on July 26, West of Jangju. The position of his outfit attacked from three sides. It soon became untenable from superior North Korean forces. Ware armed himself with a rifle and ordered his men to withdraw. When last seen he was firing on the enemy patrol until the position was overrun.

Awarded D.S.C. in Korea

"All-American Sergeant" Honored for Extraordinary Heroism

SUNAN, Korea, Oct. 26 (Delayed) (UP).—Sharpshooter Arthur C. Dudley, dubbed the "all-American sergeant" by his buddies of the 24th Division, received the Distinguished Service Cross today for extraordinary heroism.

Dudley won the declaration for action under fire from Aug. 2 to Aug. 7, when the battered 24th was dug in near Changnyong. He enemy bullets as he moved from one group to another to encourage his men. He personally killed fifty-two of the enemy before he was wounded and evacuated.

Dudley, a Negro whose wife, Hattie, live at Warrington, Fla., has an all-white outfit with names like Smith, McDough, Ramierez, Schontrap and Willingham.

J. F. Albright Decorated By Air Force

Journal
Times Union

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Department of the Air Force has decorated Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to the administrator of Veterans Affairs, withthe Commendation Ribbon for distinguished service during his World War II tour of duty. The citation says in part:

Sat. 11-4-50

"The keen perceptive nature, initiative, and leadership displayed by Sergeant Albright contributed immeasurably to high morale and harmonious relationship between civilian and military personnel. Sergeant Albright's outstanding achievements reflect credit upon himself, his organization, and the United States military service."

Albright, as a public relations specialist and confidential investigator for the Office of the Commanding General, (the late Hap Arnold), distinguished himself in the field of building interracial civilian-military programs. Much of the credit for the initial integration in the armed forces has been given to these programs Albright launched on various air bases and their respective localities.

Albright has served for five years in his present position in the Veterans Administration.

Distinguished Service Cross Awarded Negro

Memphis, Tenn.
Herald

TOKYO, Japan — Sergeant First Class Arthur C. Dudley, Warrington, Florida, one of the first Negro soldiers to be integrated into the 24th Infantry Division during the Korean War, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism.

Oct. 24-50

Sgt. Dudley, an expert rifleman, moved from one exposed position to another during the period from August 2 to August 7 and was credited with killing more than 15 enemy troops with his deadly rifle fire.

Other awards announced today included Bronze Star Medals for Meritorious Achievement to four enlisted men and five officers. Among those who received them are:

Pfc. Luther Champion, Montgomery, Ala.; First Lt. Ferdinand D. Pifer, Atlanta; and Capt. William T. Wygal, Dickson, Tennessee.

M-SGT. ARTHUR C. DUDLEY
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

PENSACOLA, FLA. —(SNS)— PROUD OF THEIR DADDY— The trio of broad smiles shown above (left to right) are those of Little Miss Shelia Lessie Dudley, Mrs. Hattie M. Dudley, (Mother) a member of the faculty of the Cedar Town Elementary School, at Cedar Town, Fla., and Little Miss Yvonna Lois Dudley.

They have a right to be proud for their daddy M-Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley who is serving with the famed 24th Division in North Korea, and recently killed 50 Reds.

Miss Shelia, given a French name by her father who saw service in World War II is pictured here holding the Distinguished Service Cross received by her dad for gallantry in action.

Miss Yvonna is shown holding an account of her father's bravery which appeared in a Nationally known weekly.

The Dudleys' reside with Mrs. Samuel McFarlin, mother of Mrs. Dudley at 9 South Harris Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dudley, Sr. parents of the hero live in South Florida.

Negro Officers Get Distinguished Service Crosses

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—The Distinguished Service Cross was presented, one posthumously, on September 6 to three Negro officers of outstanding Infantry element in this Division by Direction of President Truman for "extraordinary heroism in Action."

The officers are: 2nd Lt. William M. Benefield, Jr., of 409 E. Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Kansas; 2nd Lt. Chester J. Lenin, of 1024 E. Hill Street, Independence, Kansas; and 2nd Lt. William D. Ware, of P. O. Box 114, Winchester, Texas.

Benefield, officer in crack engineer company, was killed near Suju, July 29 while advancing alone under North Korean fire to an enemy [illegible] in the line of advancement of his company. He gave his life to protect his men.

Lenin of the same company was cited for leading 6 volunteers against enemy inflicting heavy casualties near Haman August 6, and for remaining in battle position in spite of wounds, delivering heavy fire on Reds until his men reached safety.

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DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES
AWARDED SIX MEN

(19th Regiment- 24th Infantry for "Extraordinary Heroism")

Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded Six Men

TOKYO (SATURDAY) -(INS)- Gen. MacArthur announced Saturday that distinguished service crosses have been awarded to six members of the 19th regiment of the 24th infantry division for "extraordinary heroism."

Bronze Star medals were awarded to 13 members of the Korean military advisory group "for meritorious service."

Among those receiving the coveted DSC was Maj. John Cook, (posthumously) of 2038 18th A. V., Columbus, Ga.

Recipients of Bronze Star medals included Cpl. Elijah G. Johnson (post humously) of Fountain, Ark.; Capt. Walter L. Messick of Wauchula, Fla.; Cpl. Robert A. Pierce of Hannibal, Mo.; and Pvt. Thuman E. Brock of Wade, N. C.

Maj. Cook was killed July 16 near Taepyong-Ni after knocking out several automatic weapons with hand grenades, then engaging the enemy at close quarters, killing one man with a pistol and bayoneting another.

Sergeant Named For High Award

Saves Commander's Life In Fierce Mountain Battle

By JAMES L. HICKS
(Afro-American Correspondent)

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA.—Master Sergeant Curtis David Pugh, of Columbus, Ga., a member of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, has been recommended to receive the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic action in saving the life of his battalion commander in a fierce pre-dawn fight above the clouds atop a narrow mountain ridge, 15 feet wide, near the southern battle perimeter.

The recommendation was made by Major Melvin R. Blain, himself winner of the D.S.C. in World War II. The major termed Pugh "the greatest fighting man I have ever seen."

Major Blain and a small group were trapped on the mountain. He asked for volunteers to protect their highly exposed left flank. Sergeant William S. Winters, 9608 Cedar Ave., Cleveland said, "I can hold the position if you show me how to set up the defense."

Major Blain personally set up the defense.

Winters, aided by Sergeant George S. Bussy, 2234 W. Turner St., Philadelphia; Cpl. Thomas Burton, 5305 Marguerite St., Houston, Texas; Pfc. Willie J. Blecher, 1203 4th St., Hampton, Va.; and Pfc. Timothy Jackson, Route 3, Box 207, Kilgore, Texas, then held the position until others could prepare a last ditch stand.

Then, the major called on Pugh of 128 Wynnton Road, Columbus, Ga., to defend the left flank position. Blair, armed with a Browning automatic rifle, was assisted by Pfc. Alley Water, Jr., 1014 Saulmer St., Houston, Texas; Cpl. Howard Jaren, 5626 Indiana Ave., Chicago, and Pfc. Timothy Jackson.

Unable to call up artillery or mortar fire, due to the narrowness of the ridge, the small group beat off a Red Korean banzai charge, piling up 125 enemy dead. The enemy charged again just as all the ammunition was gone except that of Pugh and Major Blain who stopped the second charge. In doing so, the major emptied his pistol and threw it at the enemy.

With most of the ammunition gone, the major then ordered a retreat from the ridge. Pugh volunteered to cover the retreat. After retreating a hundred yards, the major heard Pugh still in position blazing away with the automatic rifle. He started back to tell Pugh to come on. Pugh could not hear. The major attempted to go nearer when North Koreans suddenly appeared from out of the dense clouds and attacked him. Knocked to his knees, the major yelled to Pugh as the Red soldiers turned their rifles on the sergeant.

Pugh whirled and cut down the two Communists and then turned and continued firing at the advancing enemy as a blast from a foe's gun knocked Major Blain off the peak. The major fell approximately 75 yards down the side of the mountain and climbed back up the blazing hill.

"I just couldn't leave him there alone," the major said.

In the meantime, the retreating men picked up additional ammunition from the ground. They covered as Pugh and his group crossed in front of enemy fire to pick up their dead and wounded. Pugh then continued to cover the retreat, killing more of the enemy as he backed down the mountain.

"I never saw anything like it," Major Blain said. "When I called to Pugh and told him to leave his position, he said 'Hell, I am having fun, major.'"

The major called his men a "bunch of the greatest fighters I ever saw."

Texas Officers Receives 2nd Highest Army Award

With 25th Infantry Division Korea — A Texan was among the three Negro officers of the crack 25th Infantry Division all Negro regiment awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest honor bestowed upon a soldier by United States awards made by direction President for

LT. WILLIAM D. WARE

"extraordinary heroism in action", and orlered by General MacArthur, went to one officer now missing in action, another known to be dead and another currently hospitalized from battle wounds. All second lieutenants, recipients are William D. Ware, box 114 Wnchester, Texas, William M. Benefield, Jr., 409 E. 8th St. Pittsburgh, Kansas, and Chester J. Lenon, 1024 E. Hill St. Independence, Kansas.

Ware, 22, is from Winchester, Texas and attended Randolph High school in LaGrange, Tex., where he was salutatorian of his class in 1945. He attended Prairie View A. M. college where he received a B. S. degree in Agriculture and a commission as second Lieutenant in May 1945. He served as Company Commander in the ROTC at Prairie View.

Last seen fighting galantly covering withdrawal his platoon near Sangju July 26, Ware was platoon leader, infantry regiment. Benefield and Lenon were both members of the crack combat engineer unit commanded by Capt Charles Bussey. Simultaneous awards of DSC to three men in the same regiment believed to be precedent breaking. Only one Negro soldier received such in the award last war.

Chicago GI Saves Seven In Enemy Trap

May Receive Medal For Heroic Act

Sat. 9-23-5

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION — A Chicago officer, formerly of Gary, Ind., has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for distinguished leadership and gallantry on the battlefield. The DSC is the Army's second highest citation.

First Lt. Charles Ellis, 27, was cut off with seven of his men recently and withstood eight attacks from the enemy, finally routing the Reds. For three days Lt. Ellis and the small detachment of men were without food or water. Under the Lieutenant's leadership, the men remained at their positions.

Six times the enemy counterattacked.

Lt. Ellis learned that his group was running short of ammunition. He ordered an attack with hand grenades and repelled the Reds. The seventh assault by North Koreans was repulsed with small arms fire. This, however, did not hold the Reds for long. And soon the Yanks were without ammunition.

Uses Flame Thrower

When the enemy launched the eighth attack, Lt. Ellis stood up in a hail of bullets and fired a flame thrower at the advancing North Koreans.

When the flames died down, three Reds were fleeing engulfed in deadly flames. Those remaining beat a hasty retreat.

Lt. Ellis counted 15 dead in front of their position. Soon afterwards he led his men safely to UN territory.

DECORATE YANK HEROES— Four members of the famed 25th Infantry "Tropic Lightning" Division were decorated with the Army Silver Star during recent battlefield ceremonies in Korea. Pfc. Howard Jackson, Providence, R. I., receives the coveted medal from Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, 25th Division commander, in the photo at left. Photo at right shows the General awarding the Star to Lt. Edward Greer, Welch, W. Va. Other recipients, not shown, were Pfc. Lawrence Edwards, Ironton, Ohio, and Pfc. Benjamin H. Callahan, Brookneal, Va.

Negro GI Gets DSC for Heroism

HEADQUARTERS 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION, KOREA, Oct. 19—(U.P.)—The Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism has been awarded Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley, of Warrington, Fla., one of the first Negro soldiers to be integrated into the 24th Division, it was announced Thursday.

An expert rifleman, Dudley was credited with killing more than 50 enemy riflemen and machinegunners in about five days, "risking enemy fire time after time."

6 Soldiers Awarded Silver Star

Journal and Guide

5 Infantrymen Get Bronze Star Medals For Military Duties

Sat. 12-9-50

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — (NNPA) — Silver Star Medals for gallantry in action have been awarded to Sgt. Rachel Harris and Corp. Roy Wyatt, according to orders issued by the 25th Infantry Division headquarters. The decorations were awarded posthumously.

Sgt. Harris was the husband of Mrs. Dorothy M. Harris, 3735 Joseph Campai street, Detroit, and was a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Corp. Wyatt was the son of Mrs.Reola Wyatt, Atwater, Calif. Listed as missing in action since Sept. 17, Wyatt was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

* * *

WHEN THE REGIMENTAL Command Post near Haman was assaulted early Sept. 2, Sgt. Harris' group of outposts received the brunt of the attack. Repeatedly risking intense enemy fire, Harris effectively adjusted the fire of each outpost on important targets until he was mortally wounded.

When a heavy mortar platoon position was attacked early Sept. 1, near Haman by a numerically superior enemy force, a withdrawal became necessary. Corp. Wyatt, seeing that the only route was covered by enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, manned a .50 caliber machine gun, pinning down the enemy until all personnel and vehicles had parted.

Corp. Wyatt made his gun inoperative and returned to the unit through an enemy force.

* * *

ALSO AWARDED Silver Star medals were:

Corp. John W. James, of of 5611 Woodlark Court, Baltimore, a member of Company A, 24th Infantry Regiment.

When his patrol was subjected to intense machine gun fire near Haman Aug. 23, James cawled under the withering fire and threw a hand grenade into the enemy position. His initiative resulted in the destruction of the weapon and its crew and permitted the patrol to continue on its mission.

* * *

SECOND LIEUT. Kenneth Ingram, 6512 Hilcrest avenue, Oklahoma City, attached to Battery C, 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

When the battery position became untenable on Sept. 1, near Haman, Lieut. Ingram and four enlisted men, who attempted to move their howitzer, were subjected to concerted hostile fire.

Although he wa wounded by small arms fire, Ingram and his crew moved the howitzer through a narrow pass under enemy fire, thus preventing its capture by the enemy.

* * *

SECOND LIEUT. John M. Jenkins, Meadowview, Va., attached to Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment.

On Aug. 29, near Haman, when his unit was subjected to bombing and attack, Lieut. Jenkins repeatedly risked intense hostile fire to organize his positionu, direct fire of his men and inspire them to great accomplishment.

His citation said his leadership resulted in ultimate defeat of a numerically superior enemy force with a minimum of casualties.

* * *

FIRST LIEUT. ERNEST M. Williams, of 722 E. street, Marysville, Calif., attached to Company H, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Receiving word at his observation post that a section of his machine gun platoon near Haman was under attack early Aug. 19, Lieut. Williams joined his men as they were about to withdraw. He killed three enemy with his carbine and, manning a machine gun, fired into the oncoming horde until he was wounded.

Lieut. Williams' citation said his men, inspired by his courage, rallied and repelled the attack.

* * *

BRONZE STAR MEDALS for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Korea were awarded to Pfc. James H. Golson of Clinton, Ala., 24th Infantry Regiment; Sgt. Hernando C, Farrar, of Eupora, Miss., member of the medical company, 24th Regiment; Sgt. Mounty Tramuel, of Mt. Vernon, Texas, medical company member, 24th Regiment; Master Sgt. John Carter, son of Mrs. Ethel R. Carter, 519 West 147th street, New York City, a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, and Capt. Paul A. Carlson, of 4065 Bald street, Fresno, Calif., Medical Company, 24th Regiment.

Silver Star Goes to AWOL Sergeant

Defender 10-28-50

WITH 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA — Sgt. Howard Williams, 1949 Army heavyweight boxing champ, who was wounded six times near Haman, went AWOL from the Army hospital to rejoin the 24th Regiment in its victorious dash across Korean Peninsula. 10-28-50

Williams, 284 E. Waring St., Detroit, refused a transfer to any other unit.

After recovering from his wounds, he hopped a plane, arrived in Korea and began fighting beside his former buddies. He was a former platoon sergeant.

His bravery so inspired other men that the AWOL charges were dropped and he was promoted to master sergeant and recommended for the Silver Star.

Silver Star Medals Given To Soldiers For Gallantry In Korea

Lowell Journal Sun. 12-10-50

DIVISION IN KOREA — (NNPA)— WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY Silver Star Medals for gallantry in action have been awarded to Sgt. Rachael Harris and Corporal Roy Wyatt, according to orders issued by the 25th Infantry Division headquarters. The decorations were awarded posthumously.

Sergt. Harris was the husband of Mrs. Dorothy M. Harris, 3735 Joseph Campai Street, Detroit, and Corporal Wyatt was the son of Mrs. Reola Wyatt, Atwater, California. Listed as missing in action since September 17, Wyatt was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

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When a heavy mortar platoon position was attacked early September 1, near Haman by a numerically superior enemy force, a withdrawal seeing that the only route was covered by enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, manned a .30 caliber machine gun, pinning down the enemy until all personnel and vehicles had departed.

Corporal Wyatt made his gun inoperative and became necessary. Corporal Wyatt returned to the unit through an enemy force.

Also awarded Silver Star medals were:

Corporal John W. James, of 5611 Woodlark Court, Baltimore, a member of Company A, 24th Infantry Regiment.

When his patrol was subjected to intense machine gun fire near Haman August 23, James crawled under the withering fire and threw a hand grenade into the enemy position. His initiative resulted in the destruction of the weapon and its crew and permitted the patrol to continue on its mission.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Ingram, 6512 Hilcrest Avenue, Oklahoma City, attached to Battery C., 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

When the battery position became untenable on September 1, near Haman, Lieut. Ingram and four enlisted men, who attempted to move their howitzer, were subjected to concerted hostile fire.

Although he was wounded by small arms fire, Ingram and his crew moved the howitzer through a narrow pass under enemy fire, thus preventing its capture by the enemy.

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His citation said his leadership resulted in ultimate defeat of a numerically superior enemy force with a minimum of casualties.

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Lieut. Williams' citation said his men, inspired by his courage, rallied and repelled the attack.

Bronze Star Medals for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Korea were awarded to Pfc. James H. Golson of Clinton, Alabama, 24th Infantry Regiment; Sergt. Hernando C. Farrar, of Eupora, Mississippi, member of the medical company, 24th Regiment; Sergt. Mounty Tramuel, of Mt. Vernon, Texas medical company, 24th Regiment; Master Sergt. John Carter, son of Mrs. Ethel R. Carter, 519 West 147th Street, New York City, a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, and Capt. Paul A. Carlson, of 4065 Bald Street, Fresno, California, Medical Company, 24th Regiment.

Cpl. Levi Jackson, Jr. Company G.
24th Regiment, 25th Division

POSTHUMOUS AWARD
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

1950 Army Boxing Champion Dies Hero's Death in Korea

(The Associated Press)

UNITED STATES EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA, Oct. 7—The Army's 1950 heavyweight boxing champion died a hero's death in Korea—shot while his body shielded two wounded comrades.

The details of how ham-fisted Cpl. Levi Jackson Jr., 24-year-old Negro, fought his last round, still champion and undefeated, were contained Saturday in an announcement of the posthumous award of the distinguished service cross.

It was one of three awards of the DSC. A second was awarded posthumously to Second Lt. Alfred P. Dianda of Marquette, Mich. The third went to Pfc. Donald V. Flowers of Lancaster, Ohio.

Jackson, a Philadelphian who captured 16 successive boxing championships without defeat, was killed near Haman, Southeast Korea, Aug. 13. He was serving as a medical aid man with Company G, 24th Regiment, 25th Division.

Levi snaked across exposed territory, raked by automatic and small-arms fire, in an attempt to rescue two wounded men.

While attending the two, Jackson became the target of a concentrated barrage. Heedless of personal safety, he covered the two men with his body. In that position he suffered the fatal wound.

Jackson had gone out time and again to rescue fallen comrades despite direct North Korean fire. Once he gave emergency aid to several wounded men who were cut off by the Reds.

In his surge to the Army heavyweight title, Jackson knocked out all but one of his opponents. He won the titles for the 25th Division, First Corps, Eighth Army, and Far East commands.

The decoration for Lt. Dianda was for heroic action with the US 19th Infantry Regiment during a withdrawal from the Kum river line July 16.

Before his death he mounted a tank and directed fire against enemy positions in an attempt to break through a road block on a narrow mountain road. Another road block was encountered. Again Dianda mounted an abandoned truck and silenced Red gunfire with a .50-caliber machine gun.

Later he reorganized 300 survivors of his battalion and led them 20 miles to safety.

Pvt. Flowers is a member of Company G, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division. He seized an automatic rifle of a comrade who was killed by a heavy Red attack. Flowers killed several enemy riflemen and silenced a machine-gun nest.

He continued the action until he was out of ammunition and was ordered to withdraw. (The dispatch did not give the date and place of this action).

Corp. Levi Jackson Honored in Korea

D. S. C. Awarded to Dead Army Boxing Champion

UNITED STATES 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, Oct. 7 (AP).—Corp. Levi Jackson jr., heavyweight boxing champion, received the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously today for heroism in action.

The twenty-four-year-old Negro was a medical aid man for Company G, 24th Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, when he died near the town of Haman, in South Korea, on Aug. 13.

Two wounded men had to be brought back or they would die. A North Korean mortar barrage was on. Corp. Jackson and an unidentified assistant tried to carry the two men to safety. The Reds concentrated the fire of automatic weapons and small arms on Corp. Jackson as he ministered to the wounded. He protected the wounded with his own body. As their shield he suffered a mortal wound.

He was "heedless of his personal safety," the Army citation said today in recognizing the big fighter from Philadelphia and Cayce, S. C., as a hero.

Corp. Jackson had won sixteen consecutive ring championships—of the 25th Division, 1st Corps, 8th Army, Far East Command and finally of the entire United States Army. He was not the Yale football player of the same name.

Korean Bullet Stops Army's Boxing Champ

GI Titlist Loses Life Trying in Save Two

By the Associated Press.

U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Korea, Oct. 7.—The Army's heavyweight boxing champion received the Distinguished Service Cross today for his greatest fight—and his last.

Cpl. Levi Jackson Jr. fell under a rain of hot steel that his big fist could not stop.

The 24-year-old Negro went into the final round as a medical aid man for Company G, 24th Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, near the town of Haman in South Korea on Aug. 13.

Time and again, Cpl. Jackson faced North Korean fire to rescue men of a company that lost over half of its personnel without giving an inch of ground.

Once he went out alone and gave emergency aid to a group of wounded cut off by the Reds. He went out with the fighting heart that had carried him to 16 consecutive ring championships—of the 25th Division, 1st Corps, 8th Army, Far East Command, and finally of the entire U.S. Army.

He was still the champion—undefeated—when he went out for the last time.

Two wounded men had to be brought back or they would die.

A North Korean mortar barrage was on. Cpl. Jackson and an unidentified assistant tried to carry the two men to safety.

The Reds concentrated the fire of automatic weapons and small arms on Cpl. Jackson as he ministered to the wounded.

He protected the wounded with his own body. As their shield he took a mortal wound.

"Heedless of his personal safety," the Army citation said today in recognizing the big fighter from Philadelphia and Cayce, S. C., as a hero.

Distinguished Service Cross Won by Jackson

8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Korea—Cpl. Levi Jackson Jr., 24, Saturday, was awarded one of the Army's highest decorations, the Distinguished Service Cross. But he doesn't know about it, because he gave his life winning it.

Jackson, the heavyweight boxing champion of the Army, was killed on Aug. 12, near the town of Haman, while doing his duty as a medical-aid man in Company G, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Many times, Jackson faced North Korean fire to rescue men of a company which lost more than half of its personnel without falling back an inch.

Aided Wounded Alone

The courageous corporal once went out alone and gave emergency aid to a group of wounded soldiers cut off by the North Koreans. Two wounded men had to be brought back or they would have died.

Although a North Korean mortar barrage was on, Jackson and an unidentified assistant attempted to carry the two men to safety.

The North Koreans concentrated the fire of automatic weapons and small arms on Jackson as he dressed the wounds of the fallen men.

He protected the sufferers with his own body, sustaining a mortal wound while he did so.

Cpl. Jackson's heroic action was described by the AFRO's Jimmy Hicks, in a dispatch published September 2. Sgt. First Class Howard (Big Boy) Williams, who trained Jackson to fight, was wounded three times in the same action.

Highest Tradition of Army

His citation reads:

"Heedless of his personal safety," Corporal Jackson carried out his duties in the highest tradition of the service.

A resident of Philadelphia and a native of Cayce, S.C., Jackson had won 16 consecutive ring championships. He was heavyweight champion of the 25th Division, 1st Corps, 8th Army, Far East Command and finally, of the entire United States Army.

ALLEN P. JOLLEY, CLEVELANDER, IS AWARDED BRONZE STAR FOR BRAVERY

Cleveland Ohio Plain Dealer

. . . WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—(Delayed) —PFC. Allen P. Jolley, Cleveland soldier now serving with the 24th Infantry Division in Korea was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement on July 16, near the Kum River.

With support from one tank and infantry elements, Private Jolley and three companions moved their half-track vehicle forward in the face of artillery and motor fire and the small arms fire of securely entrenched infantry.

Pub. 9-2-50

The tank was forced to withdraw, but Private Jolley and his companions remained in their exposed position and delivered telling fire on the enemy for a sufficiently long period to allow the accompanying infantry to withdraw to cover.

The half-track was damaged during the firing. Discovering that it could no longer be operated, Private Jolley and his companions dismounted and destroyed it, in spite of extremely heavy enemy fire. They then evacuated a wounded companion and, upon joining friendly infantry elements, volunteered to go on patrol to destroy the enemy machine guns that were delivering a devasting cross fire on our troops.

Private Jolley is the son of Mr. Louis F. Jolley, a resident of Cleveland, at 8606 Quincy Ave.

Bronze Star Coming to 31 Who Wouldn't Surrender

Afro American Sept. 2 0-7-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION — Thirty - one men of Company C of the 24th Infantry Regiment have been recommended for the Bronze Star Medal given for heroism in action.

Their heroism was demonstrated when they held Battle Mountain throughout the heavy enemy attack of Sept. 1 despite the fact that they were on an island in the middle of the enemy lines.

3,000 'Reds' All Around

When 3,000 of the enemy broke through our lines, they surged in and around the regimental command post at the foot of the mountain.

The men of C Company remained on the mountain and fought for 16 hours despite the fact that all other elements of their regiment were forced to withdraw from the position.

After pushing the rest of the regiment from the vicinity of Battle Mountain, the enemy returned and tried to knock C Company off the position.

Held Off Until Counter-Attack

The men remained dug in, however, and held the strategic position until our forces counterattacked and regained the ground in the vicinity of the mountain. During the surge, food and ammunition were dropped to the men by the Air Corps.

The 31 men and their home addresses follow:

Pfc. Charles Allen, 400 S. Newsome St., Mineola, Tex.

Cpl. Nathan O. Andrews, Box 126, Rt. Councils, N.C.

Pfc. John T. Anderson, 2524 W. Fort Street, Detroit.

Pfc. Robert I. Banks, 154 Washington, Cambridge, Md.

Pvt. Nathaniel Brooks, 2110 St. Ann St., New Orleans.

Cpl. William L. Coleman, 4238 Ogden St., Phila.

M'Sgt. Leonard Ford, 5128 Wakefield St., Phila.

Cpl. Henry Foster, Mitchell Ave. Cheshire, Conn.

Pfc. Charles Coggins, 1729 Lyons St., Evanston, Ill.

Cpl. Albert Griffin, 2421 N. 6th St., Milwaukee.

Sergeant From Baltimore

Sgt. James Harris, 602 N. Bond St., Baltimore.

Pfc. Alton Herron, 118 N. Lowe St., Stuttgart, Ark.

Pvt. Elijah J. Higgins, 1805 Etta St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Cpl. John A. Hospedale, 73 E. 118th St., New York.

Pfc. Robert Lambert, 427 Clark St., Cincinnati.

Cpl. Marshall Lindsey, 610 E. 37th Pl., Chicago.

Pvt. James A. Martin, 802 E. 168th, Bronx, N.Y.

Pfc. Walter McCollum, 2121 E Belden, Lake Charles, La.

Pfc. John W. Moore, Gen. Del. Ruston, La.

Cpl. Edward Scott, RFD Box 151 North Pensacola, Fla.

Cpl. Philiip Seward, 55 Lincoln St., Nashville.

Pvt. Olen Snell, 10340 First Ave. Los Angeles.

Pvt. Donald R. Staten, Gen. Del. Newton, N.C.

Cpl. Charlie Taylor, Rt. 2, Box 124, Lott, Texas.

Pvt. John Teal, 65 Bellevue Sq. Hartford, Conn.

Cpl. James Travers, Box 84 Church Creek, Md.

Sgt. Edward Turner, 1612 29th Avenue, Meridian, Miss.

Pfc. Robert L. Waller, 450 Lee St., Clarksville, Tenn.

Cpl. James Washington, Rt. 1, Box 121, Newellton, La.

Pvt. Harold Webb, 426 13th St., Elyria, Ohio.

Sgt. Lewis D. Williams, Rointon, Texas.

Pfc. Charles M. Goggins, 1729 Lyons St., Evanston, Ill; Pfc. William C. Chambers, 2478 Waring St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cpl. George Kendrick Jr., 3618 S. State St. Chicago; Sgt. Lewis D. Williams, 45 Monroe St., Aberdeen, Md.; SFC Robert Lambert, 300 E. 10th St., Chattanooga. Tenn. — JIMMY HICKS AFRO War CORRESPONDENT.

Six More Bronze Stars for 24th

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FAR EAST COMMAND, TOKYO Japan — The men of the 24th Infantry Regiment continued to pile up battle honors for their fighting in Korea as General Headquarters last week announced the award of six more Bronze Stars to them for "heroic achievement" in military operations.

Pub. 11-4-50

The men cited were Pvt. Nathaniel Brooks, son of Mrs. Celestine Brooks, 2110 Ann St., New Orleans;

Distinguished Unit Citation Not Easy

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)—The only way that the 24th Infantry Regiment, which is attached to the 25th Infantry Division, can get a Presidential citation is for the recommendation to be submitted through official channels.

James L. Hicks, AFRO-AMERICAN war correspondent, in an open letter to President Truman, suggested that the 24th be given the "Presidential Unit Citation."

He apparently confused the "PUC" with the "Distinguished Unit Citation," established by executive order Feb. 26, 1942. "PUC" is a Navy award.

Must Be Exceptional

The "DUC" is awarded to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and co-belligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in accurring after Dec. 7, 1941.

The unit must display such gallantry, determination and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely dangerous and hazardous conditions as to set it apart and above other units participating in the same campaign.

Only on rare occasions will a unit larger than a battalion or air group qualify for an award of this decoration.

Specific Date Necessary

Army Regulations require that recommendations be submitted through command channels as promptly as practicable, each headquarters forwarding only approved recommendations. Each recommendation must be supported by the following data:

Operational orders and reports, maps showing the terrain and disposition and actions of the opposing forces, casualties sustained on both sides;

List of all units assigned and attached, actually present and participating; and other pertinent material, and a proposed citation naming all participating units.

Army General Must Act

In the case of the 24th Infantry Regiment, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commanding general of the 8th Army, has the authority to award the DUC to all of the battalions of that regiment.

Recommendations for headquarters and headquarters companies of divisions and higher or comparable units must be forwarded to the Department of the Army for final action.

AWARDS
Bronze and Silver Star Medals
25th Infantry Division in Korea

Guns Quiet as 10 Get Silver' Bronze Stars

Afro American
Post - 9 - 9 - 50

WITH THE 25th DIVISION IN KOREA—While the entire enemy front remained quiet as if to witness the ceremonies, the tan Yanks of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion stood at attention with four of their Division Artillery comrades to receive Bronze and Silver Star medals Wednesday from Maj. Gen. William B. Kean for gallantry in action in Korea.

Posthumous

Silver Stars to Sergeant, Lieutenant

Tan Yanks receiving Silver Stars were 1st Lt. Edward Greer, 54 North Beech St., Welch, W. Va., and Sgt. Howard S. Jackson, 36 Marlborough St., Newport, R.I.;

Bronze Stars went to:

Pvt. John L. Evans, 9416 North 16th St., St. Louis; Sgt. Andrew J. Thomas, 2312 South Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, Wash.; Pvt. Lawrence Edwards, 807½ South 8th St., Ironton, Ohio; Sgt. David Poole, 238 East 9th, Junction City, Kans.;

Enabled Group to Retake Mountain

First Lt. Marshall R. Hurley, 1718 First St., N.W., Washington; 1st Lt. Lenwood W. Young, 209 East Roma, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; 1st Lt. Checterno Gethres, 470 Bedford St., Johnstown, Pa., and 2nd Lt. Wilmer C. Marvin, 246 W. Coulter, Philadelphia.

The above men hurled 540 rounds of artillery shells on Battle Mountain, Wednesday, enabling the 24th Regiment to take the mountain which it had lost the day before.

The ment went back to their foxholes after receiving their decorations.

Here're Official Citations for 24th Medal Winners

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Corresponcent
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The texts of the official citations awarding the Silver Star and Bronze Star medals to men of the 24th follow:

Afro American

AUGUST 18

AWARD OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL. — By direction of the President under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (Sec. II WD Bul 3 1944) and pursuant to authority in AR 600-45, the Bronze Star Medal for heroic service in connection with military operation against an enemy of the United States during the period indicated is awarded to the following - named officers and enlisted men:

SECOND LT. WILLIAM J. HILYER, 02204330, Infantry, Company E, on 21 July 1950, near Sangju, Korea, when one platoon of Company E was immobilized in a narrow draw by intense enemy machine gun and mortar fire, Lieutenant Hilyer organized the platoon into small groups and personally directed their withdrawal.

Although exposed to heavy concentrations of enemy fire, he withdrew from the area only after the entire platoon had reached safety.

Lieutenant Hilyer's courage and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered the military service from South Carolina.

Enabled Company to Advance

SGT. JAMES GRANT, RA33751237, Infantry, Company M. On 21 July 1950 when Company L was advancing on the town of Yechon, Korea, the advance was temporarily halted by sniper and machine gun fire from the buildings in the town.

Sergeant Grant voluntarily moved into the town and disposed of the opposition with rifle fire and grenades to permit the Company to advance.

Sergeant Grant's heroic actions during this engagement reflect the greatest credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Washington.

Drove Into Hotspot 3 Times

CPL. JOSHUA STORRS, RA 13239999, Infantry, Company H. Near Sangju, Korea, on 21 July 1950 when Company H had withdrawn in the face of intense enemy fire, Corporal Storrs voluntarily drove a vehicle back into the area three times to recover ammunition which had been abandoned and to bring out a group of men who had not withdrawn with the rest of the company.

Despite the heavy concentration of enemy mortar and small arms fire, he successfully evacuated the group of men and retrieved the ammunition.

The courage displayed by Corporal Storrs in evacuating the stranded men and recovering the vitally needed ammunition is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered the military service from Virginia.

PVT. ARTHUR L. JACKSON, RA 6950874, Infantry, Company H. On 21 July 1950 near Sangju, Korea, when Company H was withdrawing from an untenable position under intense enemy mortar and small arms fire, Private Jackson observed that two company vehicles with personnel and ammunition were unable to withdraw because of enemy fire.

Unaided, he moved a machine gun into position and delivered such devastating fire on the enemy that the two vehicles were able to withdraw to safety.

Private Jackson's courage and devotion to duty reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Texas.

A Posthumous Silver Star

AUGUST 17

AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR (Posthumous) — By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul 43 1918) and pursuant to authority in AR 600-45, the Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded posthumously to the following - named officers.

Gave Life for Men

SECOND LT. JOHN A. SEARS, 0974784, Infantry, Company H. On 27 July 1950, when one section of 75 mm recoilless rifles of Company H was attached to Company F which faced a numerically superior enemy near Sangju, Korea, Lieutenant Sears exposed himself to heavy concentrations of fire to observe enemy positions and direct fire on attacking forces.

While so exposed, he was mortally wounded.

His gallant actions were instrumental in facilitating the safe withdrawal of his company from an untenable position and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

Entered the military service from Indiana.

To Two Enlisted Men

AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR — By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul 43 1918), and pursuant to authority in AR 600-45, the Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to the following - named enlisted men:

SGT. 1-C JOSEPH SIMMONS, RA1405977. Infantry, on 26 July 1950, near Sangju, Korea, when his platoon leader was wounded and evacuated, Sergeant Simmons, aware of their numerical superiority, deployed a patrol to the right flank to divert attention while he maneuvered his platoon into a more advantageous position.

When a member of his platoon inadvertently fired his rifle and disclosed the position, Sergeant Simmons manned a machine gun and delivered withering fire on the enemy.

His aggressive leadership, which inspired his men to greater achievement and inflicted heavy casualties on the attacking forces is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered the military service from South Carolina.

Blocked Off Enemy Tanks

CPL. REGINALD WASHINGTON, RA12296474, Infantry, Company M. On 21 July 1950 the 2nd Battalion, 24th Infantry was assigned the mission of capturing the town of Yechon, Korea.

When heavy machine gun and sniper fire delayed the advance of the battalion, Corporal Washington advanced into the town and neutralized the advance elements with rifle and grenades, enabling the battalion to move in and attain its objective.

On 27 July 1950 when Company M was withdrawing from positions west of Sangju, Korea, a village used as a route for enemy tanks offered the only avenue of withdrawal, Corporal Washington unhesitatingly obtained some gasoline and under heavy mortar fire moved into the village and set fire to the buildings, thus closing the route to enemy tanks.

His gallant actions reflect the greatest credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from New York.

Best Available Copy

Posthumous Bronze Star

AWARD OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL (Posthumous) — By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (Sec II WD Bul 3 1944), and pursuant to authority in AR 600-45, the Bronze Star Medal for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the period indicated is awarded posthumously to the following named enlisted man:

Posthumous

Ignored Personal Safety

M-SGT. CARLTON R. CATON, RA32192984, Infantry, Headquarters and Headquarters Company. On 28 July 1950 near Sangju, Korea, communications to the supporting artillery unit were disrupted by enemy fire.

Without regard for his personal safety, Sergeant. Caton exposed himself to intense enemy artillery fire and repaired communications lines to enable the artillery battalion to lay down a barrage and repel the enemy attack. Sergeant Caton's heroic actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered the military service from Mississippi.

(These not posthumous)

CPL. ROBERT McCRAY, RA 15271125, Infantry, Company H. On 21 July 1950 near Sangju, Korea, when the 2nd Battalion was ordered to withdraw from its position, Corporal McCray, a forward observer for the 81 mm mortar section, while exposed to a heavy concentration of small arms and mortar fire, remained in position and directed fire on the enemy to screen the withdrawal of the unit.

His courage and devotion to duty reflect credit on himself and the military serice. Entered the military service from Ohio.

Brought Out Wounded GI

PFC. WILLIAM E. STRICKLAND, RA 13275513, Infantry, Company C. On 25 July 1950, near Yongdong, Korea, Pfc. Strickland volunteered to move forward under heavy enemy fire to attempt evacuation of one of the members of his company who had been wounded.

With complete disregard for the heavy concentrations of fire to which he was exposed, he reached the wounded soldier and evacuated him to safety.

His courage and devotion to duty reflect credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Maryland.

Artilleryman Cited

PFC. HOWARD JACKSON, RA 31243525, Field Artillery, Battery B, 159th Field Artillery Battalion. On 8 August 1950 near Cho-dong, Korea, Battery B was encircled by enemy forces.

Pfc. Jackson manned a 50-caliber machine gun which was mounted on a truck loaded with artillery ammunition and delivered fire on enemy positions for a period of four hours.

Although he was exposed to the dual hazard of enemy fire and the possibility of the ammunition in the truck exploding, he refused to leave his position until the enemy was repulsed.

His gallant actions were an inspiration to his comrades and reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service. Entered the military service from Rhode Island.

Awarded To 3

Here's a facsimile of the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's second most important medal, which has been awarded to three members of the crack 25th Infantry Division in Korea, according to James Hicks, AFRO War Correspondent. This decoration, instituted in 1918, is given for extraordinary heroism in battle.

Combat Badges Awarded 26

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA—After one month of heavy fighting in the South Korean war the 24th Infantry Division announced the award of the coveted combat infantryman's badge to twenty-six officers and enlisted men.

The award, made only to infantry men who have spent thirty days on the line in actual combat, was given to the following men:

Cpl. Earl Dill, Chicago.
Cpl. Harold Roque Jr., Eldorado, Arkansas.
Cpl. Robert L. Simmons, New Orleans.
Sgt. Rachael Harris, Detroit.
Sgt. Marion Rivers, New York City.
Sgt. David Walwyn, New York City.
Sgt. Lawrence Owens, East St. Louis.
Sgt. Johnnie Mitchell, Opelika, Ala.
Sgt. William W. Munnerlyn, Mobile, Ala.
Sgt. Charles W. Austin, Ada, Okla.
Sgt. Myer R. Kyer, Alameda, Calif.
Sgt. Walter W. Larkins, Vicksburg, Miss.
Cpl. Charles K. Bibbs, Detroit.
Cpl. Leon S. Gaines, Jr. Detroit.
Sgt. First Class Mayo Howard, Tallahassee, Fla.
2nd Lt. Clinton R. Moorman, Columbus, Ohio.
Sgt. Robert E. Jones, Boston.
Sgt. Robert Miller, Columbus, Ga.
Sgt. Hubert Montgomery, Homestead, Fla.
Sgt. Russell Spencer, Detroit, Mich.
Sgt. First Class Vernie B. Scott, Eckmon, W.Va.
Sgt. Wylie L. Dotson, Philadelphia.
Sgt. Malcolm Fulcher, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Master Sgt. Sherman W. Smith, Los Angeles.
Sgt. First Class John H. Carter, New York City.
Sgt. First Class Jack M. Gourdins, Chicago.

The combat infantryman's badge is worn only by infantry soldiers and is not authorized for award to other troops.

Oklahoma Soldier Awarded Silver Star

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA, Oct. 9 — Second Lt. Kenneth Ingram, 6512 Hillcrest Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla., is shown as he received the Army's Silver Star for gallantry in action against an armed enemy. —Photo by Pfc. Charles J. Fabiszak

Silver Stars to 24th Infantrymen

TOKYO—(NNPA) — Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea announced the award of the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action to two officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

One of those receiving the medal was First Lieut. Donald L. Scott, 718 North 35th street, Fort Smith, Arkansas. Lieut. Scott was wounded August 24, while he was supporting with mortars attempted to regain high ground near Haman. The Red Koreans launched a counterattack and, despite his wound, Lieut. Scott moved to a vantage point and laid down a devastating barrage on the advancing foe, remaining at the post until the hostile force had been repelled.

The other officer receiving the medal was Second Lieut. Gerald N. Alexander, of 121 South Chickasaw street, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Lieut. Alexander led his platoon in the assault of a hill near Haman on August 22 when the company was forced to withdraw. He helped to reorganize it and assumed command after the company commander was wounded. Under his leadership the company regained the hill and repelled two counterattacks. During the action he was wounded.

Our Boys in Big Push; More on Way to War Zone

First Photo From Korea

War Heroes—First Lieut. William T. Norris (right), who shot down a Russian fighter plane over Southern Korea, is being shown how his F-80 Shooting Star behaved in the air. First Lieut. James Harvey (left), a wing man who provided protection for Norris, uses his hands to describe the air battle. Harvey and Norris were in a squadron of four F-80s flying protection over an air field.—European Photo.

Tan Airman Engaged in Air Battle

(Special to The Courier)

TOKYO—Tan flyers are well integrated into the Far East Air Forces and are taking part in all phases of the operations over Korea. Moved well into the program of integration and utilization of all available manpower, the Air Forces have made no hesitation in using top Negro officers in responsible positions.

Indicative of this new and highly praised air force policy were reports of one of the first air battles over Korea which saw First Lieut. William T. Norris, shoot down a Russian fighter plane with First Lieut. James Harvey, a wing man, providing him with protection. Harvey, a Negro, along with Norris, was a member **of a squadron of four F-80 jet planes flying protection over an air field when the battle took place.**

Army ground forces moving into action are not using Negro troops in front line action, it was learned here. Most of the race units now moved into Korea are service units with the possible exception of an ammunition and an engineer unit.

For purposes of security, the identification of these units have not been made known, although it is definite that no front line units include Negro personnel.

Negro infantry units have not been moved into Korea. Contrary to widespread reports, these units have not been moved from Japan where they are now located as occupation troops. There is little doubt, however, that these men will be used if the fighting grows more severe.

Early reports from the aerial warfare indicate that the tan flyers, many formerly members of the famed 332nd Fighter Group under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., are turning in commendable performances in their various duties both on the ground and in the air.

Most of the Negro officers are assigned to administrative duties, but their activity is vital to the overall conduct of the air operations. Some few are flying jet planes, which are doing most of the protective flying.

The air forces are also using mixed ground forces and its enlisted personnel is well integrated with Negro troops performing vital assignments in many capacities.

Because of this system in which racial identity is ignored in assignment of men, it is difficult to follow the activity of the units to which Negroes are assigned. Correspondents assigned to filter out information concerning the activity of Negro troops in Korea can only identify the Negro flyers by name.

Britons Agree Korea War Is America's Job

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, July 1—There is a general feeling here tonight that Britain will take only a token part in the fighting in Korea. The attitude was strengthened by war office denials of rumors originating in Washington that plans for calling up Britain's reserve army had been completed. The cabinet will meet Monday on the Korean situation.

The public generally approves of the actions so far of both the American and British governments in challenging further communist conquests. The man in the street criticizes America only "for being so slow" and for withholding ground troops for almost a week. To the Briton, Korea is an American responsibility.

Public speeches and newspapers editorials continue to express the popular opinions. It is frequently said that Britain will send troops "if we are asked to do so" but it is always added that Britain right now has no troops to spare.

400,000 in Army

Britain's army numbers just over 400,000 men and women and, in size, is about twice pre-war. The quality, however, is poor. Volunteering for the army almost stopped last year. Despite a nationwide campaign for recruits, only 4,000 Britons offered themselves for army duty during the last three months of last year.

To maintain an army at all, Britain has its first peace time draft. Old time officers are deeply concerned with the present weak condition of the army and its future. They would like to see the draft done away with or at least reduced but to do so the army would have to be made more attractive and that would cost money.

The socialist government is unwilling to spend more money on arms. The government is spending more money this year on its popular "free" health schemes than on the army. Other welfare state outlays cost more than the navy and air force combined.

Flee to Resorts

London continued its flight from the capital—to vacation resorts. Railroad stations reported traffic above normal, even for a beautiful Saturday in summer. Traffic to Scotland was especially heavy. Highway traffic out of the capital was heavy in the morning but fell off after luncheon. Air lines put on extra planes to carry Britons to the continent. Paris was the most popular destination.

This afternoon central London was almost deserted, except for American tourists who were busy photografing Buckingham palace, Big Ben, and the rest of the familiar sights.

Prime Minister Attlee, who left London yesterday for his country estate, spent this afternoon at Wimbledon, along with thousands of others who formed one of the biggest crowds in British tennis history. The queue for tickets stretched 2 miles when the gates opened at noon.

Exclusively in the Guide

Ace War Correspondents Cover Korean War Front

Journal and Guide

Journal and Guide readers will be the best informed of all Negro newspaper readers on the fighting in Korea, because in addition to its nationally recognized editorial staff are five veteran International News Service war correspondents filing daily reports from the Far Eastern battlefront.

Sat. 7-15-50

One of three Negro newspapers subscribing to the full day wire service of International News Service, the Guide will bring to its readers on-the-scene reports of some of the best reporters in the business.

Five INS correspondents presently in the field and on the scene in the Far Eastern war situation are:

HOWARD HANDLEMAN, Far Eastern director of INS. Handleman has been a war correspondent for many years and covered the invasion of Attu in 1942 with the American army, and since then and during World War II made a dozen other landings in the Pacific theatre. He has been on the job in Tokyo ever since.

JOHN RICH, a former lieutenant in the American army who speaks and reads Japanese fluently, and who has been a member of the Tokyo staff since V-J day.

FRANK EMERY. Another American veteran who has been on duty in Japan and the Far East and later Manila for many years, and who is thoroughly familiar with the Far Eastern situation.

RAY RICHARDS, veteran Washington and foreign correspondent who has spent the last year in Korea and knows the picture of that situation better than any other newspaper correspondent in the world.

CHARLES D. ROSECRANS JR., crack International News Photos cameraman, who is also a top-flight news correspondent.

South Korean Troops Drive Nearer Wonsan

3 Republican Units Now Across Parallel

BY BILL ROSS

TOKYO, Saturday, Oct. 7 (AP)—Three South Korean divisions advanced in North Korea today while the bulk of United Nations forces massed belo wthe 38th Parallel boundary, waiting for orders to push north and crush the remnant Red Korean army.

The South Korean Sixth Division struck across the arbitrary boundary into Communist North Korea Friday. Field reports said its lead elements had entered the hydro-electric center of Hwachan, seven miles north of the 38th Parallel and some 50 air miles inland from the east coast.

This made three Republican divisions north of the mythical line.

The South Korean Third Division, advancing up the east coast highway, was reported near Tongchon, 32 miles southeast of the big east coast port of Wonsan.

Villages Occupied

The South Korean Capital Division was operating in North Korea between the Sixth and Third. Latest field dispatches said elements of the Capital and Sixth Divisions had occupied the villages of Yongdae and Inje in the rugged mountains east of Hwachon.

All three South Korean divisions were reported advancing against light opposition.

Leading elements of the Third padded a dusty 20 miles Friday up the east coast highway in their drive on Wonsan, a bomb-blasted industrial center but still one of the best natural harbors on the east coast.

Prisoners taken by the Third in its week-old 75-mile push from the 38th Parallel said Red troops would put up a fight at Wonsan, or on its outskirts. The prisoners said they heard that Russian advisers were helping to prepare fortifications at Wonsan.

Reds Waiting

South Korean intelligence reports said there was a regiment of Reds waiting for the South Korean Third somewhere on the road between Tongchon and Wonsan.

What was left of the broken North Korean army continued to ignore Gen. MacArthur's repeated surrender demands.

MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters said Friday the Red Army had suffered 200,000 casualties since its June 25 invasion of South Korea.

Of the total Red troop losses, 40,000 were listed as prisoners of the Allies.

The headquarters compilation did not list the number of Reds killed.

Last week, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the U. S. Eighth Army, put that figure at 75,000 in South Korea.

MacArthur's headquarters said the total of 200,000 killed, wounded and captured did not include civilians killed or wounded in the fighting or in air raids.

U. S. Losses Listed

The U. S. Defense Department Friday listed American casualties at 20,756 through Sept. 29, including 2660 killed, 13,953 wounded and 4143 missing in action.

There were many indications that the remainder of the Red army would make a stand. Supply convoys have been reported rolling into North Korea from Manchuria. One was reported heading eastward toward Wonsan. Other supply caravans were spotted on roads leading south from the northern capital of Pyongyang toward the 38th Parallel border.

Allied planes blasted at these by daylight and by flare-light after dark.

Other Red supply lines on both coasts were being lambasted from the sea by American, British, Australian, Canadian and Fsench warships, operating in dangerously mined waters.

U. N. Buildup

While the Reds hastily built up defenses at several points in the north, the bulk of the United Nations forces, about 175,000 men —continued their build-up south of the 38th Parallel.

American Marines and the U. S. Seventh Division continued advances north fro Uijongbu, captured Red communications hub 12 miles north of Seoul. The American units in this sector were about 15 miles south of the border and out of contact with the enemy, which has scampered back across the boundary into North Korea.

British and Australian troops joined Americans in the area Friday. The newcomers were airlifted to Kimpo, northwest of Seoul, from mopping-up operations in the south.

On the east coast, Col. Frederick C. Gray Jr., of Roanoke, Tex., commander of the U. S. 35th Fighter-Bomber Group, took command of the reactivated Pohang airstrip.

The Fifth Air Force announced that planes, presumably from Pohang, attacked Reds near the Manchurian border Friday "making it possible for United Nations ground forces to rapidly reorganize all along the west and central portion of Central Korea, just south of the 38th Parallel."

KOREAN WAR

STAFF SERGEANT SPENCER FROSIDE
AWARDED BRONZE STAR

Gets Bronze Star

Staff Sergeant Spencer Froside, of the 24th Infantry, who was awarded the Bronze Star for bravery on the Korean front near Haman. Sgt. Froside, from Starkville, Miss., recently extended his enlistment from three to five years.

New York World Tel
Thurs. 7-7-50

Lucky Heroes: These are the few Purple Hearters of the 24th Division who were able to pose. Many others are hospitalized or dead. Exclusive Acme Telephoto.

Combat Ritleman Medals To 111 Doughboys in 24th

Courier Sat. 9-9-50.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — The morale of the fighting men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was boosted this week when the commanding general, William B. Keane of the Twenty-fifth Division, of which the Twenty-fourth is a part, awarded them the combat infantryman's badge.

The badge, an oblong blue-faced medal with a musket outlined on it, is designed and awarded to indicate that the wearer is a soldier who has fought the enemy from the fox hole.

SOME SECOND-TIMERS

A number of the Tan Yanks who received the medal were getting it for the second time. Those awarded the badge were:

Corp. Phaon E. Lewis, New Castle, Del.; Pvt. K. C. Wiley, Durham, N. C.; Pfc. Joseph C. Grant, Baltimore, Md.; Pfc. William R. Foster, Louisburg, N. C.; Pvt. Luther Terry, Fayetteville, N. C.; Sgt. Edward Douglass, Louisiana, Mo.; Pfc. Charles B. Gregg, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Joseph Hicks Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Pfc. Lawrence H. Wilson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Pvt. Robert Walker, San Antonio, Tex.; Pfc. Jesse Wallace, Jacksonville, Tex.; Pfc. Ray Taylor, North Little Rock, Ark. Pfc. Isaac E. Davis, Niles, Mich.; Pfc. Walter Mullin, Muskegon, Mich.; Pvt. Monroe H. R. Jenkins, Pratt, Kan.;

Pvt. Charley Gussie, Lena Station, La. Pvt. Rudolph Dinwiddie, Taft, Okla.; Pvt. Russell Scott, Riverside, Calif.; Pvt. Harry Patterson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pfc. James E. Mitchell, San Francisco, Calif.; Pfc. Guy H. Pickens, Jersey City, N. J.; Pfc. Robert Remberton, New York City, N. Y.; Pfc. Rudolph Polk, Alameda, Calif.; Pfc. Tommie Scott, Kingstree, S. C.; Pfc. Charles A. Prayor, Longview, Tex.; Pfc. Clester J. Smith, Newark, N. J.;

Pfc. Lew Shaw Jr., East Palatka, Fla.; Pfc. William Bright, Raleigh, N. C.; Pfc. Robert Ross, Niles, Mich.; Sgt. Edward J. R. Randall, Charleston, S. C.; Corp. Nathaniel Carroll, Goolidge, Tex.; Pfc. John B. Young, Lansing, Mich.; Corp. John L. Winkfield, Coral Gables, Fla.; Pvt. Horace G. Brooks, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pfc. Clussie Bagey, Clarkwell, Tex.; Corp. Sulvester E. Baker, Dermott, Ark.; Pfc. Luther Clark, Rucker, Ark.; Pfc. Robert C. Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio; Pvt. Oliver J. Cravin, Palestine, Tex.; Pfc. Joseph Clemmons Jr., Florence, S. C.; Pfc. Lewis C. Gibson, Lubbock, Tex.; Sgt. James D. Evans, Newton, Miss.; Corp. Oveston Duckworth, Collins, Miss.; Pvt. Robert E. Graves, Fontane, Calif.

Corp. Walter Graham, South Birmingham, Ala.; Pfc. Willie K. Goff, Roane, Tex.; Sgt. Prince Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Pfc. Leroy Johnson Jr., Fostoria, Ohio.; Corp. Albert E. Hill, Providence, R. I.; Pfc. Joseph LaPrince, Charleston, S. C.; Pfc. Richard King, Waugh, Ala.; Sgt. Roosevelt Johnson, Spartanburg, S. C.; Pvt. C. H. Lister, Longview, Tex.; Pfc. Wilfred Lemar, Vacharie, Louisiana; Pfc. Thomas C. Mims, Lexington, S. C.; Pfc. Louis Lyons, Henderson, Tex.; Sgt. George M. Long, Bessemer, Ala.; Corp. John C. Morrison, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Corp. George Morris, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. James Moore, New Orleans, La.;

Pfc. Bennie L. Scott, LaMarque, Tex.; Corp. Booker T. Bailey, Waterboro, S. C.; Pfc. Claude Springs, Charlotte, N. C.; Pfc. Alfonzo Singleton, Miami, Fla.; Corp. Charles E. Simmons, Clinton, N. C.; Pfc. Talmadge Swinney, Monroe, Ga.; Pfc. Johnnie B. Terrick, Kenner, La.; Pvt. Charles R. Standfield, Alexandria, La.; Pfc. Alfred T. Tribble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Willie L. Terry, Henderson, N. C.; Corp. Robert L. Walker, High Point, N. C.; Pfc. Alfoncia Tyson, Lamount, Fla.; Pvt. William Tucker, Bakersfield, Calif.; Pfc. Percy. Whitt, Detroit, Mich.;

Pfc. James Williams, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Pfc. Freddie B. Gransberry, Youngstown, Ohio; Pvt. Paul Plowden Jr., Sumter, S. C.; Corp. Hubert Palmer, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. John Clark, Hamilton, Ohio; Pfc. Amos Emerson, Waco, Tex.; Pfc. Carl J. Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Roy Donley, Coffeyville, Kan.; Pfc. Curtis L. Field, Marshall, Tex.; Pfc. George W. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. Ralph S. Harris, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Pfc. John L. Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. William Herdon Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Pfc. James W. Henderson, Jackson, Miss.; Pfc. Oscar C. Hill, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Allen F. Hickman, Theodore, Ala.;

Pfc. Donald Houston, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Pfc. Robert Hooks, Tatum, Okla.; Pfc. Oliver W. Holmes, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Herbert Jackson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Pfc. John W. Hull, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. Eddie Jones, Lake City, S. C.; Pfc. Leroy L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.; Pfc. Arthur P. Jones, Ossining, N. Y.; Pfc. Lonnie Jackson, Jefferson, Tex.; Pfc. Robert C. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pfc. Albert Jones, New Orleans, La.; Pfc. Jesse L. Lane, Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. Edgar Johnson, Detroit, Mich.; Pfc. Charles N. Jamison, Topeka, Kan.; Pfc. Walter Matthew, Savannah, Ga.; Pfc. James D. Lonon, Kingston, N. Y.; Pfc. James N. Lucas, Fort Worth, Tex.; Pfc. Sidney Odom, Pleasant, Fla.; Pfc. Johnnie Meyers, Wilmington, N. C.; Pfc. Edward Moore, Los Angeles, Calif., and Pfc. David Whitehead, Richmond, Ind.

On Korean Front

Decorate 12 Heroes In 24th Inf.

Courier Sat. 10-21-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION IN KOREA — Major General William B. Kean, commander of the Twenty-fifth Division, this week decorated twelve members of the figthing twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment for bravery and heroism against the enemy. Five were awarded the Silver Star, while the remainder received the bronze Star.

TWO DETROITERS

Receiving the Silver Star were First Lieut. Charles Ellis, 2128 Gay Street, Gary, Ind.; First Lieut. Lionel L. Dubuque, 910 E. Street, Lincoln, Neb. (white); M/S Louis M. Daniels, 2217 MaComb Street, Detroit, Mich. M/S Howard (Big Boy) Williams 284 East Warren Avenue, Detroit Mich., and Sfc. Henry L. Musgrove, 2934 Harper Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Awarded the Bronze Star were Col. Arthur S. Champeny, Wellington, Kansas, (white); Lieut Col. Walter J. Preston, 1097 Gordon Street, Atlanta, Ga., (white); Capt. Christopher Gooch, (white address unavailable); M/S. John O. Herring, P. O. Box 444, Roseboro, N. C.; Sgt. Abraham Scott, 5742 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Corp. James N. Walker, 44 Vallerue Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sgt. John J. Crews, 70 Goble Street, Newark, N. J.; Pfc. James C. Davis, 1731 N. E. Sixth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Vets Prove Selves in Battle

Members of 24th Inf. Regiment Awarded Citation in Korea

Courier 9-30-50

By FRANK WHISONANT

(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA—The following members of the Twnety-fourth Infantry Regiment last week were awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge for action in battle against the North Koreans:

Corp. Thomas Carter Jr., Fairfield, Ala.
Sgt. Leenwood Bazemore, Portsmouth, Va
Pfc. Horace Broussard, New Iberia, La.
Corp. Louis J. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rct. Johnny Chisholm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pfc. Donald A. Clark, Youngstown, Ohio.
Corp. Lichon Coley, Santa Anna, Tex.
Pfc. L. B. Chambers, Lanty, Ark.
Pfc. Robert Clark, Bessemer, Ala.
Pfc. Nolan J. Coleman, Berkeley, Calif.
Corp. Reginald Washington, Jersey City.
Sgt. Albert Moore, Jackson, Miss.
Pfc. Joe W. Beane, Belton, Tex.
Pfc. Steve Bogan, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Pfc. Frank W. Turner, St. Louis, Mo .
Pfc. Wilmer Washington, Alexandria, La.
Sfc. William J. Davidson, Atlanta, Ga.
Sfc. Adam J. Zacharie, Opelousas,, La.
Corp. Harry D. Whitner, Oakridge, Mo.
Corp. William N. Taylor, Montgomery, Ala.
Pfc. Jimmie C. Bradford, Los Angeles.
Pfc. Willie Skinner, Port Arthur, Tex.
Pfc. Herman Valentine, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Pfc. Wm. A. Vandervoort, Somerville, N. J.
M/Sgt. Sam. T. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.
Pfc. George D. Smith, Norfolk, Va.
Pfc. Frank Tanner, Atlanta, Ga.
Pvt. George R. Coleman, Yazoo City, Ala.
Pvt. Eugene Stanback, Washington, D. C.
Corp. Johnnie Stinson, San Diego, Calif.
Pfc. Johnny W. Thomas, Mobile, Ala.
Pfc. Bobby Thomas, Dallas, Tex.
Pfc. Charles P. Thomas, Petersburg, Va.
Pfc. Richard Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pfc. Samuel Taylor, Washigton, D. C.
Pfc. Percy Thurman, Montgomery, Ala.
Pfc. Claude J. Taylor,, Franklin, Ky.
Pfc. Nathaniel Thomas, Mobile, Ala.
Pfc. Ralph W. Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Pfc. Augustus Ash, Evanston, Ill.
Pfc. Sylvester Baines, Monticello, Ark.
Pfc. Donald L. Baker, Thornton, Ark.
Corp. Henry Williams, Quincy, Fla.
Pvt. James O. Williams, Baltimore, Md.
Corp. Joshua Storrs, Richmond, Va.
Pfc. Encelay W. White, Pottstown, Pa.
Charlie R. White, Bastrop, Tex.
Pfcs. Hugh E. Wilburn, Memphis, Tenn.
Corp. Paul G. Watkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pfc. Arthur W. Watson, Madill, Okla.
Pvt. Roosevelt Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corp. James N. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pfc. Randolph D. Wallace Jr., Los Angeles.
Corp. Harold Washington, New Iberia, La.
Pfc. Robert Tratzinski, Woodstown, N. J.
Pfc. Cornelius Turner, High Point, N. C.
Sgt. Frank Tyrone, San Antonio, Tex.
Pfc. Willie J. Price, Corpus Christi, Tex.
Pfc. Grady Parker Jr., Jackson, Mich.
Pfc. Rudolph Peterson, Camden, N. J.
Pfc. Nathaniel Pipkins, Dallas, Tex.
Pvt. Austin R. Quearles, Camden, N. J.
Corp. Elvin J. Randolph, Raeford, N. C.
Pfc. John W. Roberts, New Orleans.
Pfc. George E. Purify, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pfc. Herbert Reeves, Indianapolis, Ind.
Corp. Alonzo Rivers, Lake City, Fla.
Pfc. Walter Robinson Jr., Haarrisburg, Ill.
Pfc. Humor H. Roulhac, Panama City, Fla.
Corp. George V. Russell,, Mobile,, Ala.
Pvt. Albert Robinson, Hoffman, Okla.
M/Sgt. Arthur Ross Sr., New Orleans, La.
Pfc. Earl J. Rowell,, Chicago, Ill.
Pfc. William Scott, Dayton, Ohio.
Pvt. James A. Searcy, Mount C[illegible], Tex.
Corp. Johnnie Steward, Inverness ,Miss.
Corp. Robert L. Satchell, Alliance,, Ohio.
Pfc. Richard Shye Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
Corp. Robert Simpson, Birmingham, Ala.
Sgt. Eugene Williams, Atlanta, Ga.
Corp. Nathan Davis, Charleston,, S. C.
Sgt. Mims Smith, Waxahachie, Tex.

Corp. Robert Smith,, Hartshorne, Okla.
Pfc. Curtis Johnson, Gonzales, Tex.
Pfc. Charles Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pvt. James Banks, Richmond, Va.
Pvt. Bertram Fowler, Coconut Grove, Fla.
Pfc. Israel R. Hunter Jr., Columbus, Ohio.
Pfc. Nathaniel Arrington, Fort Worth, Tex.
Pfc. Jose Gonsalves, Providence, R. I.
Pfc. Willie Skinner, Port Arthur, Tex.
Pfc. Grady Parker Jr., Jackson, Mich.
Pfc. Curtis Paysingeer, Dallas, Tex.
Pfc. Willie C. Peoples, Little Rock, Ark.
Pfc. Joe R. Martin, Vian, Okla.
Corp. Walter H. Mason Jr., Dallas, Tex.
Pfc. Leroy Mayes, Ozark, Ala.
Pvt. Strap Lyles Jr., Spartanburg,, S. C.
Pvt. Thomas Mackie, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sfc. P. J. Magee, Chicago, Ill.
Pfc. Thomas Killings, Los Angeles, Calif.
Corp. Primus Lightsey Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Pfc. James Lockridge,, Nashville,, Tenn.
Pfc. Benjamin Jordan, Petersburg, Va.
Pfc. William M. Jordan, Detroit, Mich.
Pfc. Ernest L. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.
Pfc. Willis Knight, Spiro, Okla.
Sgt. Henry A. Lamar, Selma, Ala.
Sgt. Joseph K. Jeter, Detroit, Mich.
Pvt. Charles D. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.
Pfc. John L. Johnson, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pfc. Cecil N. Sursey, Detroit, Mich.
[illegible]gt. John H. Hunter, Charlotte, N. C.
[illegible]vt. Arthur Jackson, Terrell, Tex.
[illegible]fc. Curtis Jackson, Minneapolis, Minn.
[illegible]fc. Robert Jackson Jr., Jefferson, La.
[illegible]fc. Walter James, East Palatka, Fla.
[illegible]t. David C. Hinson, Bartow, Fla.
[illegible]e. Tyrie Howard Jr., Clem, Ga.
[illegible]rp. Monville Hudweell, Philadelphia, Pa.
[illegible]. Edward Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio.
[illegible]. Clarence E. Heywood, Elmore, Ala.
[illegible]p. Leon Hill, Milwaukee, Wis.
Milton Hartney, Bakersfield, Calif.
Henry Harvey, Waco, Tex.
Willard Hampton, Dallas, Tex.
Joe Hayes, El Paso, Tex.
Howard Herrell, Philadelphia, Pa.
John D. Finney, Texarkana, Tex.
Leon Norwood, Simpson, Miss.
Robert Oliver, Houston, Tex.
[illegible]. Milton Owze, Guthrie, Okla.
[illegible]fc. Linsey Miller, Sumter, S. C.
Pfc. Joe J. Mitchell, Sawyer, Okla.
Pfc. David Moore, Toledo, Ohio.
Pfc. Archie McMurray, Edwardsville, Ill.
Pfc. Cameron McNair, Savannah, Ga.
Corp. Connie L. Miller, Dover, N. C.

Pfc. Charles McClelland, Center Tex.
Pfc. George McClure Jr., Madera, Calif.
Corp. Robert McCray, Akron, Ohio.
Pfc. Sidney L. Adams, Detroit, Mich.
Pfc. Robert Allen Jr., Dayton, Ohio.
Pvt. Robert J. Anding, Chester, Pa.
Pfc. Lloyd M. DeLeon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corp. Bennie L. Dortch, Florence, Ala.
Pfc. Herbert Douglas, Washington, D. C.
Pvt. Maurice E. Cook, Waterloo, Iowa.
Pfc. Robert L. Combs, Dallas, Tex.
Pfc. Lawrence A. Crosby, Los Angeles.
Pfc. Clifford C. Forney, San Antonio, Tex.
Pfc. Verdie J. Franklin, Chicago, Ill.
Corp. Robert J. Gage, Chicago, Ill.
Pfc. Frank W. Turner, St. Louis, Mo.

Courier

Hero—Pfc. Jesse Hooks of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a hero with his buddies in a Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment platoon. Hooks' successful rear guard action with an automatic rifle allowed his mates to withdraw to safety in the fact of a North Korean assault.

24th Infantry Men Given Combat Awards

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA - After one month of tough fighting in the Korean war the 24th Infantry Division announced the award of the coveted combat infantryman's badge to 26 officers and enlisted men.

The citations made only to infantry men who have spent 30 days on the line in actual combat, were awarded the following men: Cpl. Earl D. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Harold Rouge Jr., Eldorado, Ark.; Cpl. Robert L. Simmons, New Orleans, La.; Sgt. Rachel Harris, Detroit, Mich.; Sgt. Marion Rivers, New York City; Sgt. David Walwyn, New York City; Sgt. Lawrence Owens, East St. Louis, Ill.; Sgt. Johnnie Mitchell, Opelika, Ala.; Sgt. William W. Munnerlyn, Mobile, Ala.; Sgt. Charles W. Austin, Ada Oklahoma; Sgt. Myer R. Kyer, Alameda, Calif.; Sgt. Walter W. Larkins, Vicksburgh, Miss.; Cpl. Charles K. Bibbs, Detroit, Mich.; Cpl. Leon S. Gaines Jr., Detroit; Sgt. 1st-C Mayo Howard, Talahassee, Fla.; 2nd Lt. Clinton R. Moorman, Columbus, Ohio; M-Sgt. Robert E. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Sgt Robert Miller, Columbus, Ga.; Hubert Montgomery, Homestead, Fla.; Sgt. Russell Spencer, Detroit, Mich.; Sgt. 1st-c Vernie B. Scott, Eckmon, W. Va.; Sgt. Wylie L. Dotson, Philadelphia; Sgt. Malcolm Fulcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M-Sgt. Sherman W. Smith, Los Angeles; Sgt. 1st-C John H. Carter, New York City; Sgt. 1st-C Jack M. Courdine, Chicago.

The combat infantryman's badge is worn only by infantry soldiers and is not authorized for award to other troops.

Lieut. James H. Harvey Awarded Air Medal

TOKYO—(NNPA) — First Lieut. James H. Harvey, of Mountaintop, Pennsylvania, has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight against the Red Korean armed forces.

St. Louisan Is Commended for Meritorious Act

Pfc. John L. Clark Cited By Top Officer

The crucial battle for Korea rages more fiercely daily and at this very moment North Koreans are hammering steadily at the Naktong river line, last suitable natural barrier left to the Americans.

Without one casualty, colored infantry troops went on a night forage recently successfully taking an important hill to climax a three-day fight for "Little Cassino," so named because of its sanguinary resemblance to Italy and World War II.

The troops' success was short-lived though because American forces located nearby thought the hill was still in enemy hands and they continued to pummel it with mortar fire.

When the colored troops withdrew the Koreans swarmed the hill again.

Reports of admirable conduct under fire shown by colored GIs continue to pour into the nation's press. When the 24th Infantry Regiment broke through Korean lines recently Pfc. John L. Clark of 4225 Garfield avenue was in the thick of it.

Eighth Army Headquarters has announced that Pfc. Clark was commended by his company commander for "outstanding display of leadership in handling a heavy mortar and directing fire against the Communists."

Mrs. Henry Clark, mother of the 20-year-old soldier, said she discovered her son's presence in Korea when reading Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert's report of the picture of y Negro troops.

When asked about how she felt on seeing her son make the newspapers, she stated she was only glad to see he wasn't killed. Clark was sent to Japan shortly after enlistment in the army in 1948.

Latest reports from the front turned to his home in Foxburg, Mass., after being wounded in Korea. He enlisted in 1948 and prior to being wounded served with the 25th Division. He did a bit of boxing in his spare time also, becoming flyweight champion of the division.

Several harrowing experiences have been told that took place at the front, but that of Sgt. Raymond M. Johnson from Augusta, Ga., can be called quite a shave.

Johnson was taking four wounded men to the rear when his jeep was caught in machine gun fire. The wounded were immediately killed and Johnson was hit in the wrist. He tumbled from the jeep and lay still on the ground as an enemy tank driver walked over.

Firing point blank, the Red put a bullet in Johnson's wrist and another through his chest. The Sgt. didn't move. According to Johnson, "the driver kicked me to see if I was alive."

The soldier asserted he didn't move until some of his buddies came up and pulled him to safety. His left hand was completely blown off.

Pfc. Howard Jackson of Newport, R.I., has been recommended for the silver star. Jackson manned a .50 calibre machine-gun alone for four hours while machine-gun fire and mortars burst all about him. The soldier's battery commander stated he had seen bullets ricochet off the gun mount during the time he was out there alone. The gun was mounted on a loaded ammunition truck and several times enemy ammunition pierced the explosives on the truck but Jackson remained there.

After it was over he told newsmen that he was a bit shaky at first but soon got over it. He came out unscathed.

There are some fellows on the battlefield who aren't always remembered, even though they play an important role, and they are the hospital corpsmen.

Arthur Singleton, from Houston, Texas, is just such a person and according to a Sgt. Cornelius Visser, Long Beach, Calif., "He was wounded and suffering from concussion so bad he couldn't even hear. But he kept on giving first aid under machine-gun and rifle grenade fire."

Lt. Benefield Of Pittsburg Is Honored

Youth Who Gave Life In Korea Cited For Bravery

PITTSBURG, Kas. — Lt. William Benefield Jr., the second Pittsburg man to give his life in the Korean war, has been awarded the Silver Star posthumously for gallantry in action.

Lt. Benefield, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Benefield, 409 E. 8th St., lost his life on a dangerous mission for which he volunteered his services. The dangerous job was to dig up enemy-laid mines so that other American troops could pass safely.

For his valor, it had been recommended that Lt. Benefield be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, but it was announced this week by Major General William B. Kean, commander of the 25th Division, that he had been awarded the Silver Star.

The story of Benefield's heroic death was told by James L. Hicks, war correspondent for the Afro-American Newspapers in Baltimore, in an August release from Korea. Hicks said:

"When orders came for the company to move out from Japan with the 25th to Korea, he went despite the fact that he knew his wife and three children would arrive in Japan on the day he left. He never did get to see them, but did get to call long distance from 200 miles away.

"Lt. Benefield's company was advancing and ran into a heavily mined area. The advance had to be made and the only way to make it was to remove the deadly land mines in the area. But this was considered virtually impossible for the mined area was in full view of the enemy and directly in his field of fire. Volunteers were called for and Lt. Benefield volunteered.

Near Enemy Lines

"In broad daylight, only 100 yards from the enemy lines, and with absolutely nothing between himself and the enemy, he walked into the mine fields and began breaching the mines.

LT. WILLIAM BENEFIELD

"He had finished about two-thirds of the mines when he was cut down by the enemy fire. He died several hours later, but the company was able to get through and for his heroism he has been recommended for the distinguished service cross."

Lt. Benefield was born June 23, 1926, in Pittsburg. He went to grade school here, was a graduate of the local high school and attended the Kansas State Teachers College here before enlisting in the armed forces.

He entered Officers' Training school at Fort Riley in 1947 and received his commission at Ft. Belvoir, Va. Three months after being commissioned, he was ordered to Japan. His outfit went to Korea on July 11, of this year.

The lieutenant is survived by his widow, Mrs Carrie Benefield and three small children who are still in Japan where they went to be with their husband and father. He also leaves his parents; a sister, Katie Benefield and a younger brother, Adolph, all of the home.

24th Infantry Men Given Combat Awards

Scored Memphis Dem.

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA - After one month of tough fighting in the Korean war the 24th Infantry Division announced the award of the coveted combat infantryman's badge to 26 officers and enlisted men.

Memphis 8-22-50

The citations made only to infantry men who have spent 30 days on the line in actual combat, were awarded the following men: Cpl. Earl Dill, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Harold Rouge Jr., Eldorado, Ark.; Cpl. Robert L. Simmons, New Orleans, La.; Sgt. Rachel Harris, Detroit, Mich.; Sgt. Marion Rivers, New York City; Sgt. David Walwyn, New York City; Sgt. Lawrence Owens, East St. Louis, Ill.; Sgt. Johnnie Mitchell, Opelika, Ala.; Sgt. William W. Munnerlyn, Mobile, Ala.; Sgt. Charles W. Austin, Ada Oklahoma; Sgt. Myer R. Kyer Alameda, Calif.; Sgt. Walter W. Larkins, Vicksburgh, Miss.; Cpl. Charles K. Bibbs, Detroit, Mich.; Cpl. Leon S. Gaines Jr., Detroit; Sgt. 1st-C Mayo Howard, Talahassee, Fla.; 2nd Lt. Clinton R. Moorman, Columbus, Ohio; M-Sgt. Robert E. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Sgt. Robert Miller, Columbus, Ga.; Hubert Montgomery, Homestead Fla.; Sgt. Russell Spencer, Detroit Mich.; Sgt. 1st-c Vernie B. Scott Eckmon, W. Va.; Sgt. Wylie L. Dotson, Philadelphia; Sgt. Malcolm Fulcher, Brooklyn. N. Y.; M-Sgt. Sherman W. Smith, Los Angeles; Sgt. 1st-C John H. Carter, New York City; Sgt. 1st-C Jack M. Gourdine, Chicago.

The combat infantryman's badge is worn only by infantry soldiers and is not authorized for award to other troops.

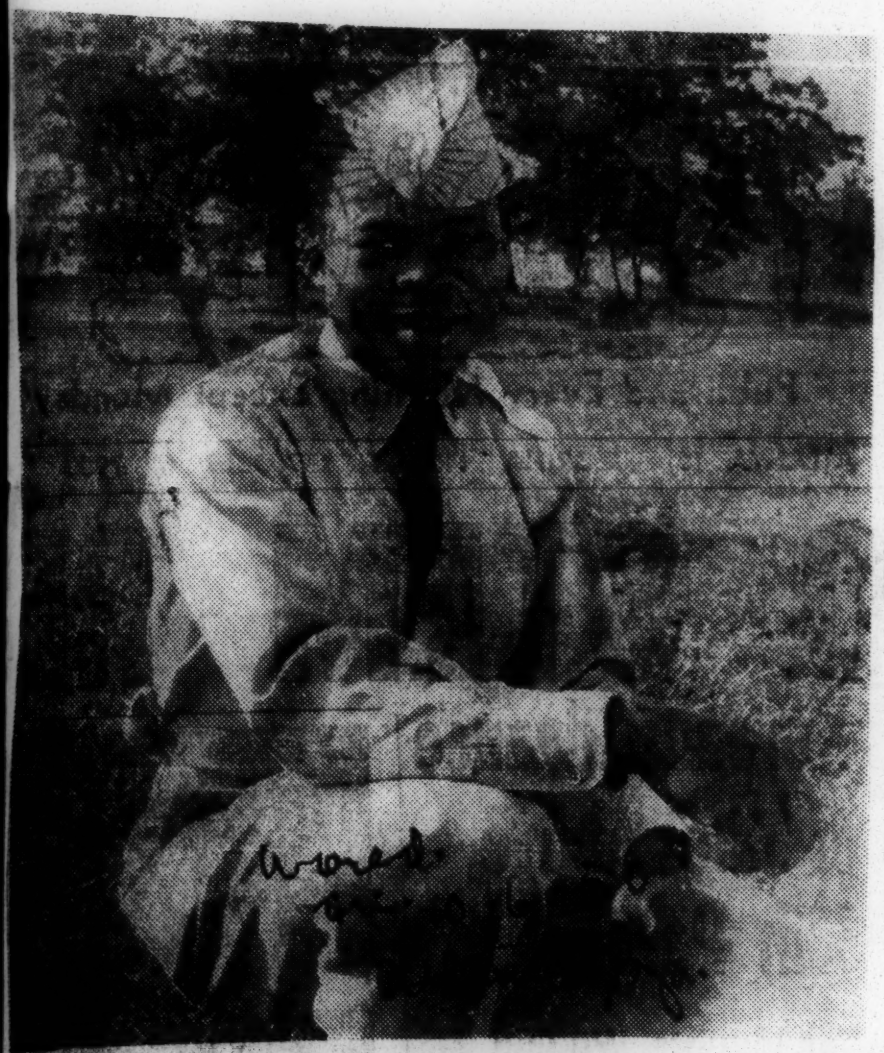
Gallant Non-Com—Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commanding officer of the famous "Tropic Lightning" or Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, pins the Silver Star on M/Sgt. Louis M. Daniels, 2217 Macomb Street, Detroit, Mich., for gallantry in action against the North Korea. Master Sergeant Daniels is a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.—Fabiszak Photo.

Receives Award—Gallantry in action resulted in Lieut. Charles Ellis, 2128 Gay Street, Gary, Ind., being awarded the Army's Silver Star for gallantry in action from Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division. Lieutenant Ellis, a member of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, was awarded the medal during recent ceremonies held in Korea.—Fabiszak Photo.

Courier Post 11-4-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brave Officer—Oklahoma City can feel justly proud of Second Lieut. Kenneth Ingram, 6512 Hillcrest Avenue, who is shown receiving the Army's Silver Star in a recent ceremony held in Korea. Lieutenant Ingram is a member of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion of the Twenty-fifth Division.—Fabiszak Photo.

Silver Star—S/fc Henry L. Musgrove, 2934 Harper Street, Berkeley, Calif., was awarded the Army's Silver Star for gallantry in action from Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, Twenty-fifth Division CO. The award was made during a recent ceremony in Korea. Sergeant Musgrove is a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.—Fabiszak Photo.



PRIVATE THEODORE KING

FORT KNOX, Kentucky—Private Theodore R. King, 20, son of Mrs. Maggie King, Route Four, Bessemer, Alabama, was named as the winner of the American Spirit Honor Medal at a recent graduation ceremony of the Third Armored Division Leaders Course.

He was presented with the handsomely carved bronze medallion by Colonel Peter F. Rodes, Assistant Division Commander.

The honor medal is an award which is presented to selected soldiers who typify the American spirit in their performance of duty.

Pvt. King earned the American Spirit Honor Medal while a student at Leaders Course. This school provides the most rigorous advanced training a new serviceman can receive. Only the most outstanding trainees are admitted to the school upon the completion of their basic training.

Leaders Course was founded two years ago for the purpose of training leaders and instructors. Although of only eight weeks duration, it is one of the most valuable of Army schools. It offers a highly concentrated course, and packs a lot of training into a very brief period.

Prior to his enlistment in the Regular Army in April, 1950, Pvt. King graduated from Wenonah High School, Bessemer, Alabama, where he played football and basketball.

Army Decorates Savannah's Joe Jinks For Heroism In Korea War

By SGT. BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—For wounds received in battle during the Korean fighting on July 30, fighting on July 30, Pfc. Joseph Jinks, Jr., seasoned combat veteran of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division, was awarded the Purple Heart here last week.

A member of Detachment 2 of the 3420th ASU, the 20-year-old native of Savannah, Ga., stood rigidly and proudly at attention as the medal was presented to him by 1st Lt. Franklin J. St. Clair, detachment commander, during a brief ceremony held in the unit area.

Pfc. Jinks volunteered his services to the Army January 6, 1948. He joined the 24th Infantry Regiment at Honshu, Japan, in August of that year. Assigned to Company C of the First Battalion, his soldierly mannerisms and leadership ability quickly won the admiration of the officers and men of his outfit.

Pfc. Jinks' outfit was one of the first to be committed to action shortly after the start of the Korean War June 25. Serving in the capacity of squad leader, his conduct before the armed enemy was beyond reproach.

During the thick of battle in late afternoon on July 30, a wound in the left hip climaxed a courageous and daring 21-day period of front-line service for Pfc. Jinks.

His unit had engaged the enemy in fierce fighting in Taegon. Suddenly a lull enveloped the fighting front. This necessitated the dispatching of an outpost guard, whose mission it was to watch their outer front and flank in order to avoid a surprise attack by the enemy.

Pfc. Jinks, along with three of his buddies, volunteered for this mission. Determined and unafraid, the four infantrymen successfully arrived at their destination, some 1,000 yards from enemy lines.

"After about two hours there, things got rough again. I got it in the left hip, but not before I inflicted a little damage on a few Gooks (North Koreans) myself," Pfc. Jinks said.

Back To States

The following day, Jinks was evacuated to the Tokyo General Hospital from where he was later transferred to the states, arriving August 20. He was admitted to the Army-Navy General Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark., and released on October 6.

After spending a 30-day leave at his home in Savannah, he returned to Fort Bragg where he was assigned to his present unit.

Having served a brief tour of duty with the Third battalion of the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment here in 1948, this marks the second time Pfc. Jinks has been stationed at Fort Bragg. A former student at Cuyler High School in Savannah, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jinks of that city.

AWARDED PURPLE HEART—Pfc. Joseph Jinks, Jr., young combat veteran of the current Korean War is shown receiving the Purple Heart from 1st Lt. Franklin J. St. Clair for wounds suffered in battle in Taegon last July 30. Former member of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, Jinks is a native of Savannah, Ga., and is presently assigned to Detachment 2 of the 3420th ASU, Fort Bragg, N. C. Lt. St. Clair is Detachment commander. —U.S. Army Photo by Berry.

Awarded Purple Heart for Wounds

Pfc. Joseph Jinks Jr., young combat veteran of the current Korean War is shown receiving the purple heart from 1st Lt. Franklin J. St. Clair for wounds received in battle in Taegon on July 30. A former member of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, Jinks is a native of Savannah, Ga., He is presently assigned to detachment 2 of the 3420th ASU, Fort Bragg, N.C., Lt. St. Clair is detachment Commander.(U.S. Army Photo By Berry)

Atlantan Awarded The Purple Heart

Daily Record Sat. 9-9-50

BY C. W. GREENLEA

Atlantans who read of the thunderous action on the Yongdong front in Korea last July 28, may have been heartened by the reports of heroic fighting displayed by the 1st Calvary and the 24th Infantry Regiment in holding that key railroad junction city for several days without replacements.

Mrs. Elsie Booker Meekins, 24 year old waitress of an Auburn Ave. restaurant, is one person who followed the movements of the 24th with more than usual interest; her husband, 2nd Lt. John W. Meekins, 25, she knew was in the thick of the fighting.

Atlantans may also have been saddened by the news that hundreds of soldiers had been mowed down after a gallant stand under withering communist artillery fire, finally withdrawing 20 miles southeast to the hilly approaches of Taegu and Kumchon.

And to some Atlantans, the official statistics released this week revealing 8,653 total casualties, dead and wounded in Korea, may have been so much impersonal arithmetic.

But to Mrs. Meekins, who recently purchased a home so that "we can settle-down and keep house when it's all over," one casualty was more than just a cold statistic. A mortar shell blew into her husband's shoulder during the Yongdong action.

Two weeks ago the Army notified Mrs. Meekins that her husband had been wounded and evacuated to a hospital in Tokyo, Japan.

Then yesterday through the mails came his cheerful, reassuring letter that he would get well, and enclosed was his purple heart ribbon which had been awarded for "outstanding bravery and gallantry in action."

Mrs. Meekins, overjoyed, successfully put through a call to Tokyo and chatted cheerfully with her husband from his hospital bed. "It cost $22.50 for just a few minutes, but it was worth it," she said, proudly displaying the purple heart ribbon to customers in the cafe. "John says they may let him come home soon and we can move into our house."

Sat. 9-9-50

Then she shared her letter, postmarked almost two weeks prior to the telephone call, with this reporter. "He talks like things are much brighter than they were when he wrote that letter," she asserted. "He seems mostly concerned about getting mail from home. If you know anyone who has someone in Korea, tell them to write. I'm going to write my husband everyday now."

Part of Lieutenant Meekins' letter read as follows:

"Darling I don't know yet where I will go when I leave the hospital. This past Monday they operated on me for the last time, or so they say. They sewed my shoulder up again so it shouldn't be long now before I am well again.

"If I am able to use my arm alright they will probably send me back to Korea for more fighting. They are very short on officers over there. But if they do send me back I won't squawk but instead I will just go and do my best. I lived thru the war in Germany and if God so bids I will live through this one too. So don't worry darling. Just pray that it will be over soon and we will be back together again.

"When we left Japan going to Korea we took everything we owned with us. All of my bags, records and everything have been lost. I haven't been paid since June. They say they are going to make some arrangements for paying us at the end of August. If it were not for the Red Cross I wouldn't be able to smoke. They have also been giving us shaves, haircuts, tooth brushes and things like that. I don't even have a single uniform; they cut the clothes off me that I had on when I got hit ..... since the rest of my stuff was lost the only thing I have is the pair of pajamas I have on, and I sure am tired of wearing these loose, baggy things.

"I have learned to use my left hand pretty good too, but I can't write well with it yet.

"Thanks for the greetings from the folks back home. I let all of my friends read them, they got a big kick out of them. No, I haven't received any newspapers or magazines yet, I've been looking for them too.

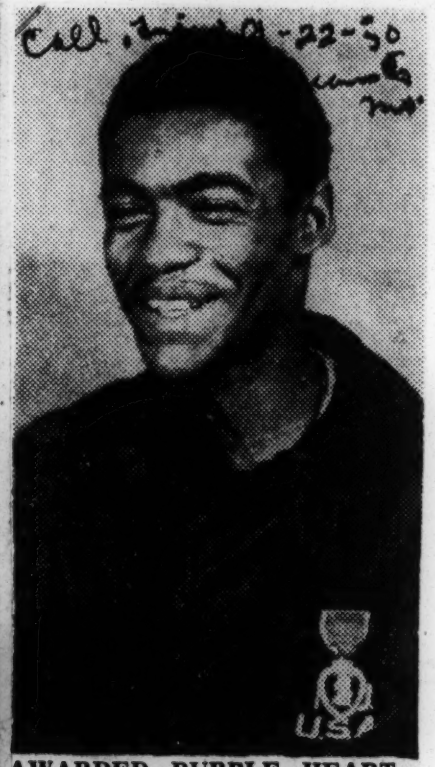
"Cherry is her in the same hospital with me but in another part. He didn't get hit but he is shell shocked. Gray is also shell-shocked. He was here also but now has been transferred to another hospital.

"Please give my regards to everyone and please write often."

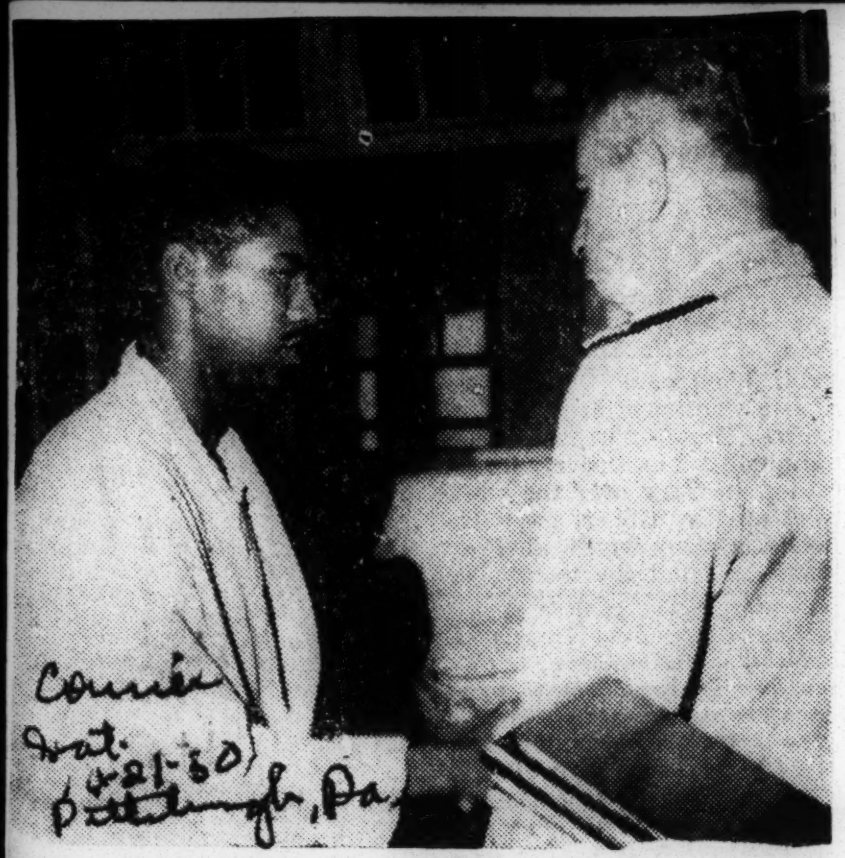
CALLS HUBBY IN TOKYO, JAPAN HOSPITAL — Mrs. Elsie Booker Meekins, popular Auburn Avenue waitress, talks to her husband, Lt. John W. Meekins in a Tokyo hospital. Lt. Meekins was wounded in Korea during terrific fighting of the 24th Infantry Regiment to hold Yongdong. He was awarded the Purple Heart ribbon. — (Photo by Adair).

LOCAL WAR VET GETS PURPLE HEART MEDAL

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer Sixth Army commanding general presented the Purple Heart Award to Pvt. Wm. Marshall, 16 Rochambeau St., Oakland, Calif., at a formal award ceremony and retreat parade held at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on Oct. 18, 1950. Pvt. Marshall was wounded in action in Korea.



AWARDED PURPLE HEART. —Pfc. Marvin L. Nickles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. White, 905 East Park Ave., Mexico, Mo., is shown above at the 155th Station hospital in Yokohama, Japan, after being presented the Purple Heart medal for wounds received in action in Korea. As his injuries are not considered serious, he is expected to be reassigned soon.



Courier
Wat. 4-21-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Purple Heart—Vice Admiral Charles T. Joy, U. S. Navy, right, gives the Purple Heart Medal to Pvt. Robert E. Holley, U. S. Army, son of Mrs. Janie Holley of Washington, Pa., at a U. S. Naval Hospital in Japan. Private Holley was wounded in combat in Korea.—U. S. Navy Photo.

AWARD PURPLE HEARTS TO SIXTY-NINE KOREAN WAR WOUNDED VETS

Sixty-nine proud Army and Marine Corps heroes of Korean combat heard Lt. General A. C. Wedemeyer, commanding general of the Sixth Army, describe their service as "in keeping with the finest traditions" of America's armed forces, when the wounded veterans received Purple Heart medals in a colorful, hour-long ceremony at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on October 18th.

The newly decorated wounded men, 58 of them patients at Letterman Army Hospital at the Presidio, and 11 from Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif., received full military honors as soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen and WACs passed in review before them.

"We pay tribute to our comrades who have returned wounded from Korea where they have been fighting for you and me against the forces of aggression, said General Wedemeyer after personally congratulating and pinning medals on 58 soldiers, 15 of whom had the medal pinned on their maroon bathrobes as they sat in wheel chairs.

Purple Heart medals were presented to 11 Marine Corps men by Brig. General Fred S. Robillard commandant of the U. S. Marine

Oakland Tribune
10-27-50

Inquirer Wed. 11-1-50 Philadelphia, Pa.

HERO Pfc. Charles Thomas, of Uniontown, Pa. (left), and Cpl. Russel Lisk, of Newark, N. J., admire Silver Star and Purple Heart medals presented to Sgt. William Brown, of 1832 N. 4th st., at Philadelphia Naval Hospital. Brown was honored for gallantry in action in Korea, where all three served with the First Cavalry.

PURPLE HEART WINNER CONGRATULATED: Pfc. Joseph Jinks Jr., of Savannah, Ga., is congratulated by 1st Lt. Franklin J. St. Clair, commanding officer of detachment 2, 3420th ASU, Fort Bragg after receiving the Purple Heart. A former member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, Jinks was awarded the medal for wounds received in combat at Taejon, Korea on July 30. —(U. S. Army Photo By Berry).

Georgian Awarded The Purple Heart

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—For wounds received in action during the Korean fighting on July 30, Pfc. Joseph Jinks, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jinks of 462 Lumberian, Savannah, Ga., was awarded the Purple Heart here last week. A seasoned combat veteran of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division, the 20 year old Georgia native stood rigidly and proudly at attention as 1st Lt. Franklin J. St. Clair, commanding officer of Detachment 2, 3420th ASU presented the medal to him during a brief ceremony.

A former student at Cuyler high school, Pfc. Jinks volunteered his services to the Army on January 6, 1948. He joined the 24th Infantry Regiment at Honshu, Japan in August of that year. Assigned to Company C of the First Battalion, his soldierly mannerisms and leadership ability quickly won the admiration of the officers and men of his outfit.

Pfc. Jinks' unit was one of the first to be committed to action shortly after the outbreak of hostilies in Korea on June 25. Serving in he capacity of squad leader, his conduct before the armed enemy was beyond reproach.

During the thick of battle in late afternoon on July 30 a wound in the left hip climaxed a courageous and daring twenty-one day period of front-line service for Pfc. Jinks. His outfit had engaged the enemy in fierce fighting in Taejon. Suddenly a lull enveloped the fighting front. This necessitated the dispatching of an outpost guard mission it was to watch their outfit's front and flank in order to avoid a surprise attack by the enemy. Pfc. Jinks along with three of his buddies volunteered for this mission. Determined and unafraid, the four battle-hardened infantrymen successfully arrived at their destination, some 1000 yards from enemy lines.

"After about two hours here, things got rough again. I got it in the left hip, sure, but not before I inflicted a little damage on a few Gooks (North Koreans) myself," Jinks said.

The following day he was evacuated to the Toyko General hospital in Japan from where he was later transferred to the states, arriving on August 20. He was admitted to the Army-Navy General hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas and released on October 8. After spending a 30-day leave at home, Pfc. Jinks returned to Fort Bragg where he has since been assigned to Detachment 2 of the 3420th ASU. Having served a brief tour of duty with the Third battalion of the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment here in 1948, this marks the second time the youthful Purple Heart winner has been stationed at Fort Bragg.

M/Sgt. Walter L. Gray, soldier of Hemingway, Rte. 2, Box 28 was among the first soldiers to be sent from the United States to fight in Korea. He left the states with the famous Indian Head 2nd Division. He was in battle at Pohong, Korea, Pohondon Tague and on the Natong River, where he was wounded on Septtmber 17.

Sgt. Gray received the Purple Heart and recommendation from his commanding officer for outstanding courage and soldiering ability in fighting the Reds. He is now in the hospital in Japan.

He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gray.

Ask Battle Honors For Negro Fighters

Butler County American
Sun 9-23-50 Hamilton

Newsman Stan Swinton on the Korean war front writing in the daily press this week Major Melvin R. Blair, Commander 25th Div. was recommending several Negro infantrymen for the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

Hamilton, Ohio

Swinton said—American Negro infantrymen have fought — and lost with honor — their most savage battle of the Korean War.

It was fought on one of the strangest battlefields of the war—Razorback Hill, 15 feet wide, covered with clouds.

After a bloody battle killing many Communists, the Negro outfit ran short of ammunition. Mayor Blair yelled to Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh for them to withdraw.

"It's hard to believe, but Pugh shouted 'Hell, we are having fun'." Then Mayor Blair flatly ordered the heroic Negroes back.

All safely ran through bitter fire back to the main body—about 27 men. Then suddenly from their rear, enemy fire spurted. They were cut off.

"Over the mountain side," Blair ordered. They left their dead behind but carried the wounded with them. Four hours later the survivors reached the bottom of the slope and other American forces.

"They were great soldiers," said Blair.

Cite 154 Tan Fighters For Action In Korea

Jeffersonian Sat. 9-23-50

By L. ALEX WILSON
Chicago Defender War Correspondent

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—A total of 154 infantrymen of an all-Negro element in this division were awarded the Army Combat Infantry Badge for action in battle against the North Korean Reds. They are as follows:

Cpl. Thomas Carter, Jr., Fairfield, Ala.; Sgt. Lenwood R. Bazemore, Portsmouth, Va.; Pfc. Horace Broussard, New Iberia, La.; Cpl. Louis J. Brown, Cincinnati; Pfc. Donald A. Clark, Youngstown, Ohio; Cpl. Lichon Coley, Santa Anna, Texas; Pfc. L. B. Chambers, Lanty, Ark.; Pfc. Robert Clark, Bessemer, Ala.; Pfc. Nolan J. Coleman, Berkeley, Calif.; Cpl. Reginald Washington, Jersey City; Sgt. Albert Moore, Jackson, Miss.; Pfc. Joe W. Beane, Belton, Texas; Pfc. Steve Bogan, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Pfc. Frank W. Turner, St. Louis; Pfc. Wilmer S. Washington, Alexandria, La.; SFC William J. Davidson, Atlanta, Ga.; SFC Adam J. Zacharie, Opelousas, La.; Cpl. Harry D. Whitner, Oakridge, Mo.; Cpl. William N. Taylor, Montgomery, Ala.; Pfc. Jimmie C. Bradford, Los Angeles; Pfc. Willie Skinner, Port Arthur, Texas; Pfc. Herman R. Valentine, St. Petersburg, Fla.;

Pfc. William A. Vandervoort, Somerville, N. J.; M-Sgt. Sam T. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; Pfc. George D. Smith, Norfolk, Va.; Pfc. Frank Tanner, Atlanta, Ga.; Pvt. George R. Coleman, Yazoo City, Ala.; Pvt. Eugene Stanback, Washington, D. C.; Cpl. Johnnie D. Stinson, San Diego, Calif.; Pfc. Johnny W. Thomas, Mobile, Ala.; Pfc. Bobby Thomas, Dallas, Texas; Pfc. Charles P. Thomas, Petersburg, Va.; Pfc. Richard E. Taylor, Philadelphia; Pfc. Samuel Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Pfc. Percy A. Thurman, Montgomery, Ala.; Pfc. Claude J. Taylor, Franklin, Ky.; Pfc. Nathaniel Thomas, Mobile, Ala.; Pfc. Ralph W. Thomas, Boston, Mass.; Pfc. Augustus Ash, Evanston, Ill.; Pfc. Sylvester Baines, Monticello, Ark.; Pfc. Donald L. Baker, Thornton, Ark.; Cpl. Henry Williams, Quincy, Fla.

Pvt. James O. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Cpl. Joshua Storrs, Richmond, Va.; Pfc. Encelay W. White, Pottstown, Pa.; Pfc. Charlie R. White, Bastrop, Texas; Pfc. Hugh E. Wilburn, Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. Paul G. Watkins, Philadelphia; Pfc. Arthur W. Watson, Madill, Okla.; Pvt. Roosevelt Watson, Philadelphia; Cpl. James N. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pfc. Randolph D. Wallace, Jr., Los Angeles; Cpl. Harold J. Washington, New Iberia, La.; Pfc. Robert F. Tratzinski, Woodstown, N. J.; Pfc. Cornelius H. Turner, High Point, N. C.; Sgt. Frank O. Tyrone, San Antonio, Texas; Pfc. Willie J. Price, Corpus Christi, Texas; Pfc. Grady Parker, Jr., Jackson, Mich.; Pfc. Rudolph Peterson, Camden, N. J.; Pfc. Nathaniel K. Pipkins, Dallas, Texas; Pvt. Austin R. Quearles, Camden, N. J.; Cpl. Elvin J. Randolph, Raeford, N. C.; Pfc. John W. Roberts, New Orleans.

Pfc. George E. Purify, Cincinnati; Pfc. Herbert D. Reeves, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cpl. Alonzo Rivers, Lake City, Fla.; Pfc. Walter L. Robinson, Jr., Harrisburg, Ill.; Pfc. Humor H. Roulhac, Panama City, Fla.; Cpl. George V. Russell, Mobile, Ala.; Pvt. Albert Robinson, Hoffman, Okla.; M-Sgt. Arthur Ross, Sr., New Orleans; Pfc. Earl J. Rowell, Chicago; Pfc. William Scott, Dayton, Ohio; Pvt. James A. Searcy, Mount Calm, Texas; Cpl. Johnnie Steward, Inverness, Miss.; Cpl. Robert L. Satchell, Alliance, Ohio; Pfc. Richard Shye, Jr., Nashville; Cpl. Robert L. Simpson, Birmingham, Ala.; Sgt. Eugene Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Cpl. Nathan Davis, Charleston, S. C.; Sgt. Mims Smith, Waxahachie, Texas; Cpl. Robert Smith, Hartshorne, Okla.; Pfc. Curtis H. Johnson, Gonzales, Texas; Pfc. Charles Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pvt. James Banks, Richmond, Va.; Pvt. Bertram O. Fowler, Coconut Grove, Fla.

Pfc. Israel R. Hunter, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Pfc. Nathaniel Arrington, Fort Worth, Texas; Pfc. Jose Gonsalves, Providence, R. I.; Pfc. Willie Skinner, Port Arthur, Texas; Pfc. Grady Parker, Jr., Jackson, Mich.; Pfc. Curtis L. Paysinger, Dallas, Texas; Pfc. Willie C. Peoples, Little Rock; Pfc. Joe R. Martin, Vian, Okla. Cpl. Walter H. Mason, Jr., Dallas, Texas Pfc. Leroy Mayes, Ozark, Ala.; Pvt. Straz Lyles, Jr., Spartansburg, S. C.; Pvt. Thomas Mackie, Philadelphia; SFC P. J. Magee, Chicago; Pfc. Thomas E. Killings Los Angeles; Cpl. Primus Lightsey, Jr. Detroit; Pfc. James N. Lockridge, Nashville; Pfc. Benjamin Jordan, Petersburg Va.; Pfc. William M. Jordan, Detroit

Pfc. Ernest L. Jones, Memphis; Pfc. Willis Knight, Spiro, Okla.; Sgt. Henry A. Lamar, Selma, Ala.; Sgt. Joseph K. Jeter, Detroit; Pvt. Charles D. Johnson, Dallas, Texas; Pfc. John L. Johnson, Oklahoma City; Pfc. Cecil N. Sursey, Detroit; Sgt. John H. Hunter, Charlotte, N. C.; Pvt. Arthur L. Jackson, Terrell, Texas; Pfc. Curtis L. Jackson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pfc. Robert Jackson, Jr., Jefferson, La.; Pfc. Walter James, East Palatka, Fla.; Sgt. David C. Hinson, Bartow, Fla.; SFC Tyrie Howard, Jr., Clem, Ga.; Cpl. Monville Hudwell, Philadelphia; Pfc. Edward A. Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. Clarence E. Heywood, Elmore, Ala.; Cpl. Leon Hill, Milwaukee, Wis.; Pfc. Milton Hartney, Bakersfield, Calif.; Pfc. Henry Harvey, Waco, Texas; Pfc. Willard T. Hampton, Dallas, Texas; Pvt. Joe Hayes, El Paso, Texas; Sgt. Howard T. Herrell, Philadelphia.

Sgt. John D. Finney, Texarkana, Texas; Pfc. Leon Norwood, Simpson, Miss.; Pfc. Robert R. Oliver, Houston, Texas; Pfc. Milton Owze, Guthrie, Okla.; Pfc Linsey Miller, Sumter, S. C.; Pfc. Joe J. Mitchell, Sawyer, Okla.; Pfc. David Moore, Toledo, Ohio; Pfc. Archie M. McMurray, Edwardsville, Ill.; Pfc. Cameron M. McNair, Savannah, Ga.; Cpl. Connie L. Miller, Dover, N. C.; Pfc. Charles H McClelland, Center, Texas; Pfc. George McClure, Jr., Madera, Calif.; Cpl. Robert McCray, Akron, Ohio; Pfc. Sidney L Adams, Detroit; Pfc. Robert Allen, Jr., Dayton, Ohio; Pvt. Robert J. Anding, Chester, Pa.; Pfc. Lloyd M. DeLeon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cpl. Bennie L. Dortch, Florence, Ala.; Pfc. Herbert O. Douglas, Washington, D. C.; Pvt. Maurice E. Cook, Waterloo, Iowa; Pfc. Robert L. Combs, Dallas, Texas; Pfc. Lawrence A. Crosby, Los Angeles; Pfc. Clifford C. Forney, San Antonio, Texas; Pfc. Verdie J. Franklin, Chicago; Cpl. Robert J. Gage, Chicago; Pfc. Frank W. Turner, St. Louis; and Pfc. Johnny Chisholm, Cincinnati.

North Little Rock, Pine Bluff Men, 2 Other Arkansans Honored In Korea

Gazette 9-23-50

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—The highly prized combat infantryman's badge was awarded to 111 foot slogging members of the 24th infantry regiment here last week by the 25th infantry division commander, William B. Keane. Included in this 111 were Pfc. Ray Taylor of North Little Rock; Corp. Sylvester E. Baker of Dermott; Pfc. Luther Clark of Rucker and Corp John S. Morrison of Pine Bluff.

Not every soldier in the army can receive or wear this medal—it being reserved only for those who have participated in action with the enemy from such closeup positions as the foxhole, et al.

The badge, a rectangular blue, faceted object trimmed in bronze, has a musket stamped upon it.

Combat Engineers' Unit Well Decorated

Jeffersonian Sat. 9-16-50

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—The Award of Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenants Lenor and Benefield of Captain Bussey's Company, when coupled with 12 Silver Stars already won by other men of unit, make it one of most highly decorated small units in this theater.

Announcement came as the previously cut of second battalion of the all colored 24th Infantry Regiment regrouped after the Sept. 1 attack and found itself in good shape despite heavy casualties.

Approximately 80% were accounted for and sent back in line as the regiment beat off an attack Saturday morning, with the aid of a colored field artillery unit, which fired 105 m.m. howitzers all night on the enemy.

Highly favorable changes in the structural organization of the regiment is expected any day. The regiment is now commanded by Colonel Corley of Brooklyn.

AWARDS
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS
25th Infantry Division in Korea

Truman Directs Bestowal of DSC's

One of Officers Cited Killed, Second Missing, Third Wounded

AFRO-AMERICAN War Correspondent

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WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—Three colored officers of the crack 25th Infantry Division's all-colored regiment, last Saturday, were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest honor which can be bestowed upon a soldier by the United States.

The awards, made by direction of the President for "extra-ordinary heroism in action," and ordered by General MacArthur, went to one officer now missing in action; another known to be dead; and another currently hospitalized from battle wounds.

Two Heroes Hail From Kansas

The recipients, all second lieutenants, are: William D. Ware, Box 114, Winchester, Texas; William M. Benefield Jr., 409 E. 8th St., Pittsburgh, Kans., and Chester J. Lenon, 1024 E. Hill St., Independence, Kans.

Lenon was last seen fighting gallantly covering withdrawal of his platoon near Sangju on Aug. 6.

He and his third platoon of C Company found themselves completely cut off from our troops and pinned down by an overwhelming number of enemy troops.

Hit from all sides by machine gun, mortar and small arms fire by an enemy which occupied higher ground on both sides, the platoon found itself being literally riddled by gun fire.

With the platoon fighting fiercely and seeking to withdraw from its position, Lieutenant Lenon and six other men were hit by gunfire as the platoon sought to crawl to higher ground from which to fight the enemy.

Though seriously wounded, Lieutenant Lenon sent word back for his men to go ahead and get out, that he would cover their withdrawal and come on later. He concealed the fact that he was wounded.

Men Refused to Leave

The men, however, refused to leave before checking to see if there were any of the wounded lying around They came back under the enemy gun fire and made a thorough check. The six wounded men and Lieutenant Lenon appeared to be dead and the rest of the platoon had no other choice but to leave their bodies.

Lieutenant Ware was a platoon leader in the 24th Infantry Regiment. Benefield and Lenon were both members of the crack combat engineer unit commanded by Capt. Charles Bussey.

Simultaneous awards of DSC to three men in the same regiment is believed to be precedent-breaking.

World War II DSC Winners

Only five colored soldiers won such a high decoration from the United States during the entire period of World War II in the wide-spread fighting of our forces throughout the world. Those World War II GI's honored by winning DSC's were:

1st Lt. Vernon J. Baker, Cheyenne, Wyo., of the 92nd Infantry Division, heroism in Italy; S/Sgt. Edward A. Carter Jr., infantrym an of Los Angeles, heroism in Germany; Capt. Charles L. Thomas, tank commander of Detroit, heroism in France; Pfc. Jack Thomas, infantryman of Albany, Ga., heroism in Germany, and Pvt. George Watson, infantryman of Birmingham, cited post-humously for action in New Guinea.

President Decorates 3 Officers

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—The Distinguished Service Cross was presented, one post-humously, on September 6 to three Negro officers of an outstanding infantry element in this division by direction of President Truman for "extraordinary heroism in action."

The officers are: 2nd Lt. William M. Benefield, Jr., 409 E. 8th st., Pittsburgh, Kans.; 2nd Lt. Chester J. Lenin, 1024 E. Hill st., Independence, Kans., and 2nd Lt. William D. Ware, P. O. Box 114, Winchester, Texas.

Benefield, an officer in a crack engineer company, was killed near Sanju, July 29 while advancing alone under North Korean fire to an enemy mine field in the line of advancement of his company. He gave his life to protect his men.

Lenin, of the same company, was cited for leading six volunteers against the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties near Haman August 6, and for remaining in battle position in spite of wounds and delivering heavy fire on the reds until his men reached safety.

Ware was honored for action on July 26, West of Jangju. The position of his outfit was attacked from three sides. It soon became untenable. Ware armed himself with a rifle and ordered his men to withdraw. When last seen he was firing on the enemy patrol until the position was overrun.

The highly prized combat infantryman's badge was warded to 111 foot-slogging members of the 24th Infantry regiment here last week by the 25th Infantry division commander, William B. Keane.

This medal is reserved only for those who have participated in action with the enemy from such close-up positions as the foxhole, et al.

By areas, the recipients were:

EAST: Corp. Phaon E. Lewis, New Castle, Del.; Pfc. Joseph C. Grant, Baltimore; Pfc. Guy H. Pickens, Jersey City, N. J.; Pfc. Robert Remberton, New York; Pfc. Clester J. Smith, Newark, N. J.; Corp. Albert E. Hill, Providence, R. I.; Pfc. Alfred T. Tribble, Philadelphia; Pfc. Carl J. Edwards, Philadelphia; Pfc. Ralph S. Harris, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Pfc. John L. Hicks, Brooklyn; Pfc. Herbert Jackson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Pfc. John W. Hull, Brooklyn; Pfc. Arthur P. Jones, Ossining, N. Y.; and Pfc. James D. Lonon, Kingston, N. Y.

MIDDLEWEST: Sgt. Edward Douglas, Louisiana, Mo.; Pfc. Charles B. Gregg and Pvt. Joseph Hicks Jr., both of St. Louis; Pfc. Lawrence H. Wilson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Pfc. Isaac E.Davis, Niles, Mich.; Pfc. Walter Mullin, Muskegon, Mich.; Pfc. Robert Ross, Niles, Mich.; Pfc. John B. Young, Lansing, Mich.; Pfc. Robert C. Carpenter, Columbus, O.; Pfc. Leroy Johnson Jr., Fostorio, O.; Pfc. Percy Whitt, Detroit; Pfc. Freddie B. Gransberry, Youngstown, O.; Pfc. John Clark, Hamilton, O.; Pfc. George W. Hayes, Cleveland, O.; Pfc. Donald Houston, New Philadelphia, O.; Pfc. Jessie L. Lane, Chicago; Pfc. Edgar Johnson, Detroit; and Pfc. David Whitehead, Richmond, Ind.

SOUTH: Pvt. K. C. Wiley, Durham, N. C.; Pfc. William R. Foster, Louisburgh, N. C.; Pvt. Luther Terry, Fayetteville, N. C.; Pvt. Charley Gussie, Lena Station, La.; Pfc. Tommie Scott, Kingstree, S. C.; Pfc. Lew Shaw Jr., East Palatka, Fla.; Pfc. William Bright, Raleigh, N. C.; Sgt. Edward J. R. Randall, Charleston, S. C.; Corp. John L. Winkfield, Coral Gables, Fla.; Pvt. Horace G. Brooks, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pfc. Joseph Clemmons Jr., Florence, S. C.; Sgt. James D. Evans, Newton, Miss.; Corp. Overton Dickworth, Collins, Miss.; Corp. Walter Graham, South Birmingham, Ala.; Sgt. Prince Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Pfc. Joseph LaPrince, Charleston, S. C.; and Pfc. Richard King, Waugh, Ala.

Sgt. Roosevelt Johnson, Spartanburg, S. C.; Pfc. Wilfred Lemar, Vacharie, La.; Pfc. Thomas C. Mims, Lexington, S. C.; Sgt. George M. Long, Bessemer, Ala.; Corp. George Morris, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. James Moore, New Orleans; Corp. Booker T. Bailey, Waterboro, S. C.; Pfc. Claude Springs, Charlotte, N. C.; Pfc. Alfonze Singleton, Miami; Corp. Charles E. Simmons, Clinton, N. C.; Pfc. Talmadge Swinney, Monroe, La.; Pfc. Willie L. Terry, Henderson, N. C.; Corp. Robert L. Walker, High Point, N. C.; Pfc. Alfoncia Tyson, Lamount, Fla.; Pfc. James Williams, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Pvt. Paul Plowden Jr., Sumter, S. C.; Corp. Hubert Palmer, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. William Herdon Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Pfc. James W. Henderson, Jackson, Miss.; Pfc. Allen F. Hickman, Theodore, Ala.; Pfc. Eddie Jones, Lake City, S. C.; Pfc. Albert Jones, New Orleans; Pfc. Walter Matthew, Savannah, Ga.; Pfc. Sidney Odom, Pleasant, Fla.; Pfc. Johnnie Meyers, Wilmington, N. C., and Pfc. Lew Shaw Jr., East Palatka, Fla.

SOUTHWEST: Pvt. Robert Walker, San Antonio, Tex.; Pfc. Jesse Wallace Jacksonville, Tex.; Pfc. Ray Taylor, North Little Rock, Ark.; Pvt. Monroe H. R. Jenkins, Pratt, Kan.; Pvt. Rudolph Dinwiddie, Taft, Okla.; Pfc. Charles A. Prayor, Longview, Tex.; Corp. Nathaniel Carroll, Gooldige, Tex.; Pfc. Clussie Bagey, Clarkwell, Tex.; Corp. Sylvester E. Baker, Demott, Ark.; Pfc. Luther Clark, Rucker, Ark.; Pvt. Oliver J. Cravin, Palestine, Tex.; Pfc. Lewis C. Gibson, Lubbock, Tex.; Pfc. Willie K. Goff, Roane, Tex.; Pvt. C. H. Lister, Longview, Tex.; Pfc. Louis Lyons, Henderson, Tex.; Corp. John S. Morrison, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Pfc. Bennie L. Scott, LaMarque, Tex.; Pfc. Amos Emerson, Waco, Tex.; Pfc. Roy Donley, Coffeyville, Kan.; Pfc. Curtis L. Field, Marshall, Tex.; Pfc. Oscar C. Hill, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Robert Hooks, Tatum, Okla.; Pfc. Oliver W. Holmes, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Leroy L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.; Pfc. Lonnie Jackson, Jefferson, Tex.; Pfc. Charles N. Jamison, Topeka, Kan.; and Pfc. James N. Lucas, Fort Worth, Tex.

WEST: Pvt. Russell Scott, Riverside, Calif.; Pfc. James E. Mitchell, San Francisco; Pfc. Rudolph Polk, Alameda, Calif.; Pvt. Robert E. Graves, Fontane, Calif.; Pvt. William Tucker, Bakersfield, Calif.; and Pfc. Robert E. Jones, Pfc. Edward Moore, and Pvt. Harry Patterson, all of Los Angeles.

Silver Stars Awarded For Gallantry in War

Cyel 12-8-50

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA —(NNPA) — Silver Star Medals for gallantry in action have been awarded to Sergt. Rachael Harris and Corporal Roy Wyatt, according to orders issued by the 25th Infantry Division headquarters. The decorations were awarded posthumously.

Sergt. Harris was the husband of Mrs. Dorothy M. Harris, 3735 Joseph Campai street, Detroit, and was a member of the 25th Infantry Regiment.

Corporal Wyatt was the son of Mrs. Reola Wyatt, Atwater, California. Listed as missing in action since September 17, Wyatt was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

When the Regimental Command Post near Haman was assaulted early on September 2, Sergt. Harris' group of outposts received the brunt of the attack. Repeatedly risking intense enemy fire, Harris effectively adjusted the fire of each outpost on important targets until he was mortally wounded.

When a heavy mortar platoon position was attacked early September 1, near Haman by a numerically superior enemy force, a withdrawal became necessary. Corporal Wyatt, seeing that the only route was covered by enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, manned a .50 caliber machine gun, pinning down the enemy until all personnel and vehicles had departed.

Corporal Wyatt made his gun inoperative and returned to the unit through an enemy force.

Also awarded Silver Star medals were:

Corporal John W. James, of 5611 Woodlark Court, Baltimore, a member of Company A, 24th Infantry Regiment.

When his patrol was subjected to intense machine gun fire near Haman August 23, James crawled under the withering fire and threw a hand grenade into the enemy position. His initiative resulted in the destruction of the weapon and its crew and permitted the patrol to continue on its mission.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Ingram, 6512 Hilcrest avenue, Oklahoma City, attached to Battery C, 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

When the battery position became untenable on Sept. 1, near Haman, Lieut. Ingram and four enlisted men, who attempted to move their howitzer, were subjected to concerted hostile fire.

Although he was wounded by small arms fire, Ingram and his crew moved the howitzer through a narrow pass under enemy fire, thus preventing its capture by the enemy.

Second Lieut. John M. Jenkins, Meadowview, Virginia, attached to Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment.

On August 29, near Haman when his unit was subjected to bombing and attack, Lieut. Jenkins repeatedly risked intense hostile fire to organize his position, direct fire of his men and inspire them to great accomplishment.

His citation said his leadership resulted in ultimate defeat of a numerically superior enemy force with a minimum of casualties.

First Lieut. Ernest M. Williams, of 722 E street, Marysville, California, attached to Company H, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Receiving word at his observation post that a section of his machine gun platoon near Haman was under attack early August 19, Lieut. Williams joined his men as they were about to withdraw. He killed three enemies with his carbine and, manning a machine gun, fired into the oncoming horde until he was wounded.

Lieut. Williams' citation said his men, inspired by his courage, rallied and repelled the attack.

Bronze Star Medals for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Korea were awarded to Pfc. James H. Golson of Clinton, Alabama, 24th Infantry Regiment; Sergt. Hernand C. Farrar, of Eupora, Mississippi, member of the medical company, 24th Regiment; Sergt. Mounty Tramuel, of Mt. Vernon, Texas, medical company member, 24th Regiment; Master Sergt. John Carter, son of Mrs. Ethel R. Carter, 519 West 147th street, New York city, a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, and Capt. Paul A. Carlson, of 4065 Bald street, Fresno, Cal., Medical Corps, 24th Infantry.

MORE 24th's SOLDIERS CITED:

Silver Stars Given 6; Bronze Stars to Five

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY —Silver Star medals for gallantry in action have been awarded posthumously to Sgt. Rachael Harris and Cpl. Roy Wyatt, according to orders issued by division headquarters. Both soldiers were members of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Four other soldiers attached to the regiment—one non-commissioned officer and three lieutenants —also were awarded Silver Stars; and five men in the outfit—a private, three sergeants and a captain, Bronze stars.

Sergeant Harris was the husband of Mrs. Dorothy M. Harris, 3735 Joseph Campau St., Detroit.

Corporal Wyatt was the son of Mrs. Reola Wyatt, Atwater, Calif. Listed as missing in action since Sept. 17, Wyatt was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company.

Heroism Under Fire

When the regimental command post near Haman was assaulted early Sept. 2, Sergeant Harris's group of outposts received the brunt of the attack.

Repeatedly risking intense enemy fire, Harris effectively adjusted the fire to each outpost on important targets until he was mortally wounded.

When a heavy mortar platoon position was attacked early Sept. 1, near Haman by a numerically superior enemy force, a withdrawal became necessary.

Corporal Wyatt, seeing that the only escape route was covered by enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire, manned a .50 caliber machine gun, pinning down the enemy until all personnel and vehicles had departed.

Corporal Wyatt made his gun inoperative and returned to the unit through an enemy force.

Baltimorean Medal Winner

Also awarded a Silver Star medal was Cpl. John W. James of 5611 Woodlark Ct. Baltimore, a member of Company A.

When his patrol was subjected to intense machine gun fire near Haman Aug. 23, James crawled under the withering fire and threw a hand grenade into the enemy position.

His initiative resulted in the destruction of the weapon and its crew and permitted the patrol to continue on its mission.

2nd Lt. Kenneth Ingram of Oklahoma City, attached to Battery C, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, also won the Silver Star.

When the battery position became untenable on Sept. 1, near Haman, Lieutenant Ingram and four enlisted men, who attempted to move their howitzer, were subjected to concerted hostile fire.

Although he was wounded by small arms fire, Ingram and his crew moved the howitzer through a narrow pass under enemy fire, thus preventing its capture by the enemy.

2nd Lt. John M. Jerkins, Meadowview, Va., attached to Company C, was award the Silver Star for gallantry in action, on Aug. 2, near Haman.

When his unit was subjected to bombing and attack, Lieutenant Jenkins repeatedly risked intense hostile fire to organize his position, direct fire of hs men and nspire them to great accomplishment.

His citation said his leadership resulted in ultimate defeat of a numerically superior enemy force with a minimum of casualties.

Rallies Retreating Company

1st Lt. Ernest M. Williams, Marysville, Calif., attached to Company H, also won the Silver Star.

Receiving word at his observation post that a section of his machine gun platoon near Haman was under attack early Aug. 1, Lieutenant Williams joined his men as they were about to withdraw.

He killed three enemy with his carbine and, manning a machine gun, fired into the oncoming horde until he was wounded. Lieutenant Williams citation said his men, nspred by his courage, ralled and repelled the attack.

Bronze Stars to Five

Bronze Star medals for meritorious achievement in connection wit military operations in Korea were awarded to:

Pfc. James H. Golson of Clinton, Ala., Sgt. Hernando C. Farrar of Eupora, Mississippi, member of the Medical Company; Sgt. Mounty Tramuel of Mt. Vernon, Texas, Medical Company members; also

M-Sgt. John Carter, son of Mrs. Ethel R. Carter, New York City and Capt. Paul A. Carlson.

Silver Stars to 24th Infantrymen

TOKYO—(NNPA) — Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea announced the award of the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action to two officers of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Cyel

One of those receiving the medal was First Lieut. Donald L. Scott, 718 North 35th street, Fort Smith, Arkansas. Lieut. Scott was wounded August 24, while units he was supporting with mortars attempted to regain high ground near Haman. The Red Koreans launched a counterattack and, despite his wound, Lieut. Scott moved to a vantage point and laid down a devastating barrage on the advancing foe, remaining at the post until the hostile force had been repelled.

The other officer receiving the medal was Second Lieut. Gerald N. Alexander, of 121 South Chickasaw street, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Lieut. Alexander led his platoon in the assault of a hill near Haman on August 22 when the company was forced to withdraw. He helped to reorganize it and assumed command after the company commander was wounded. Under his leadership the company regained the hill and repelled two counterattacks. During the action he was wounded.

AWARDS
COMBAT BADGES
24th Infantry Regiment in Korea

100 in 24th Get Combat Badges

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO-AMERICAN
War Corespondent

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WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—More than 100 embattled warriors of the 24th Infantry Regiment rose from their foxholes last week to receive an award which one of the Army's greatest fighting generals coveted more than any other citation—but couldn't win it because of his rank.

Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, the Army's famed fighting "Vinegar Joe," once said that he would rather have the Combat Infantryman's Badge than all other medals of the Army put together.

Denotes Real Fighter

But "Vinegar Joe" never won the award, for the much coveted badge is reserved by the Army only for its foxholed infantrymen who have demonstrated their proficiency in actual combat before the enemy.

No other soldier can win it.

Last week Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commanding general of the famed "Bloody Lightning Division" of which the 24th Regiment is a part, awarded the prized badge to the following men:

Cpl. Phaon E. Lewis, New Castle Del.
Pvt. K. C. Wiley, Durham, N. C
Pfc. Joseph C. Grant. Baltimore
Pfc. William R. Foster, Louisburg, N.C.
Pvt. Luther Terry, Fayetteville, N.C.
Sgt. Edward Douglas, Louisiana, Mo.
Pfc. Charles B. Gregg, St. Louis.
Pfc. Joseph Hicks Jr., St. Louis.
Pfc. Lawrence H. Wilson, St. Joseph, Mo.
Pvt. Robert Walker, San Antonio, Texas.
Pfc. Jesse Wallace, Jacksonville, Texas.
Pfc. Ray Taylor, North Little Rock, Ark.
Pvt. Monroe H. R. Jenkins, Pratt, Kan.
Pvt. Charley Gussie, Lena Station, La.
Pvt. Rudolph Dinwiddie of Taft, Okla.
Pvt. Russell Scott, Riverside, Calif.
Pvt. Harry Patterson, Los Angeles.
Pfc. Isaac E. Davis, Niles, Mich.
Pfc. Walter Mullin, Muskegon, Mich.
Pfc. James E. Mitchell, San Francisco.
Pfc. Guy H. Pickens, Jersey City.
Pfc. Robert Pemberton, New York City.
Pfc. Rudolph Polk, Alameda, Calif.
Pfc. Tommie Scott, Kingtree, S.C.

From Large, Small Cities

Pfc. Charles A. Prayor, Longview, Texas.
Pfc. Clester J. Smith, Newark.
Pfc. Lew Shaw Jr., East Palatta Fla.
Pfc. William Bright, Raleigh.
Pfc. Robert Ross, Niles, Mich.
Sgt. Edward J. Randall, Charleston, S.C.
Cpl. Nathaniel Carroll, Coolidge, Texas.
Pfc. John B. Young, Lansing, Mich.
Cpl. John L. Winkfield, Coral Gables, Fla.
Pvt. Horace G. Brooks, Chattanooga.
Pfc. Clussie Bagey, Clarkwell, Texas.
Cpl. Sylvester E. Baker, Dermott, Ark.
Pfc. Luther Clark, Rucker, Ark.
Pfc. Robert C. Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio.
Pvt. Oliver J. Cravin, Palestine Texas.
Pfc. Joseph Clemmons Jr., Florence, S.C.
Pfc. Lewis C. Gibson, Lubbock, Texas.
Sgt. James D. Evans, Newton, Miss.
Cpl. Oveston Duckworth, Collins, Miss.
Pvt. Robert E. Graves, Fontane, Calif.
Cpl. Walter Graham, South Birmingham, Ala.
Pfc. Willie K. Goff, Roane, Texas.
Sgt. Prince Johnson, Savannah.
Pfc. Leroy Johnson Jr., Fostoria, Ohio.
Cpl. Albert E. Hill, Providence, R.I.
Pfc. Joseph LaPrince, Charleston, S.C.
Pfc. Richard King, Waugh, Ala.
Sgt. Roosevelt Johnson, Spartanburg, S.C.
Pvt. C. H. Lister, Longview, Texas.
Sgt. George M. Long, Bessemer, Ala.

All Sections Represented

Cpl. John C. Morrison, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Cpl. George Morris, Tampa.
Pfc. James Moore, New Orleans.
Pfc. Bennie L. Scott, LaMarque, Texas.
Cpl. Booker T. Bailey, Waterboro, S.C.
Pfc. Claude Springs, Charlotte, N.C.
Pfc. Alfonzo Singleton, Miami, Fla.
Cpl. Charles E. Simmons, Clinton, N.C.
Pfc. Talmadge Swinney, Monroe, Ga.
Pfc. Johnnie B. Terrick, Kenner, La.
Pvt. Charles R. Standfield, Alexandria, La.
Pfc. Alfred T. Tribble, Philadelphia.
Pfc. Willie L. Terry, Henderson, N.C.
Cpl. Robert L. Walker, Highpoint, N.C.
Pfc. Alfoncia Tyson, Lamount, Fla.
Pvt. William Tucker, Bakersfield, Calif.
Pfc. Percy Whitt, Detroit.
Pfc. James Williams, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Pfc. Freddie B. Gransberry Youngstown, Ohio.
Pvt. Paul Plowden Jr., Sumter S.C.
Cpl. Hubert Palmer, Tampa, Fla
Pfc. John Clark, Hamilton, Ohio
Pfc. Amos Emerson, Waco, Texas.
Pfc. Carl J. Edwards, Philadelphia.
Roy Donley, Coffeyville, Kans.
Pfc. Roy Donley, Coffeyville Kans.
Pc. Curtis L. Field, Marshall, Texas.
Pfc. George W. Hayes, Cleveland.
Pfc. Ralph S. Harris, Clarksburg, W. Va.

A Namesake in Group

Pfc. John L. Hicks, Brooklyn.
Pfc. William Herdon Jr., Greenville, S.C.
Pfc. James W. Henderson, Jackson, Miss.
Pfc. Oscar C. Hill, Dallas.
Pfc. Allen F. Hickman, Theodore, Ala.
Pfc. Donald Houston, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Pfc. Robert Hooks, Tatum, Okla.
Pfc. Oliver W. Holmes, Dallas, Texas.
Pfc. Herbert Jackson, Syracuse, N.Y.
Pfc. John W. Hull, Brooklyn.
Pfc. Eddie Jones, Lake City, S.C.
Pfc. Leroy L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.
Pfc. Arthur P. Jones, Ossining, N.Y.
Pfc. Lonnie Jackson, Jefferson Texas.
Pfc. Robert C. Jones, New Orleans.
Pfc. Jessie L. Lane, Chicago.
Pfc. Edgar Johnson, Detroit.
Pfc. Charles N. Jamison, Topeka, Kans.
Pfc. Walter Matthew, Savannah, Ga.
Pfc. James D. Ionon, Kingston, N.Y.
Pfc. James N. Lucas, Fort Worth, Texas.
Pfc. Sidney Odom, Pleasant, Fla.
Pfc. Johnnie Meyer, Wilmington, N.C.
Pfc. Edward Moore, Los Angeles
Pfc. David Whitehead, Richmond. Ind.

Sniper Awarded 5th DSC, 1st With Mixed Regiment

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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TOKYO (By Cable) Oct. 19—Sfc. Arthur C. Dudley, Warrington, Fla., today became the fifth colored man awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) for "extraordinary heroism" in the Korean War when he received the War Department's second highest honor for killing 50 enemy riflemen and machine gunners through deadly accuracy with his M-1 rifle in August.

Dudley, one of the first colored replacements assigned to the previously all-white 24th Division, was assigned to Company B, of the 19th Regiment as squad leader.

The citation accompanying the DSC said that Dudley, an expert rifleman, during the period from Aug. 2 to 7 moved from one exposed position to another to locate and fire at the enemy.

'Pride of Organization'

"Due to his unerring accuracy with his rifle, often at unbelievable ranges, he soon became the pride of his organization," the citation revealed.

Although often observed and fired on by both automatic weapons, men, and snipers, the citation said, "Sergeant Dudley calmly continued his sniping activity and during the 5-day period killed more than 50 enemy riflemen and machine gunners, risking enemy fire time after time."

Wounded on Heroic Mission

Dudley was wounded on Aug. 7 when he left his foxhole to clear a jammed machine gun. Despite his wound he begged to return to his regiment.

The citation said, "The extraordinary heroism displayed by Sergeant Dudley was inspiration to his comrades and reflects the highest credit upon himself and military service."

The 24th Division, the first to enter the Korean fighting and the hardest hit by enemy divisions, is now roaring toward Pyonghang with colored integrated to squad levels and high officers praising their fighting.

Veteran Gets DSC Award For Bravery

Leader Of Mixed Squad Called Best Soldier In Korea

By MILTON E. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent
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TOKYO — One of the greatest heroes and most perfect soldiers America has in Korea is a brown-skinned GI from Pensacola, Fla. S/Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley who killed 50 North Koreans during the critical Naktong River engagement,

Sgt. Dudley, who killed another 50 Reds at Pyongyang, fallen capital of the North Korean "People's" Government, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his bravery by Major General John Church, commander of the famed 24th Division.

Dudley was wounded in the leg in the early part of the invasion and had to be hospitalized. He urged hospital attendants to hurry and "patch up my leg and get me back to the boys." His boys? A squad of white Mexicans and South Koreans.

* * *

DUDLEY'S DEADLY gun is respected all along the front. Even the enemy have heard of him. Prisoners call him "The terrible one."

The professional soldier's wife, Hattie, and two daughters, five and two years of age, respectively, reside in Pensacola.

The toll of 100 enemy lives taken by Dudley is the highest of any American GI on official record in Korea, it was stated. Observers watched him pick off one North Korean after another with calm aim and courage under devastating fire.

"All you need is a M1 rifle to do the trick," Dudley says.

'Greatest Hero' Awarded DSC

By MILTON E. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
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TOKYO — (By Cable) Nov. 8—S/Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley of Pensacola, Fla., today was awarded the Dintinguished Service Cross, the army's second highest decoration by Maj. Gen. John Church, commanding officer of the 24th Division.

The brown-skinned sergeant, a professional GI, was cited as the "greatest hero and most perfect soldier America has in Korea." He is credited with having killed 50 North Koreans in an engagement at the Naktong River and another 50 near Pyongyang.

Sergeant Dudley, wounded in the leg during the early part of the invasion and hospitalized, was said to have told doctors, "Patch up my leg quickly and get me back to my boys."

In Integrated Squad

His "boys," an integrated squad containing whites, Mexicans and South Koreans, all respect Dudley's deadly gun.

The enemy has heard of his prowess. Some of those taken prisoner said that the North Koreans refer to him as "the terrible one."

Sergeant Dudley's toll of 100 enemy lives is official. Observers watched him pick off one after another North Korean soldier with "calm aim and courage, under devastating fire," stating, "All you need is an M-1 rifle."

Married to Mrs. Hattie Dudley, lives in the United States, the sergeant is the father of two girls, one 5 and the other 2 years of age.

Three Negro Officers Win Combat Awards

ON THE MASAN FRONT, Korea, Sept. 10 (U.P.)—Three Negro officers of the 25th Division were awarded Distinguished Service Crosses yesterday for heroism in action.

The DSC was awarded posthumously to 2nd Lt. William M. Benefield Jr., of Pittsburg, Kan., a combat engineer killed while trying to remove an enemy mine field under fire.

Second Lt. Chester J. Lenon of Independence, Kan., was cited for refusing to withdraw from his position, although he was wounded, while covering retreating men.

Second Lt. William D. Were of Winchester, Tex., received the award for covering his company's withdrawal with only a rifle. He ha not been heard of since the incident and may have been c tured.

Wounded Infantryman Now Home

Lt. and Mrs. Walter Collins spend a quiet evening at home on the Wilmont Rd. in Charlotte. He returned recently from Korea with bullet wounds in the right arm and leg. A member of the famed 24th Regiment, he is shown holding his baby daughter, Roberta. —(Photo by Edwards)

Casualties Include One Killed, 10 Wounded and One Prisoner

One man reported killed in action, 10 wounded, one injured and one prisoner of war were among those from the District, Maryland and Virginia on the latest Defense Department casualty lists.

Marine Corps 1st Lt. Nathaniel F. Mann, jr., whose wife lives in Charlottesville, Va., was reported killed.

District men wounded are: Sergt. James E. Clay, foster brother of Mrs. Louise Mason, 1620 Seventh street N.W.; Pfc. Benjamin F. Gill, son of Mrs. Arie E. Philo, 710 Xenia street S.E., and Marine Corps S/Sergt. Vernon James Plummer, whose wife lives at 1227 Simms place N.E.

Maryland wounded include Sergt. George B. Himelright, son of Mrs. Ethel Himelright, 4913 Newton street, Bladensburg, Md.; 1st. Lt. Robert H. Case, son of Col. Robert Artel Case, Cobb Island; Corpl. Harold B. Amspacker, son of Mrs. Cora Amspacker, Westminster, and Pfc. Richard Davis, son of Mr. Edna L. Davis, Cumberland.

Wounded from Virginia are 1st Lt. William M. Glasgow, jr., son of William M. Glasgow, 728 South Washington street, Alexandria; Pfc. Leo N. Wolverton.

Pvt. Gill. Sergt. Plummer.

brother of Mrs. June W. Vanarsdale, Winchester, and Pct. Bobby C. Mongold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Mongold, Broadway.

Sergeant Reported Prisoner.

Injured is Sergt. Alfred Williams, jr., 29, brother of Mrs. Rosetta Minor, Dunbar Hotel, and listed as a prisoner of war is Sergt. Ernest M. Kelly, son of Mrs. Blanch D. Kelly, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Sergt. Clay told of being wounded in both legs and in the left shoulder.

Pvt. Gill, who is 18, has been in the Army one year. He left for Korea the last of July, according to his mother, just before he was due a furlough.

Wounded on September 13, Pvt. Gill wrote his mother:

"Boy, it was hell up there. I'm full of lead. We were going to get some wounded guys up on a hill. They were throwing a few mortars, but I didn't think they'd get us.

"Then all of a sudden—Boom! —I went through the air like a bird."

Pvt. Gill, in the Medical Corps with the 38th Infantry, wrote he expected to return to his outfit in a few more weeks. He attended Anacostia High School before he left for the Army.

At Quantico 3 Years.

Marine Sergt. Plummer, 34, was wounded on September 29, his wife said. He joined the Corps in 1946 and has decided to make it his career.

Sergt. Himelright, 20, who was serving in the 25th Division when wounded on September 9, enlisted in 1947 when he was 17. Except for about a month, he has spent his entire Army career in the Far East. He was in Japan when the Korean fighting broke out and was among the first ones to enter combat.

His mother, a 65-year-old semi-invalid, is paralyzed in the throat and because of her illness, has not yet been told of her son's injury.

In a letter to a sister, Mrs. Warnetta Libby of the same address, Sergt. Himelright was more concerned about his mother's illness than his own misfortune. He reported that he was only slightly wounded.

Sergt. Kelly. Sergt. Clay.

Lt. Case, who is 25, was wounded by mortar fragments in the arms, leg and side during action about eight miles north of Seoul. A member of the 187th Combat Team of the 11th Airborne Division, he was flown to Korea September 27. He was wounded a few days later.

A native of Portland Harbor, Me., he was graduated from West Point in 1946.

He is a patient at Walter Reed Hospital. His condition is not serious, the hospital said.

Lt. Glasgow, 24, who was with the 2d Division and had been overseas about two months, was wounded in the chest on September 21. Now in a California hospital, he expects to be transfered to a hospital in Colorado, his mother said.

Attended Alexandria Schools.

Born in Alexandria, Lt. Glasgow was educated in Alexandria elementary schools, attended George Washington High School there and was graduated from Fishburne Military Academy, Waynesboro, Va.

He enlisted in the Army eight days after his 18th birthday, attended Officers' Candidates School and was commissioned a second lieutenant before a year had passed. Before leaving the country for Korea, he had served two years in the Philippines and on the West Coast. His promotion to first lieutenant came on August 31, his 24th birthday.

Sergt. Williams, colored, who is 25, was reported injured September 17 for the second time in two months. He was wounded in Korea on August 11 but returned to active duty August 29 and was injured again September 17. No details are available on his last injury.

Sergt. Kelly, 36, who had been reported missing in action July 12, is now listed as a prisoner of war. His family was notified September 30.

Born in Knoxville, Tenn., Sergt. Kelly had been at Fort Belvoir for about four years, where he was chief of the message center. He left Fort Belvoir May 21 and sailed for Japan June 7 with an engineer group.

Pvt. Dover Hayes Killed In Korea

Rev. and Mrs. Robert F. Hayes of 1111 Jones Street received notice Tuesday that their son, Pvt.

PVT. HAYES
He Gave His Life

Dover D. Hayes was killed in action in Korea, November 5. Pvt. Hayes graduated from Dunbar high school last June and volunteered for the service in July of this year. He was 19 years old and was serving with the 10th Infantry Division of Co. D.

He is survived by 2 brothers, Chester and John, both of whom are veterans of World War II, 4 sisters and his mother and father.

He participated in football and other sports while at Dunbar

Hayes, who was very popular with the younger set in the city was home on furlough only last August before being shipped overseas.

Phila. Marine Sergeant Killed in Korea Action

Inquirer Sun. 11-19-50

Marine M/Sgt. Hansford D. Long, 22, whose wife and small daughter live at 835 Jessup place, Allen Homes Project, was killed in action in Korea, according to the Defense Department's 154th casualty list, released yesterday.

Two other Pennsylvanians were killed, one died of wounds, 11 were wounded and one was missing, the list disclosed.

SGT. LONG

Among the wounded were Marine Sgt. Michael Parylak, 36, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Parylak, of 2104 S. 8th st., this city, and Marine Pfc. Norman Lippincott, 21, son of Mrs. Anna Tuono, of 210 Shreve st., Mount Holly, N. J.

The Pennsylvania reported dead of wounds was Marine Pfc. Paul L. Ford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Ford, Sr., of Route 1, Coatesville.

The latest list also announced that four other New Jersey residents were wounded, and that three Maryland residents were killed and one was missing. No new casualties for Delaware were reported.

RE-ENLISTED HERE

Sergeant Long, a graduate of Dudley High School, Greensburg, N. C., first enlisted in the Marine Corps while driving a bus in that community. He re-enlisted last August, after being transferred to Philadelphia.

His wife, Blanche, mother of a 10-month-old daughter, Caroline, is expecting another child in February. She was notified that her husband lost his life in battle Nov. 3. In his last letter, dated Oct. 13, he wrote her: "I have had some close calls, but God was with me. Boys on both sides of me were shot down and I was left standing in the middle. I may not get back—if I don't, please take care of Caroline and the new baby."

Sergeant Parylak, who was wounded on Guadalcanal while serving with the First Marine Division during the Second World War, was wounded in Korea on Nov. 1, his wife was informed. They have a son, Michael, Jr., 5.

A veteran of more than eight years' service in the Marine Corps, Parylak was stationed for three years at the Marine Corps Supply Depot here and left for Korea about two months ago with the same division in which he served during the previous war.

Sergeant Parylak is a native of Jacobsburg, O. His wife has two brothers, both of Charlottesville, Va., who are listed as missing in action in Korea.

IN TOKYO HOSPITAL

Private Lippincott, who served 18 months in the Army before joining the Marine Corps in 1947, was wounded in Korea on Nov. 4, according to an official notice received by his mother.

His mother said that in a letter received Nov. 10, he told her, "Don't worry, Mom—I'm doing OK." He did not state the extent of his wound, but disclosed that he had been sent to a hospital in Tokyo. He was graduated from Mount Holly Junior High School in 1942.

Other casualties announced in the new list:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

MARINE CORPS

First Lt. Robert C. McGregor, husband of Mrs. Robert C. McGregor, of Pittsburgh.

Second Lt. Robert D. Reem, husband of Mrs. Robert D. Reem, of Elizabethtown.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Richard J. Baysek, brother of Miss Dorothy E. Baysek, of Arnold.

Cpl. Luther P. Hallman, Jr., son of Lillian I. Hallman, of Emmaus.

Pfc. Charles R. Hartman, Jr., son of Mrs. Edna Hartman, of Mifflinburg.

Pfc. Roy E. Hiles, son of William A. Hiles, of East Brady

Pvt. Joseph Keffer, brother of Wilbert Keffer, of Uniontown.

CPL. Clair W. Kunkle, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Kunkle, of Youngwood.

NAVY

Walter John Shurko, hospitalman, son of Mrs. Helen Shurko, of E. Oak st., Shenandoah.

MARINE CORPS

CPL. Ronald M. Glynn, son of Mrs. Catherine Glynn, of Pittsburgh.

CPL. John A. Jaskolka, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jaskolka, of Mount Pocono.

S/Sgt. William W. Lindsey, husband of Mrs. William W. Lindsey, of Mount Carmel.

MISSING IN ACTION

AIR FORCE

S/Sgt. Philip Aaronson, son of Mrs. Dorothy Aaronson, of 2128 N. 3d st., Harrisburg.

NEW JERSEY WOUNDED

Sgt. James P. Bryant, son of Mrs. Mary Bryant, of Jersey City.

Cpl Douglas E. Elliot, son of Mrs. Rose E. Elliott, of Fort Lee.

MARINE CORPS

Sgt. John Crone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Crone, of Paterson.

S/Sgt. Carmine J. Del Gaudio, husband of Mrs. Carmine J. Del Gaudio, of Jersey City.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

CPL. Robert C. Dewitt, son of Mrs. Daisy Mae Dewitt, of Crellin (Garrett county).

CPL. Norman M. Morris, son of Mrs. Elsie Morris of Havre De Grace. (Previously reported missing in action).

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Leonard L. Walker, husband of Mrs. Leonard L. Walker, of Severn.

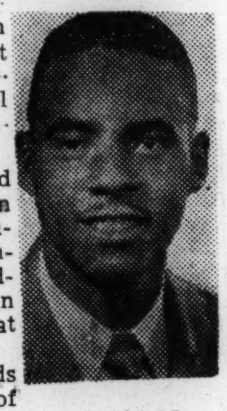
MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Henry Lucke, son of Mrs. Ella R. Lucke, of Baltimore.

Dies In Action 3 Months After His Graduation

Bulletin

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Wilberforce State College students last week were mourning the death of Lieut. Mark Shields, who was killed in action September 4. He was graduated in June, 1950, with cum laude honors and was an honor student during his entire high school and college career.



Lt. Shields

He received his commission as second lieutenant upon completion of advanced work in the ROTC at state college.

Lieut. Shields was the son of Prof. Norwood R. Shields and Mrs. Ella L. Shields of Wilberforce, Ohio. Professor Shields has been a member of the Wilberforce State College faculty for a number of years.

Lieut. Shields was born on the campus of State College, July 20, 1929. He was a member of the 24th Infantry, 25th Division. The parents were notified of his death Sunday, September 17, by the War Department.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Ella Rainey, Newark, N. J., Mrs. Mildred Tombs, Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Anna Middleton, Wilberforce, O.; two brothers, Paul of Wilberforce, Ohio, and Vernon of Los Angeles, Calif.

WOUNDED MARINES AWAIT KOREAN EVACUATION

WEARING MEDICAL IDENTIFICATION TAGS, U. S. Marines suffering from wounds and exposure are assembled in a primitive Korean collection center. They await evacuation and hospitalization after the bitterly fought retreat to the Hungnam escape port. Blankets and a straw covered floor offer scant comfort for these battered heroes of the fight against the Chinese Red invaders. *(U. S. Defense Dept. Photo from International)*

Defense Department Lists Losses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Defense Department raised today its total of announced Korean battle casualties to 36,421. This was a rise of 2,543 since its last report a week ago.

Of these, 5,518 were listed as killed in action, 25,578 wounded and 5,316 missing. Of the wounded, 662 later died, bringing total deaths to 6,180.

The department announces only casualties whose next of kin had received notification. Today's report covers notifications through midnight of Dec. 15. Thus the list does not reflect fully the heavy fighting in the Hungnam beachhead area or the retreat to that position. It also does not take account the presumably substantial number of frostbite casualties in the winter weather fighting.

Cincinnatian Listed Missing On Korean Front

CINCINNATI (C. L. & P.)—Mrs. Doris Washington, of 1201 Baymiller received word that her son, Pfc. Edward Thornton, 28, was missing in action in Korea. She said the telegram stated that Pfc. Thornton has been missing since Sept. 19.

Pfc. E. Thornton

She told the Call and Post that he was single, had written regularly since he re-enlisted. He served in the Marines, she said, during World War II and enlisted in the Army sometime in 1948. He was active while in the city as a member of Bethlehem Baptist church. He has one sister, Mrs. Helen Kellum, also of the Baymiller street address, where she resides with her mother.

Army Pvt. Berrian Wounded in Korea

Army Pvt. Hubert L. Berrian, 18, of 773 Kenyon street N.W., has been wounded in action in Korea, the Defense Department announced today.

Pvt. Berrian.

The Department's 182d casualty list of the Korean war also reported three nearby area Army men injured in the battle area. They are Pfc. William L. Breakall, son of Mrs. Mabel F. Underdonk of Hancock, Md.; Pfc. Joel S. Dulin, son of Mrs. Dorothy S. Dulin of Staunton, Va., and Pfc. Frank L. Livesay, son of Mrs. Milam R. Livesay of Hamilton, Va.

Pvt. Berrian was wounded slightly November 27, according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Annie L. Sello, of the Kenyon street address.

A native of Gough, Ga., the wounded soldier enlisted here in May. His mother, an employe at Union Station, has lived in Washington since 1940.

Pvt. Berrian took basic training at Fort Knox, Ky., and was home on furlough in September before shipping out for Korea October 13. He is attached to the 24th Infantry of the 3d Division.

THIS IS THE LAST picture taken of Cpl. Milton L. Williams, Houston, Texas, who was killed in action in Korea November 29th. Just three days prior to his death he had written his grandmother, Mrs. Addie Mae Sanders, that he "was doing fine."

NAACP Counsel to Aid Negroes in Korean Trials

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will leave January 11 for Tokyo to confer with Gen. MacArthur on the defense of Negro soldiers from Korea in court martials, the NAACP said yesterday.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, will make the trip.

Gen. MacArthur gave approval for the visit in a cablegram to Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, the announcement said.

It said Gen. MacArthur informed the association he had no objection to Mr. Marshall defending accused Army men as special counsel in individual cases.

The announcement said the general earlier had refused a similar request and that Mr. White then urged reconsideration.

Mr. White said in a cablegram to Gen. MacArthur on Dec. 21 that 23 convicted officers and men of the 24th Infantry Division had written to the NAACP asking its lawyers to help in their defense.

Mac Arthur Asked To Lift Ban On NAACP Attorney

NEW YORK—(I N S)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Gen. MacArthur Friday to reconsider his ban on the NAACP sending a special counsel to investigate "mass convictions" of Negro infantrymen.

Walter White, Executive Secretary of the organization, cabled Tokyo requesting that the army reconsider its decision denying NAACP lawyer Thurgood Marshall admittance to Tokyo to probe the courts martial of 24th Division soldiers.

Word of Gen. MacArthur's refusal to allow the NAACP representative to enter Japan was received in New York this week. Marshall planned to leave for the far east to defend accused GI's on the scene and to make investigations into the circumstances surroundings convictions.

Mr. White cabled:

"The entire Negro population and millions of others are deeply disturbed by reports of mass convictions of Negro infantrymen in Korea."

"Examination of courts martial records indicates many were convicted under circumstances making impartial justice improbable."

Mr. White added that the men convicted deserve "full justice" to counteract possible Communist propaganda throughout Asia.

The NAACP said that 23 officers already have asked the organization to handle their defense.

NAACP Counsel Granted In Negro Court-Martial Trials

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Sunday that General Douglas MacArthur has cabled permission for its chief counsel, Thurgood Marshall, to go to Tokyo for a conference on the courts martial of twenty-three convicted officers and enlisted men.

The NAACP has charged that race bias was a factor in the findings of the courts martial.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said he received a cable from General MacArthur expressing "no objection" to a conference with Mr. Marshall. Mr. White also announced that Chief Counsel Marshall will leave for Tokyo on January 11.

FIRST REQUEST REJECTED

Mr. White said that earlier this month, General MacArthur refused the NAACP's request that Attorney Marshall be allowed to go to Tokyo to defend the men. The first request was made when the soldiers—all members of the 24th Infantry Regiment now in Korea filed individual complaints with the N. A. A. C. P. charging that racial discrimination figured in their convictions and asking the Association to defend them.

General MacArthurs initial refusal was followed by a cable which he sent to Mr. White on December 21. It read:

"Not the slightest evidence exists here of discrimination as alleged. As I think you know in this command there is no slightest bias of its various members because of race, color or other distinguishing characteristics. Every soldier in this command is measured on a completely uniform basis with the sole criteria his efficiency and his character. Nevertheless on receipt of your message I at once ordered the inspector general to make a thorough investigation of your charges and will be glad to have you forward here any evidence in your possession bearing upon the matter.

"In any individual trial a soldier can obtain special counsel to defend him if he so desires. In such individual trial there would of course be no objection to Thurgood Marshall representing the accused and coming to this command for such purpose. You understand of course that courts martial are convened by the major subordinate commander in Korea and the hearings are conducted there."

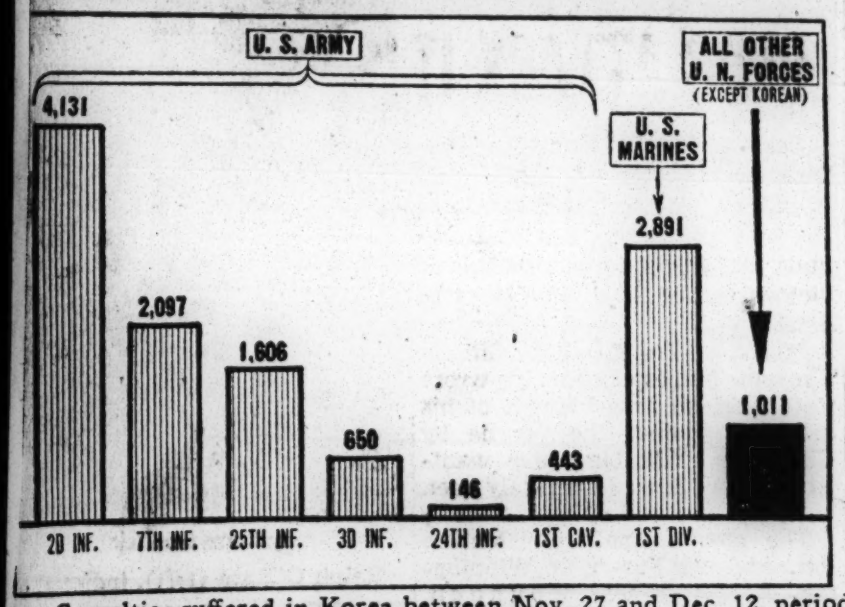
FORWARDS MEMORANDUM

In a return cable the same day, Mr. White urged General MacArthur to reconsider the request and said:

"Examination of courts martial records indicates many convicted under circumstances making impartial justice improbable.

"The entire Negro population and millions of others are deeply disturbed by reports of mass convictions of Negro infantrymen in Korea."

Casualties in Chinese Red Drive



Casualties suffered in Korea between Nov. 27 and Dec. 12, period of the Chinese Communists' advance thru North Korea, as reported yesterday in Tokyo.

U. S. CASUALTIES IN KOREAN WAR RISE TO 36,421

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP) — The defense department raised its total of announced Korean battle casualties to 36,421 today. This was an increase of 2,543 since its last report a week ago.

Of these, 5,518 were listed as killed in action, 25,587 wounded, and 5,316 missing. Of the wounded, 662 later died, bringing total deaths to 6,180.

The department announces only casualties whose next of kin has received notification. Today's report covers notifications thru midnight of Dec. 15. Thus the list does not reflect fully the heavy fighting in the Hungnam beachhead area or the retreat to that position.

Casualties Listed

Here are the casualties the department announced:

Army—Total 30,633; deaths 5,078; wounded 20,538; missing 5,017.

Navy—Total 392; deaths 54; wounded 278; missing 60.

Marines — Total 5,102; deaths 945; wounded 4,090; missing 67.

Air force — Total 294; deaths 103; wounded 19; missing 172.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported American casualties during the period from Nov. 27 to Dec. 12 as 11,964.

MacArthur's figures added to a previous defense department tabulation thru Nov. 24 would indicate American casualties for the entire war have exceeded 42,000. Apparently the inability to notify all next of kin immediately was responsible for the seeming discrepancy in the totals.

MacArthur's Figures

The MacArthur report listed the killed, wounded, and missing in action [exclusive of South Korean forces] as follows:

1st vacalry division, 443.
2d infantry division, 4,131.
3d infantry division, 650.
1st marine division, 2,891.
7th infantry division, 2,097.
24th infantry division, 146.
25th infantry division, 1,606.
Other forces, 1,011.

The report added:

"Field commanders report corresponding enemy losses in a ratio of 10 to one. The effect of these losses is already noticeable in a perceptible slowdown of the enemy's current rate of advance. The withdrawal after the battle of Sinanju was not dictated by battle losses or the acceptance of defeat but by the obvious discrepancy between the Chinese Communists and the U. N. potential, a discrepancy between nine Chinese Communist forces corps of 27 divisions and four U. N. corps of 12 divisions.

Common Military Maneuver

"Under such conditions, the assumption of the defensive in a position of readiness and a tightening of frontages is an almost commonplace military maneuver.

"Unofficial, persistent, and speculative casualty reports from the Korean theater continue the artificial nuance of 'disaster' that has been given to U. N. military operations that are not unusual in comparison with similar situations in other wars. Personnel replacements are furnished on experience tables which make a distinction between intensive periods of combat and other activities, between battle casualties and non-battle casualties, which include incidents of illness or disease.

"These experience tables normally consider approximately one per cent of over-all strengths a day as a common yardstick. The casualties of every category on all fronts in Korea are well within this bracket. Total losses since June, over a period of five and a half months, have not even approximated the battle losses in certain comparable operations of World War II."

3 Killed In Korea

Comm. Post. 12-16-50

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Three soldiers were killed and one injured in the continuing Korean battle, according to Defense Department casualty reports here last week.

The dead are Pvt. James A. Boyce, 22, killed on Nov. 11; Corpl. Justus A. Abbey, Nov. 5, of St. Louis, and Pvt. Johnnie Rhodes, 18, Nov. 11, Memphis.

The wounded soldier is Pfc. Anthony H. Hayes Jr., 19, of St. Louis, who sustained his second injury on Nov. 12. His first wound was received on Sept. 17.

4 D. C. Servicemen And 3 From Nearby Listed as Casualties

Star. 12-11-50

Four District men and three from nearby areas have been wounded or otherwise injured in Korea, the Defense Department announced today in the 172d and 173d casualty lists of the Korean war.

Sergt. Jasper.

Army Corpl. John P. Fling, 21, son of Mrs. Alice P. Juarez of 3525 O street N.W., was wounded "slightly" November 1, according to word received by his mother.

Also listed as wounded are Marine Corps Pfc. Cecil C. Finn, formerly of 2 Eighth street N.E., and Marine Pfc. Thomas P. Moore, listed as the son of Mrs. Alice McCall, 1009 Rhode Island avenue N.W.

An Arlington man, Marine Corps Pfc. Richard T. Oksanen, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Oksanen of 4500 North Seventeenth street, was reported wounded in action, and Army Sergt. William T. Jasper, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Jasper of 5604 Grant street N.E., was listed as injured.

Army Pfc. Charles C. Blanchard, jr., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Blanchard of Route 1, Lorton, Va., and Army Sergt. Robert W. Horner, son of Mrs. Annie M. Warfield, of Frederick, Md., also have been wounded.

Went Overseas in 1948.

Corpl. Fling, a member of the 17th Regimental Combat Team—first United Nations unit to reach the Manchurian border and since ordered to retreat—went overseas in 1948. He attended Gordon Junior High School.

Corpl. Fling left school in 1946 to work for the Columbia Planograph Co. as an apprentice pressman. He is a native of Georgetown.

The wounded soldier's brother, Edward A. Fling of 510 North Monroe street, Arlington, served in the Army of Occupation in Germany, Mrs. Juarez said. She said her former husband, Emerson J. Fling, also is a resident of Arlington.

Corpl. Finn, whose parents live in Colton, Calif., has been wounded twice in Korea—on September 16 and again on November 29.

Pvt. Oksanen was wounded November 28, his parents have been informed. The soldier's father said he had received no word from his son since receiving a telegram from the Defense Department and does not know how seriously he has been wounded.

In 1st Marine Division.

Pvt. Oksanen, a member of the 1st Marine Division, has been overseas since August. He joined the Marine Reserve soon after he became 17. In the summer of 1948 he enlisted in the regular Marine Corps.

A brother, Robert J. Oksanen, who served four and one half years in World War II, is due to return from active duty with the Navy January 4. A sister, Mrs. Jean Parker, was a sergeant in the women Marines during the last war. She now lives in Panama with her husband, Marine M/Sergt. George E. Parker.

Pvt. Oksanen was born in the District. He attended Washington-Lee High School in Arlington before joining the Marines.

Sergt. Jasper telephoned to his parents from California last week, his father said. The sergeant received a broken leg in an accident in Korea, Mr. Jasper said, but he has heard no details.

Sergt. Jasper, a veteran of five years in the Army, was with the 159th Field Artillery at the time he was injured. He enlisted for three years in 1945, his father said, and re-enlisted when his first hitch was up. He has been overseas in Japan and Korea since August, 1949.

Corpl. Fling.

Pfc. Oksanen.

Blanchard Slightly Wounded.

Pvt. Blanchard was wounded "slightly" in Korea, according to word received by his mother. He was with the 35th Infantry.

Pvt. Blanchard enlisted in the Army two years ago in Alexandria at the age of 18 after attending Mount Vernon High School. He went overseas in August.

Pvt. Blanchard's brother, Carlton E. Blanchard, 19, also is in Korea with an engineer bridge company, Mrs. Blanchard said. She said she has received no word from either son for two months.

Mr. Blanchard is a sheet metal worker at Fort Belvoir.

American War Casualties Totalled 32,442, Dec. 1

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Defense Department announced last week that verified American casualties in Korea on Dec. 1 totalled 32,442, an increase of 1,414 over the previous week.

The new list does not include any of the casualties in the new Chinese Communist offensive launched in late November. The latter are believed unofficially to be more than 20,000 which would bring total U. S. casualties in Korea to more than 50,000.

The verified casualties included 5,038 men killed in action; [illegible] wounded, of whom 573 have died; and 5,067 listed as missing in action of whom 621 have been rescued.

BY SERVICES, the Army on Dec. 1 had suffered 27,940 verified casualties, the Marine Corps, 3,907, the Navy, 335 and the Air Force, 260.

The official list includes only casualties where the next of kin have been notified.

11,964 Casualties Reported In Worst Two Weeks of War

Tokyo Says Losses Aren't Out of Line Compared With Other Major Retreats

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Dec. 21.—Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said today American casualties in the worst two weeks of retreat in Korea totaled 11,964 killed, wounded and missing. It said other United Nations forces from abroad suffered 1,011 casualties in that period.

The total of 12,975 did not include Republic of Korea losses.

Headquarters said field commanders reported Chinese Red losses at a ratio of 10 to 1—a total of more than 120,000.

The period was dated November 27-December 12, but the total also included relatively small losses suffered during "U. N. probing attacks beginning November 24."

The Defense Department announced November 30 in Washington that American casualties in Korea since the war began had reached a total of 31,028, saying this represented all whose next of kin had been notified through November 24. This indicated that American casualties through December 12, were in excess of 42,000.

The Washington list showed 5,307 dead, 21,114 wounded and 4,611 missing. The new MacArthur headquarters summary today did not break down its casualty figures to show how many were killed, wounded or missing.

Hardest hit was the United States 2d Division, which suffered 4,131 casualties during what Gen. MacArthur called the "reportorial 'disaster' period." The 2d Division played a major role in blunting the Chinese Red counteroffensive on the northwest front.

The headquarters summary gave other American losses as:

First Marine Division, 2,891.

Third Infantry Division, 650.

Seventh Infantry Division, 2,097.

Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, 1,606.

First Cavalry Division, 443.

Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, 146.

Casualties of other U. N. forces, 1,011.

The heavy 1st Marine Division and Army 7th Division losses were suffered during the icy, bloody battles around the Changjin

Lieutenant Wounded in Korea Is Son of Walter Reed Surgeon

There is a new father-son combination at Walter Reed Hospital.

Lt. Philip H. Harper, 26, a Korean war casualty, arrived Tuesday. He is the son of Col. Neal A. Harper, chief of dental surgeons at the medical center, who lives at 5226 Twenty-ninth street N.W.

Lt. Harper had the "misfortune," as he describes it, to be blown out of a foxhole by a Chinese concussion grenade November 30 while commanding a weapons platoon in Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment, on the Chongchon River.

Another victim of a Chinese grenade who arrived at the hospital Tuesday was Sergt. Nelson E. Canter, 33, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mitchell Canter of Edmonston, Md.

Lt. Harper, a 1950 West Point graduate, has a broken upper jaw and will lose his upper front teeth. He will be treated by oral surgeons at Walter Reed with his father in a close advisory position.

"I was lucky the Chinese didn't use fragmentation grenades," Lt. Harper said. "I was just stunned and somehow got up and ran as about 15 Reds with submachine guns came at us."

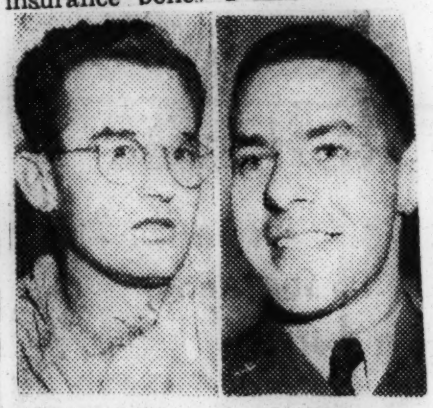
Negro Sergeant Saved Him.

Lt. Harper said he owes his life to an unidentified colored sergeant who rushed out of a ditch under fire and pulled him the last 20 yards into it.

"Thost chanting Chinese looked like Indians coming at us," Lt. Harper said. "Their tree-like camouflage streaming out behind them looked as if they were war bonnets."

Asked what he thought about as they escaped from the trap the Chinese had set, Lt. Harper laughed and said:

"I kept thinking of that $30,000 insurance policy I had and just



Sergt. Canter. Lt. Harper.

hiked up my skirts (his ammunition-laden winter coat) and kept running that much harder."

Lt. Harper believes the Chinese have an "inherent benevolent feeling for the Americans" and are not anxious to be fighting.

"I know I would feel 100 per cent better off in the hands of the Chinese than in the hands of the Koreans," he declared emphatically.

Grenade Dropped in Tank.

Sergt. Canter was a tanker with the 30th Infantry Regiment, 2d Division. He was wounded in the back November 26 when a Chinese soldier slipped up on his tank and dropped the grenade in it.

Sergt. Canter's injury brought him a cluster for the Purple Heart he had been awarded about a month earlier.

His first injury came when a North Korean ammunition truck exploded about 40 feet from his tank and left him temporarily deaf.

"The biggest thing left of that truck was its engine," Sergt. Canter said with a big laugh, "and it was lying on a tank behind us."

Sergt. Canter served in World War II and with the occupation forces in Germany. He arrived in Korea August 31.

5 CHICAGO AREA FIGHTERS KILLED AND 9 WOUNDED

Tribune

Korean Casualty List Shows 3 Missing

Thurs 10-5-50

Chicago

Five Chicago area men were reported killed in action in Korea, nine wounded, one injured, and three missing in action in the defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Killed in combat were:

James Robert Colleran, seaman, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Colleran, 753 Maryland st., Gary.

Pfc. Paul E. Finn, 18, of 1635 Grace st., son of Mrs. Betty Finn, with whom he lived. Finn, a graduate of Waller High school, enlisted in March and had served overseas since July. Wounded in action on Aug. 1, he received the Purple Heart next day. His parents learned that he had been killed in Shindo Sept. 14 and was buried in the American cemetery in Togue. Surviving besides the parents are three brothers, Raymond Jr., 20, a private in the army in World War II; Troy, 13, and Leroy, 9, and two sisters, Mrs. Bertha Hochmuth, and Berentha Finn, 12, all of the Grace st. address.

13 Years in Army

Corp. Leonard Edward Hayworth of the marine corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hayworth, route 1, Hobart.

Sgt. Ralph R. Holly, 32, of 225 Fulton av., Waukegan. His widow, Ruth, learned Oct. 2 that her husband was killed in action Sept. 15. He had been in the army for 13 years and was wounded in Germany during World War II. He left Fort Sheridan July 21 for Korea.

Master Sgt. Samuel E. Scott, 27, brother of James Scott, 438 S. Oakley blvd. Scott, previously reported missing in action, had been in the army seven years and was wounded in Europe in World War II.

Wounded in Action

The wounded men include:

Pfc. Clarence R. Carlson Jr. of the marine corps, 20, of 8258 Blackstone av., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Carlson of the Blackstone av. address. His parents learned on Sept. 28 that their son had been wounded in the leg on Sept. 20. He enlisted in the marines in July, 1947, after attending Hirsch High school, and has been with the 1st division in Korea since the first of September.

Technical Sgt. Jefferson Ray Collier of the marine corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Collier, formerly of 839 Diversey pkwy., now living in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pfc. Perry R. Dye, 20, of 1447 Pratt blvd., nephew of James Scott of the Pratt blvd. address. Dye now is at Great Lakes hospital recovering from shoulder and arm wounds received Sept. 1, when he was fighting with the 25th division. He enlisted in the army two years ago and was in Korea for nine months before American troops were withdrawn. He returned to Korea from Hawaii after fighting broke out.

Saw Service in World War II

Sgt. Edward John Gradek, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gradek, 2472 Birch av., Whiting.

Pfc. Norman B. Koster, 22, of 1224 Eddy st., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Paulus, with whom he lived. Previously reported injured and returned to duty, Koster was wounded on Aug. 13. His mother, Margaret, believes he now is back on active duty. He attended Waller High school, and was overseas during World War II.

Pfc. Ralph Lindberg of the marine corps, 18, of 5030 Glenwood av., son of Mrs. Mary Johnson of the Glenwood av. address. His mother learned that her son was wounded Sept. 19. He left Senn High school to enlist in the marines in February, 1949 and has been overseas with the 1st division since August.

Left High School to Enlist

Pfc. James A. Nielsen, 19, of 4409 Adams st., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nielsen of that address. He was slightly wounded in action Sept. 26. Nielsen left Austin High school in his sofomore year to enlist. About to be sent home from Guam, he was flown instead on July 28 to Japan and then to Korea, where he was with a tank unit.

Pfc. John B. Shavers, 20, of 561 E. 34th pl. His mother, Mrs. Cordelia Smith, with whom he lived, learned on Sept. 26 that her son had been wounded. He enlisted in April, 1948, and was overseas in Japan for nine months before going to Korea early in September. He was with the military police and formerly attended Phillips High school.

Receives Corporal's Rating

Pfc. Richard A. Steventon, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Steventon, 2243 Home st., Berwyn. His parents were informed that their son had been wounded on Sept. 16, and received a telephone call from him Oct. 2 from San Francisco to tell them that he was on his way to Great Lakes hospital. He attended J. Sterling Morton High school in Berwyn before he enlisted 18 months ago. He informed his mother that he had received a corporal's rating in the 5th cavalry.

Casualties

Ralph R. Holly [left], Paul E. Finn, and Leonard E. Hayworth [right], reported killed in combat.

James R. Colleran [left], killed in combat, and Norman B. Koster and Clarence R. Carlson Jr. [right], wounded in action.

Ralph Lindberg [left], John B. Shavers, and Richard A. Stevenson [right], wounded in action.

Henry Roberts [left] and John A. Winkowski Jr., missing in action, and James W. McCormick, who returned to duty after having been reported missing in action.

56 War Casualties Latest For N. Y. State; Tenn., 23

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — The state of New York was second only to Pennsylvania among states along the Eastern Seaboard which counted a high number of war casualties for the four-day period, Dec. 22-26, according to the Department of Defense casualty lists released this week. 12-30-50

New York counted 56 as against 98 for the state of Pennsylvania. Among states in the East with less than 30 casualties were Virginia, 29; South Carolina, 16; Tennessee, 23; New Jersey 24; Maryland, 20; and Florida, 23. West Virginia reported 24 and Georgia, 39. The state of North Carolina, with 43 casualties for the period, followed New York.

New York's casualties included eight killed, 35 wounded, three missing, two who died of wounds and eight injured. Three were from the Navy, seven from the Marine Corps and the rest were Army personnel.

* * *

North Carolina's total included one killed, 31 wounded, three missing, one who died of wounds, and seven injured, of which 22 were were Army personnel. The other was a Marine.

Virginia's 29 casualties included five killed, 19 wounded, two missing, and three injured, of which three were Marines, one a Navy man and the others, Army Personnel.

Tennessee had 16 wounded and seven injurd, of which 22 were Army personnel and the other a Marine. South Carolina's total included one killed, 12 wounded and three injured, all Army.

* * *

CASUALTY LISTS 182-185 are the first among several which includes names of those who became casualties as a result of the Communist Chinese offensive which began on Nov. 27.

* * *

New York

Killed — Pfc. Raymond A. Fashone, Syracuse; Robert C. Kremer, hospital corpsman, first class, Laurelton, L. I.; Cpl. Donald M. Chapple, Forest Hills, L. I.; Pfc. John Gieseking, Rosedale; Pfc. John A. Haring, Painted Post; Pfc. Cpl. Gordon F. Richmond, South Frederick S. Hunt, Adams Center; Glens Falls; Pfc. Harvey Rosenblum, Brooklyn.

Wounded — Pvt. Charles J. Bice, New York; Pfc. Bellinger Davis, Jr., White Plains; Cpl. Harold Holloway, Brooklyn; 1st Lt. Eugene A. Reith, Staten Island; Lt. (j. g.) Kevin Kearney, Jr., New York; Edward Toppel, hospitalman, Brooklyn; Cpl. Robert B. Williamson, Rochester; Pvt. Paul L. Blanchard, Hornell; Cpl. James J. Browne, Brooklyn; 1st Lt. Alfred J. Catania, Brooklyn; Sgt. 1/c Thomas E. C. Colvin, Durham; Pfc. Edgar Crespo, Brooklyn.

Pvt. Leroy Greenwood, Jr. Gasport; Cpl. Raymond A. Krieger, Dunkirk; Pfc. Lawrence E. McNamara, Buffalo; Pfc. Humbert C. Travali, Bronx; Cpl. Daniel D. Tompkins, Jr., Lake George; Cpl. Reginald P. Wessels, Hilton; Sgt. John F. Cuddihy, Jr., Flushing, L. I.; Major Wesley J. Curtis, Garrison; Cpl. Charles J. Dennehy, Jackson Heights; Capt. Albert J. Drescher, Buffalo.

* * *

CPL. GILBERT W. Farley Staten Island; Cpl. Vernon E. Hayter, Rochester; Cpl. Andrew J. Kobage, Babylon, L. I.; Herbert S. Levy, New York; Pvt. Oliver G. Marvin, Norwich; Cpl. Ralph Napolitano, New York; Sgt. Leonard A. Parks, Guilford; Pvt. Donald M. Payne, Cape Vincent; Pfc. Robert C. Sheridan, Canton; Sgt. 1/c William V. Stringer, Mount Kisko; Pfc. Harold J. Weed, Hulberton; Pfc. Loy Sun Yee, New York.

Pfc. Antoine J. Ethier, Rouses Point; Cpl. John C. Goodman, Buffalo; Cpl. John J. Neundorf, Astoria; Pfc. Robert F. Shervineau, LaFargeville.

Injured—Sgt. Solomon R. Dichiora, Bronx; Pfc. Robert S. Bennett, Bronx; Pfc. Joseph M. Duffy, New York; Pvt. Charles M. Goulding, Bronx; Pfc. Gerald L. Irons, Syracuse; Sgt. Richard Carley St. John, Lindenhurst, L. I.; 1st Lt. Robert A. Strain, New York; Pvt. Paul W. White, Jr., Brooklyn.

Missing—Pfc. Rodney O. Evans, New York; Pfc. Robert H. Hickox Syracuse; Sgt. Allan R. Robertson, Rochester.

Died of Wounds — Cpl. Anglo A. Musone, New York; 1st Lt. Albert E. Willis, Jr., Port Washington, L. I.

* * *

Tennessee

Injured — Cpl. James N. Lockridge, Nashville; Cpl. John K. Vincent, Dresden; Pvt. James H. Banner, Shell Creek; Pfc. J. B. Hawks, Tiptonville; Sgt. Byron G. Lasater, Lebanon; Pvt. R. McIntyre, Johnson City; Sgt. James C. West, Rutledge.

Wounded — Capt. Erwin B. Biggers, Nashville; Pfc. Frank A. Bowman, Clarksville; Cpl. John B. Gibson, Cumberland Gap; M/Sgt. Loy E. Goforth, Corryton; Rily L. Greene, Knoxville; Pvt. Roy Thomas Meader, Jonesboro; Cpl. Lowell T. Mowell, Lafollette; Cpl. Lonnie C. Myers, Clarksville; Pfc. Charles R. Prince, Paris; Pfc. Herbert S. Purkey, Jefferson City.

Sgt. 1/c Nackle Shelton, Flagpond; Cpl. Jimmie F. Tanner, Mascot; Pfc. Elzie L. Tansil, Greenfield; Sgt. Joe E. Martin, Gainsboro; Pfc. William D. Curry, Mt. Julip; M/Sgt. James E. Balch, Knoxville.

Carolinians Count 59 In Latest War Casualties

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON—The two Carolinas counted 59 Korean casualties for the four-day period, Dec. 22-26, according to Defence Department casualty lists recently released. North Carolina, with 43, was third highest among states along the Eastern Seaboard. South Carolina counted only 16.

Dat. 12-30-50

North Carolina

Killed—Cpl. Benjamin F. Twiddy, 3rd., Edenton.

Died of Wounds—Cpl. Austin L. Garner, Asheboro.

Missing — Sgt. 1/c Charles E. Crawford Sr., Fayetteville; Pfc. Dallas L. Barnes, Roanoke Rapids, Cpl. Dewey F. Buffkin, Boardman.

Wounded—Cpl. Thomas A. Batts, Sharpsburg; Sgt. Charles O. Davis, Gastonia; 1st Lt. John E. Gray, Barber; Cpl. Gene H. Keller, Hickory; Cpl. Paul D. Nobles, LaGrange; Sgt. 1/c Kenneth J. Tickle, Burlington; Pfc. Clennie D. Woody, Marion; Pvt. Horace W. Brooks, Moorsville; 1st Lt. John N. Ford, Charlotte; T/Sgt. Charles I. Herriotts, Camp LeJeune.

* * *

SGT. 1/C ROY E. Beddingfield, Hendersonville; 1st Lt. Charles Curtis, Waynesville; Pfc. Roy S. Flynn Jr., Uree; Sgt. Robert R. Garland, Ewart; Pfc. Erwin Gordon, Charlotte; Pfc., Elmo B. Hundley, Leaksville; Pfc. Elwood J. Kennedy, Kenly; Pfc. Kermit C. Joyce, Asheboro; Pvt. James W. Mitchell, Wilson; Pvt. Charlie F. Pharr, Statsville; Pvt. Jimmy Reaves, Fayetteville; Sgt. John J. Robinson Belmont.

Cpl. Vernon Babson, Bladenboro; Cpl. Joseph W. Buckner, Rhodhiss; Sgt. Marsden R. Everett, Goldsboro; Pvt. Roosevelt Gardner, Ayden; Cpl. Otis Lisle, Fedsville; Pvt. Arthur G. Pressott, Shawboro; Pvt. William E. Tant, Bailey; Pfc. Vernon E. Waycaster, Burnsville; Pfc. Billy B. Williams, Belhaven.

Norfolk Va.

Injured—Pfc. Lewis G. Gibson Jr., Morrisville; Sgt. Charles N. Hayes, Wilson; Cpl. Wallace D. Evans, Oxford; Pfc. Wesley Mercer, Rocky Mount; Cpl. Alvin Moore, Wake Forest; Pfc., Edgar M. Poteat, Bakersville; Sgt. Wiley L. H. Watson, Wilson.

* * *

South Carolina

Killed—Pfc. Billie F. Mason Westminster.

Injured—Cpl. Woodrow Brewington, Florence; 2nd Lt. Robert E. Hayden, Orangeburg; Sgt. 1/c Ned Whitt, Pelzer.

Wounded—Pfc. Robert G. Albertson, Newry; Pvt. James D. Blackmon, Rock Hill; Pfc. William F. Holcombe, Anderson; M/Sgt. William Hurt, Aiken; Sgt. Eddie Brown, Bluffton; Cpl. Allen H. Campbell Jr., Travelers Rest; Sgt. 1/c Delos Milas, North Charleston; Cpl. Robert E. Backstrom, Fair Forest; Cpl. Harrison O. Harper, Seneca; M/Sgt. Charles F. McClure, Pelzer; Pvt. James Perry, Pickens; Pfc. Jack Hugh Jr., Greenville.

Virginia Counts 29 Among Latest War Casualties

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — The state of Virginia this week was not hard his by Korean casualties as in previous weeks. Only 29 casualities were counted in the four-day period. Dec. 22-26, from lists released by the Defense Department, considerably less than that of North Carolina, but more than each of the states of Tennessee and South Carolina.

Sat. 12-30-50

Killed—Pfc. Thomas E. Seward, Emporia; Cpl. James F. Akers, Roanoke; Pfc. Woodrow I Hanks, Galax; Sgt. James Parson, Volney; Pfc. Claude B. Motley Jr., Danville; Sgt. Clarence F. Knighting, Wolftown; Pfc. Fred T. Mariner, Portsmouth.

Wounded—Pfc. James H. Beaver, Nora; Pfc. Robert B. Collins, Pulaski; Sgt. Leonard P. Good Shenandoah; Sgt. 1/c William O. Harper, North Holston; Pfc. Harold L. Kirk, Marion; Sgt. 1/c Stanley E. Whitehurst, Portsmouth; Alying W. Real, hospital corpsman second class, Arlington; Cpl. William D. Bowers Jr., Portsmouth; Pfc. Freddie J. Church, Keysville.

Va.

Cpl. Eugene C. Daugherty, Pennington Gap; Sgt. 1/c Floyd W. Frazier Sr., Charlottesville; Major Herbert A. Johnson Jr., Arlington; Pvt. Walter Lewis, Pulaski; Major Crosby P. Miller, Irvington; Pvt. McKinley R. Phillips, Newport News; Pfc. Joseph D. Robinson, Front Royal; Sgt. 1/c James W. Shoemaker, Gore.

* * *

MISSING—Pfc. James K. Hall, Amelia; S/Sgt. Melvin J. Gilley, Petersburg.

Injured—Pfc. Clarence T. Mabry, Dublin; Pfc. Joel S. Dublin Staunton; Pfc. Frank L. Levesay, Hamilton.

2 Veterans of Last War Killed in Korea Action

A 32-year-old Hatboro lieutenant and a 26-year-old Marine corporal from Upper Darby, both of whom saw action in the Second World War, were among the Korean War dead reported yesterday by the Department of Defense.

The department's latest casualty list also disclosed that six Philadelphia area service men and a Camden Marine were wounded in action in Korea.

A total of seven Pennsylvanians were listed as killed in action, one dead of wounds, 30 wounded and five injured. Three service men from New Jersey were reported killed, five wounded and one missing in action.

KILLED ON SEPT. 30

The Maryland casualties included one killed, 10 wounded, one injured and one missing in action. One Delaware soldier was listed as wounded.

The Upper Darby Marine reported killed in action was Cpl. John Clinton Stenger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mahjoubian, of 200 Springton rd. His parents received a telegram from the Defense Department stating he had been killed Sept. 30.

Stenger was a member of the 7th Brigade, First Marine Division. He returned to active duty July 30, departing with the first Marine Corps contingent to leave the Philadelphia Naval Base. After two weeks training at Camp Lejeune, N. C., he was ordered to Camp Pendleton, Calif., as a replacement with the 7th Brigade. He left for overseas the latter part of August.

SERVED IN S. PACIFIC

During the Second World War, Stenger served with the Marine Corps in the South Pacific for three years. He saw action at Eniwitok, Guam and Okinawa and returned to this country in November, 1945.

Before returning to duty with the Marines, he was a floral designer for the William Penn Shops, 1919 Chestnut st. He attended schools in Grand Rapids, Mich., and was graduated from West Philadelphia High School.

In addition to his mother and stepfather, a brother, Merrill, 29, survives.

SAW ACTION IN EUROPE

Second Lt. Carl W. Elliott, of 406 Heaton rd., Hatboro, also a veteran of the Second World War, was killed in action in Korea, his wife, Frances, was informed by the Defense Department.

Elliott, who formerly lived in Chester, enlisted in the service shortly after Pearl Harbor. He served as a staff sergeant in the Army Air Force and participated in the invasion of North Africa, and several European battles. He was discharged in December, 1945.

He worked as an automobile salesman, then re-enlisted in the Army as a corporal in September, 1948.

BABY DAUGHTER

His wife and their 16-month-old daughter, Judith Ann, went to live with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Blum, in Hatboro, when Elliott was sent to Korea.

Elliott also is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Elliott, of 725 Park Lane rd., Woodlyn.

Among the Philadelphia service men reported wounded in action is Pfc. Anthony D. Nasuti, 19, son of Mrs. Millie Nasuti, of 2135 Fernon st. Nasuti, who had been wounded previously, was wounded again in the fighting on Sept. 29.

BOXING TEAM MEMBER

A veteran of two and a half years of service in the Marine Corps, Nasuti attended Bok Vocational School and was employed for a time as a Western Union messenger. He was a member of the 33d Police District boxing team.

His mother received a letter from him dated Sept. 13 in which he said he was on his way to Korea and "feeling fine."

Cpl. Anthony F. Komorowski, 22, who enlisted in the Marine Corps for a second time last May, was wounded in action Sept. 29. His parents.

PVT. A. T. JACOBS A. F. KOMOROWSKI

CPL. J. C. STENGER PFC. A. D. NASUTI

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Komorowski, of 2525 N. 23d st., received a telegram from the Defense Department last Wednesday.

ENLISTED IN 1947

Komorowski was graduated from Penn Treaty Junior High School and attended Northeast High School. He first enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1947 and served for two years. He was sent to Japan last month. A brother, John, is a Navy veteran of the Second World War.

Pvt. Anthony T. Jacobs, 19, only son of Mrs. Beatrice Jacobs, of 607 S. Clarion st., was wounded Sept. 12. The official notification stated that the wound was not serious.

Jacobs was graduated from Bartlett Junior High School and enlisted in the Army Nov. 28, 1947. He was stationed at Fort Dix and Fort Benning, Ga., before being sent to Japan after a furlough last Christmas.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Other service men from this area reported wounded on casualty list No. 120 are Pvt. Francis J. Shields, son of Mrs. Louise Shields, of 5311 Parrish st.; Sgt. First Class Kirby E. Swinehart, Jr., husband of Mrs. Gladys V. Swinehart, of 819 Garden st., Bristol, and Pfc. Vernon K. Walker, ward of John A. Lynch, of 69 Ardmore ave., Lansdowne.

Marine Pfc. John L. Spytek, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Spytek, of 1158 Thurman st., Camden, was slightly wounded in action in Korea, his parents were notified. Spytek enlisted in the Marine Corps in May, 1947. In a letter dated Sept. 26, he said he had been in Korea about a month. He attended St. Joseph's High School, South Camden.

A brother, Richard, 18, is in the Air Force and another brother, Joseph, served with the marines in the Pacific theater in the Second World War.

Other casualties from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware reported by the Department of Defense are:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Richard C. Haynes, son of Mrs. Anna Rebecca Haynes, of Wellsboro.
Cpl. Benjamin F. Kuzminski, brother of Peter P. Kuzminski, of Edwardsville.
Cpl. Gordon E. Mayes, son of Mrs. Eleanor G. Mayes, of Philipsburg.
Pvt. Ellsworth B. Meneeley, son of Ellsworth R. Meneeley, of White Haven.

MARINE CORPS

Cpl. Robert P. Kipp, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kipp, of Lehighton.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Cpl. George W. Hartley, son of Edward Hartley, of California.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Michael J. Bodnar, son of Mrs. Anna Bodnar, of Mount Union.
Pfc. Edgar R. Dern, son of Mrs. Catherine Dern, of Pittsburgh.
Cpl. Bernard S. Dziagwa, son of Mrs. Sophie Dziagwa, of Smokeless.
Pfc. Franklin E. Gingrich, son of Mrs. Martha M. Gingrich, of Swatara Station.
Pfc. Clarence E. Grimes, son of Mrs. Florence Grimes, of Broughton.
Sgt. Victor Klemencic, son of George Klemencic, of McDonald.
Pfc. William M. Lyons, son of Mrs. Eva G. Lyons, of Lewistown.
Pfc. Joseph A. Matukonis, son of Mrs. Constance Koyak, of West Homestead.
Pvt. Kenneth M. Meehan, son of Gladys E. Meehan, of Freedom.
Pfc. Robert Paul Meyers, son of Mrs. Marie Meyers, of Pittsburgh.
Sgt. Albert J. Planishek, son of Ignatz Planishek, of Forest City.
Pvt. Edward William Porter, friend of Anna Mae Sessamen, of Jersey Shore.
Pfc. Leroy A. Richter, son of Clarence Richter, of Normalville.
Pfc. James F. Rolling, grandson of Nellie Rolling, of Seward.
Sgt. Joe E. Schoenholtz, son of Roy Schoenholtz, of Belle Vernon.
Sgt. 1/c Andrew Sissack, brother of Mrs. Anna Sally Shedno, of Coraopolis.
Cpl. Alfred A. Stankovich, son of Mrs. Frances Stankovich, of Indianola.
Pfc. Francis Stenack, son of Mrs. Mary McConnell, of Allentown.
Pfc. David J. Teufel, son of Mrs. Stella I. Teufel, of Altoona.
Pfc. Richard E. Weber, son of Mrs. Margaret Weber, of Kenhorst.
Pvt. Andrew Yourchak, son of Mrs. Anna Yourchak, of Minersville.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Walter L. Lyon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Klor L. Lyon, of New Castle.
Pvt. Daniel D. Petcavage, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamino M. Petcavage, of Scranton.
Pfc. John F. Policastro, son of Mrs. Erminia Giangarlo, of Clairton.

INJURED

Cpl. Nick M. Falce, son of Nick P. Falce, of Pittsburgh.
Pvt. Fred D. Rogers, son of Mrs. Martha E. Rogers, of Johnstown.
Cpl. Wilbur J. Wirick, son of Mrs. Daisy Wirick, of Homer City.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Joseph F. Pindel, son of Mrs. Julia Pindel, of Pittsburgh.
Pfc. William H. Wilkinson, Jr., son of Mrs. Margaret C. Wilkinson, of Houtzdale.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Robert Eastlack, brother of Miss Edith Bjork, of Carneys Point.
Cpl. John M. Green, husband of Mrs. Hassie B. Green, of Trenton.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Robert Blair Kinder, son of Albert J. Kinder, of Metuchen.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Mortimer V. Harrington, son of Mrs. Catherine Harrington, of Keansburg.
Pfc. Edward J. Kelly, Jr., son of Edward W. Kelly, of Trenton.
Pfc. John Mason, brother of Mrs. J. Forino, of Red Bank.
Pvt. Samuel Smith, son of William Smith, of Medford.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. William R. Geraghty, son of John Paul Geraghty, of Jersey City.

DELAWARE—WOUNDED

Pfc. Herbert A. Minor, son of Mrs. Bertha M. Minor, of Dover.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Harry F. Lee, son of Mrs. Anna Lee, of Crellin.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Francis A. Angel, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Angel, of Havre de Grace.
Pfc. Grover C. Hoffman, son of Mrs. Clara Creswell, of Colora.
Pfc. Herschel V. Joynes, son of Mrs. Beulah M. Joynes, of Manokin.
Pvt. Chester B. Ottinger, Jr., son of Chester B. Ottinger, Sr., of Baltimore.
2d Lt. William T. Rand, husband of Mrs. Grace S. Rand, of Baltimore.
Sgt. 1/c Nicholas Smith, Jr., husband of Mrs. Catherine A. Smith, of Baltimore.
Cpl. Richard Cornell White, son of Mrs. Rosalee Shingleton, of Cumberland.

MARINE CORPS

Sgt. Ralph H. Brooks, husband of Mrs. Ralph H. Brooks, of Baltimore.
Pfc. Paul W. Kennedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kennedy, of Cumberland.
Pfc. Kenneth L. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Smith, of Cavetown.

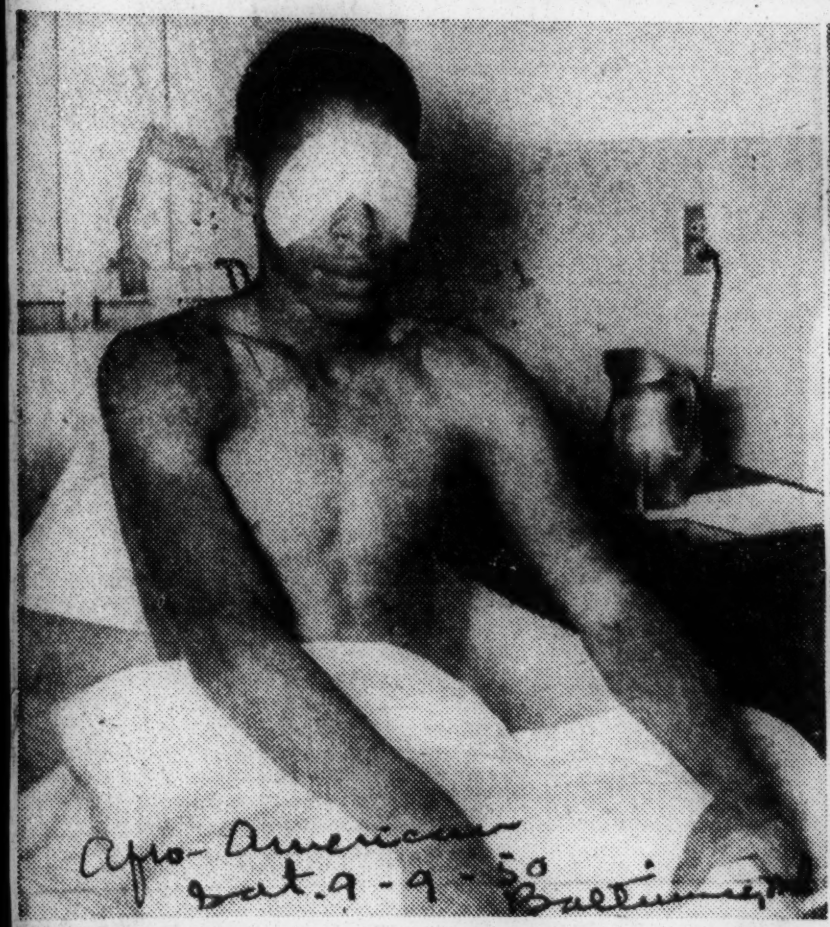
INJURED

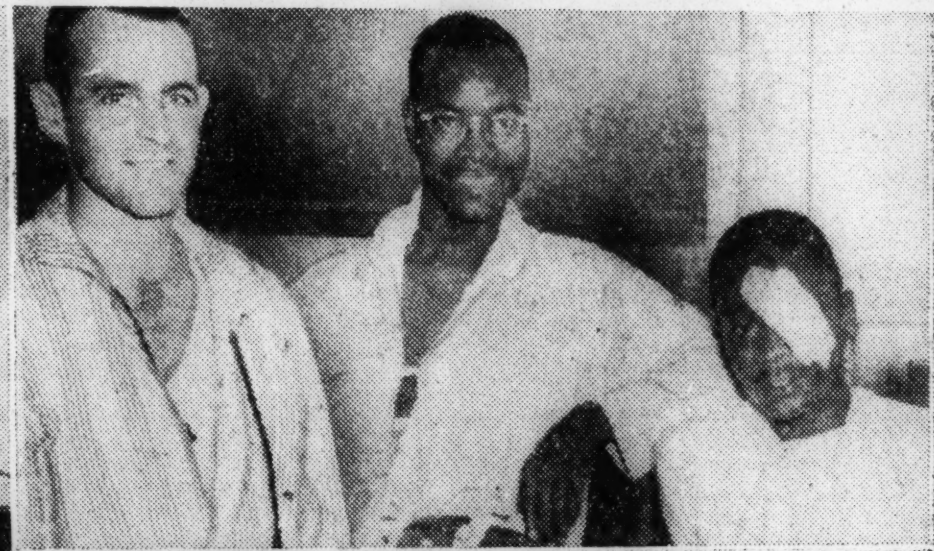
Pfc. Conrad T. Ganong, son of Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, of Baltimore.

MISSING IN ACTION

Sgt. 1/c Wallace T. Minnich, son of Mrs. Walter H. Minnich, of Hagerstown.

Returned GI's Recall Horrible Experiences at Front





Pvt. Percy Gibbs Jr., 19, of St. Louis, Mo., left, is anxious to return home so that he can wed his childhood sweetheart, Miss Annabelle Gaines. He lost his left eye when struc by mortar fire on July 24 in Korea. "I'll be glad when they take these bandages off my face," he told an AFRO reporter this week from his bed at Walter Reed General Hospital (Top, center), despite their injuries these three officers were able to smile while the AFRO photographer snapped their picture in one of the wards crowded with soldiers who hav been returned from the Korean front. They are, left to right, 1st Lt. Robert J. Watson, Watertown, N.Y.; 2nd Lt. Leonard B. Cofield, Baltimore, and 1st Lt. Oscar L. Pusey, Ne York City. (Center, bottom photo), "The fighting is over for me—I hope," exclaimed Pvt. James Rose, 19, Woodside, Long Island, N.Y. Private Rose was injured in both legs b enemy machine gun fire on July 26. (Right), Cpl. Franklyn B. Jackson Jr., 21, of Washington, a former Dunbar High School pupil, was hit by an enemy mortar shell. "A morta shell landed to my front; then another, to the right of me. I knew the next one would be mine—and it was," he said, when interviewed on Tuesday. Corporal Jackson joined th Army two-and-a-half years ago to seek adventure.

Men in U.S. Hospital Tells of Experiences

By OSCAR HAYNES

WASHINGTON

The shooting war for some GI's is over. They are left with their memories of a horrible experience on a certain day in July or August 1950.

Somewhere in Korea these men paid a heavy price for "democracy;" but each man has taken it in stride.

Pvt. Percy Gibbs Jr., 19, has lost his left eye, "but everything will be all right," he exclaimed from his hospital bed at Walter Reed General Hospital.

"What I hate most," he said with a broad smile, "is having this nasty cut on my head I would rather have been shot in the leg, but it happened that I had my big head in the way."

Missed Tepid Drink

"It happened around 7:30 p.m., July 25," said the undaunted young soldier.

"I had dug into my hole and was just opening my canteen to take a drink of water when I was hit. I didn't even get a chance to drink my water," he remarked, laughingly.

A native of St. Louis, Mo., Percy enlisted in the Army 26 months ago. He received his basic training at Fort Knox, Ky., and went overseas with the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, in August, 1948.

All-Around Athlete

The young GI attended elementary school in St. Louis and attended Jefferson High School, Los Angeles. He is the son of Mrs. Ethel Gibbs, Detroit; and Percy Gibbs Sr., St. Louis. He has a brother, Nathaniel Gibbs, 18, with the Airborne troops in Arizona.

Percy was a member of the football, track and swimming teams in high school. He is waiting to be released from the hospital so he can return to St. Louis and marry his childhood sweetheart, Miss Annabelle Gaines.

"Happy to Be Alive"

Pvt. James Rose Jr., 19, of Woodside, Long Island, N.Y., is typical of most of the young injured soldiers who have been returned to Walter Reed General Hospital in that he is in very good spirits.

Despite his injury—he was hit by machine-gun bullets in both legs—and the death of his father, James Rose Sr., just two days after he was injured, he is still smiling and "happy to be alive."

Private Rose, who was wounded on July 26, "somewhere in Korea," enlisted in the Army a little over a year ago. He also saw action with the 24th Infantry Regiment.

The youth, who like Private Gibbs has been awarded the Purple Heart, is a graduate of Junior High School No. 35 and Vocational High School, East New York. He is the son of Mrs. Alice Rose, Woodside, Long Island, N.Y.

Zeroed In and Knew It

One of the first tan soldiers to reach the front lines was Cpl. Franklyn B. Jackson Jr., 21, who joined the Army two and a half years ago to seek adventure. He was on the front lines 21 days "before they got me," he said.

The handsome young GI was driving a two-and-one-half ton truck within mortar range of the front lines when the road gave way and the truck overturned, killing one soldier and injuring several others including him.

"Half dazed," he said from his hospital bed, "I dragged a few of the men out and then started stumbling back up the hill when a mortar shell hit just in front of me; then another to the right of me. I knew the next one would be mine—and it was," he added, continuing;

Quit School for Army

"I was knocked unconscious and the next thing I knew the medics were working over me. I had been hit in the back and in the head. This was on Aug. 6, one month after I had landed in the country, near Masan."

Corporal Jackson was a member of the Headquarters Detachment of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion of the 25th Division. He first went overseas in January, 1950.

A native of Washington, Jackson attended Francis Junior and Dunbar high schools. He quit high

school after two and a half years and picked up enough correspondence school credits in the Army to take him through two years of college.

Jackson is the son of Franklyn B. Jackson Sr. of 1857 California St., N.W., a Naval Air Station employee.

"Ignore what I have done and give a good plug for the Red Cross girls, Army Nurses and the volunteer team of officers wives who are doing a terrific job for the boys over there," declared 2nd Lt. Leonard B. Cofield, when interviewed.

Lieutenant Cofield, who was hit by enemy machine gun fire on July 27 while on patrol duty, credited the officers wives, nurses and Red Cross girls with keeping the morale of the GIs in Japan and Korea high.

He explainded that the officers' wives should receive special mention, because they use their own money to entertain the soldiers.

A native of Baltimore, the 23-year-old Lieutenant is a graduate of Dunbar High School and Morgan State College, there.

He was a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, and had served overseas 10 months. He has been in the Army two and a half years.

Lieutenant Cofield has a younger brother, Emmanuel, 18, who enlisted in the Army about five weeks ago.

"Only Felt a Sting"

Also a victim of enemy machine gun fire was 1st Lt. Oscar L. Pussey of New York City. He and Lieutenant Cofield were together when "a bullet passed clean through my head taking my eye. Surprisingly, I only felt a sting," the youthful officer said with a smile.

Lieutenant Pusey, who has been in the Army a little over three years, attended Cardinal Hayes High School and Iona College, New Rochelle, N.Y.

CORPORAL DEAD, 8 CHICAGO AREA MEN WOUNDED

Inquirer Nov. 11-21-50

One Korea Victim Earned Medals in War II

Chicago Sun

A Chicago army corporal has been reported killed in Korea, while eight Chicago area men were listed as wounded in a defense department casualty report released yesterday.

Corp. James L. Cheers, 17, of 1902 Maypole st., son of Mrs. Hattie Cheers, of that address, was killed in action Nov. 5, his mother learned last week. Cheers, former student at McKinley High school,

Cheers [left], Johnsen, and Zaremba [right].

had transferred to Manley High school before leaving to enlist in June. He had been overseas a month. Also surviving are his father, James, and a sister Lillian, 14.

The wounded include:

Capt. Raymond K. Johnsen, 31, of 1805 Nordica av., a member of the 24th division's 19th infantry regiment. Johnsen, wounded Nov. 4, is in Hawaii awaiting a plane to bring him to a hospital in the United States, his father J. Henry Johnsen, of the Nordica av. address, has been notified.

Medal Winner in War II

Johnsen, a graduate of Steinmetz High school and Wright Junior college, joined the 132d Chicago regiment of the national guard before World War II and went overseas with the regiment. He received the silver star and bronze star medals in 1942 on Guadalcanal. He left the United States in June, 1949, as a lieutenant for occupation duty in Japan and received his captaincy in Korea last August. A brother, Russell H., an air force bombardier, received the distinguished service cross in 1942 in the battle of Midway.

Pvt. Robert L. Zaremba, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zaremba, 6511 Carpenter st. Zaremba, a member of the 8th cavalry regiment, was wounded Nov. 2, his parents were informed by the defense department Nov. 13. They also have received a letter from him written by a Red Cross nurse in a Tokyo hospital telling them, "Don't worry and expect me home soon." He attended Westcott Vocational school before he enlisted in the army March 10. He landed in Japan Sept. 22 on his way to Korea.

11 Pennsylvanians Die In Korea, 2 From Phila.

Inquirer Nov. 12-3-50

Eleven Pennsylvanians, including two Philadelphia youths, were killed in action in Korea, according to the Defense Department's 165th casualty list, released yesterday.

Also listed as killed were two New Jersey men, one a resident of Camden, and one Maryland man. A West Chester youth was reported dead of wounds.

The Philadelphians who lost their lives in action were Pfc. Robert E. Henson, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henson, of 8639 Holstein ave., and Pvt. Herbert E. Webster, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Webster, Sr., of 5506 Vine st.

EX-BARTRAM TRACKMAN

Cpl. Orlando J. Calabrese, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Calabrese, of 710 S. 4th st., Camden, also was reported killed in action, while Pvt. Alphonso Durnell, 18, son of Mrs. Earl Finney, of 111 S. Worthington st., West Chester, was listed as dead of wounds.

Private Henson, a former student at Bartram High School, where he was a member of the track team, was killed Nov. 14. One of six children, he enlisted in the Army last May. In his last letter, he remarked on "the terrifiic dangers around me." His father is a machinist in a Marcus Hook worsted mill.

Private Webster, who attended Overbrook High School for one year, also joined the Army last May, while employed in a West Philadelphia glove factory. His parents were notified that he was killed Nov. 11. He had eight sisters and three brothers, one of whom, Walter, Jr., was drafted and reported for Army duty last Wednesday.

ENLISTED EARLY IN '49

Corporal Calabrese, a former student at Camden Catholic High School, was killed Sept. 8, according to a delayed notice received by his parents. Employed by a Philadelphia paper box company, he enlisted in the Army in January, 1949.

In his last letter, dated Aug. 31, he wrote: "I have only been at the front for 12 days; now we rest for seven. This morning a whole regiment of Reds surrendered. The North Koreans don't want to fight—they're being forced to by the Russians. It seems as though they will all surrender by Christmas."

The young soldier is survived, besides his parents, by four sisters and a brother.

Private Durnell died of wounds in Korea on Nov. 12, according to word sent to his mother. A former student of schools in West Chester, he enlisted in the Army last May and had been in Korea three months. He had three brothers, one sister and two stepsisters.

All of the local residents who lost their lives were infantrymen, with the exception of young Durnell, who was serving with a tank battalion.

BROTHER KILLED NOV. 12

Marine Pfc. Horace J. Carter, 18, was killed in Korea Nov. 12 and not Nov. 6, as previously reported, his sister, Miss Violet Carter, formerly of 1922 S. 5th st. and now of Chicago, declared yesterday. One of 10 children, the youth had served overseas nearly five months.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Samuel D. Brown, son of Mrs. Mary E. Brown, of Boyers. (Previously reported missing in action).

Pfc. John Davidovic, son of Mrs. Verna Davidovic, of Wilmerding.

Pvt. Andres Flores, son of Mrs. Mary Flores, of Johnstown.

Cpl. George C. Goss, son of Mrs. Ruth H. Goss, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Basil Keklak, son of Mrs. Mary Keklak, of Jermyn. (Previously reported missing in action).

2d Lt. Nick Krawcion, brother of Miss Louise Krawcion, of Nanty Glo.

Cpl. Napoleon Nathan, son of Henry J. Nathan, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Peter J. Panetski, son of Mrs. Francis Panetski, of Duryea.

Pvt. Carl L. Sweigart, son of Lewis Sweigart, of Mohnton. (Previously reported missing in action).

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

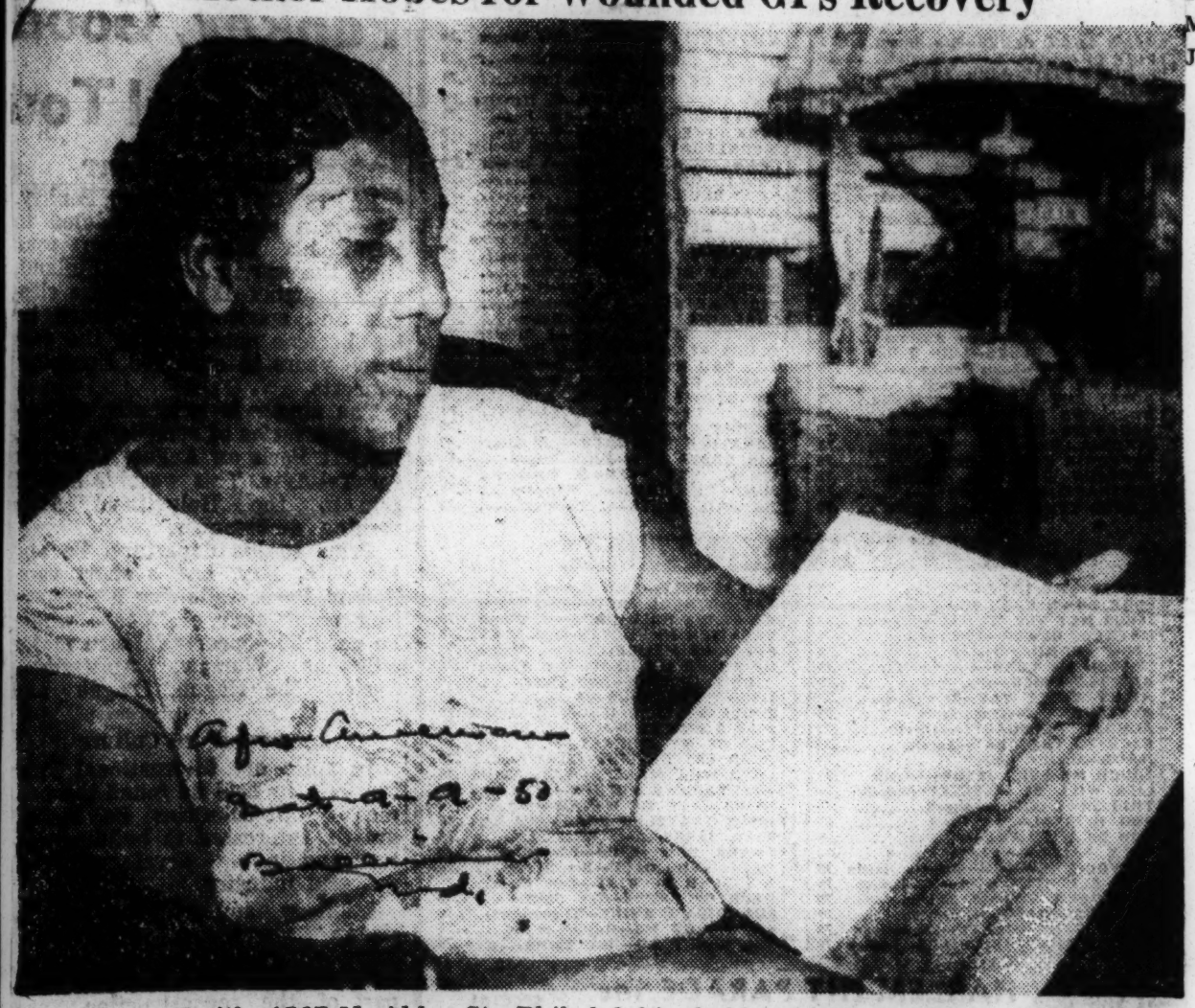
Pvt. Alfred W. B. Gray, son of Mrs. Carrie Gray, of East Orange.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Jesse F. Lake, son of Mrs. Mary M. Lake, of Hagerstown. (Previously missing in action).

CPL. CALABRESE PVT. DURNELL

Mother Hopes for Wounded GI's Recovery



Mrs. Geneva Smith, 1527 N. Alder St., Philadelphia, holds a picture of her son, Pvt. George H. Smith, who has been reported wounded in Korea. The soldier, a member of the 24th Infantry Division, is in a hospital in Japan.

CASUALTIES AMONG ST. LOUISANS IN KOREAN WAR SHOW INCREASE

St. Louis GIs are giving their all for their country in ever increasing numbers, according to the latest casualty lists. Killed in action after returning to the battlefront from wounds received August 10, was Pfc. Harold Reid Jr., 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reid, 103 Allison ave., Webster Groves, Mo. Reid, who was killed September 17, attended Douglass High School in Webster before enlisting in 1948. After being wounded August 10, he returned to fight September 1.

Another Webster Groves man, Cpl. Paul Edward Witt, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Witt, 912 Bell ave., Webster, was wounded when struck in the leg by shrapnel. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in Aug., 1948 and is a graduate of Douglass High School.

Other St. Louis area men wounded are: Pfc. Oscar Camp Jr., 20, son of Oscar Camp, 4266 Enright ave.; Pfc. Benjamin Barbour, 19, nephew of Mrs. Benjamin Ellett, 3984 Papin; Pvt. Pete Jackson, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Jackson, Sr., 1409a Glasgow ave.; Pfc. Willie L. Petty, 23, brother of Mrs. Ruth Moore, 2613 Howard st.; Pfc. Raymond C. Smith, Jr., 22, of 4055 N. Market; Pfc. Joe L. Stewart, 28, husband of Mrs. Regina Stewart, 2922 Hickory st.; Pvt. Maurice C. Bland, 18, nephew of Mrs. Leara McNary, 4152a St. Ferdinand; Pvt. Louis A. Gregory, brother of Mrs. Marian Berry, 3963 St. Ferdinand; Pfc. Anthony Hayes Jr., 18, of 4359 West Belle pl.; Cpl. Percy L. Singleton, 19, of 1623 O'Fallon; Pfc. LeRoy J. Hornberger, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hornberger, Isherwood ave., Edwardsville, Ill.; Pfc. Artheria M. Harris, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harris, 336 Johnson lane, East St. Louis, Ill.

Five From Phila. Area Are Wounded in Korea

Three Philadelphia service men, a West Manayunk private previously reported missing and a Bridgeton, N. J., soldier were wounded in action in Korea, according to the Department of Defense casualty list released yesterday.

The Department's list, No. 123, reported no war fatalities from this area. Two Pennsylvanians were listed as killed in action, 12 wounded, one injured, one missing and two returned to duty. New Jersey casualties included one dead of wounds, three wounded and two missing. One Maryland soldier was reported killed and four wounded.

3614 LISTED AS KILLED

The latest cumulative casualty list issued by the Department of Defense reported a total of 3614 killed and 16,289 wounded. The figures include American battle losses through Oct. 6.

Pfc. John L. Armstrong, 22, son of Mrs. Anne Armstrong, of 1535 N. 19 st., was wounded in Korea, Aug. 27. Armstrong enlisted in the service in June, 1948, and was stationed for a time at Fort Dix, N. J.

PFC. J. L. ARMSTRONG

In the early part of August, Mrs. Armstrong received a letter from her son in which he said he was aboard a ship bound for the Orient. He attended Sulzberger Junior High School and was employed by the Quaker City Electric Co. before entering the Army.

Pfc. Ronald W. Lemanowic, 18 of 5000 Cottage st., was wounded in action Sept. 24. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lemanowicz, have been notified that he is a patient in a hospital in Tacoma, Wash.

Lemanowicz served in Korea with the 38th Infantry Regiment. Before entering the service he attended Mastbaum Vocational School.

ENLISTED IN 1947

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills of 1636 N. Fawn st., received notification that their son, Cpl. Randolph N. Mills, 20, was wounded Sept. 28. He attended Benjamin Franklin High School and enlisted in the Army in Aug., 1947.

The West Manayunk soldier listed as wounded is Pfc. Genaro J. Belsito, son of Frank Belsito, of 25 Washington st. He previously was reported missing in action.

Pfc. George C. Osborne, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Osborne, of 125 Walnut st., Bridgeton, was wounded in Korea Sept. 23. In a letter to his parents written from a hospital in Tokyo, he said he had been hit in the chest and right side during a battle with the Reds. He enlisted in the Army two years ago. He has two brothers and three sisters.

Veteran Home With Wounds; Would Return

Arlington Sergeant On Furlough; Others Listed as Casualties

An Arlington sergeant, a Purple Heart veteran of World War II and Korea, is ready to fight again "if I'm needed."

He is Sergt. Lewis E. Hodges, 26, of 2945 South Glebe road, who was wounded in the face and right leg by mortar fire September 4 in battle near Taegu.

The sergeant arrived home late last week and is spending a 30-day furlough with his wife Shirley and their 18-month-old daughter Cathy before returning to an Army hospital for an operation.

Son of a World War I veteran, who was gassed and blinded in France, Sergt. Hodges was born in Walter Reed Hospital. A brother, Robert Paul Hodges, now is in Korea with the armed services.

A former cadet at Dunbar High School, Corpl. Gross was hit September 19, shortly after being promoted. He has been overseas with the 24th Division for two years, his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Gross, said.

Mrs. Marie C. Hogg, of 1101 S. Fifteenth street, Arlington, also wounded.

wound but that after hospitalization he was front again. That letwo days before the ofam telling of his being nded on September 16. land H. Gross, 20, col-4 Monroe street N.W., ported today as slightly

a slight leg wounds week's hospitalization back at the front again. ter came two days before ficial telegram telling slightly wounded on Corpl. Roland H. Gross ored, of 1324 Monroe also was reported today

fighting, Defense Department casualty list No. 116 showed today. He is Sergt. James Grant, colored, of 605 New Jersey avenue N.W. His sister, Mrs. Ruth Williams, with whom he resided, said it was the second time her brother had been hit in Korea. She said he had written her of

Fought Through Trap.

Just before he was wounded while defending a hill position, Sergt. Hodges and three buddies had fought their way through the enemy after being encircled for four hours.

Another Purple Heart veteran has been wounded in the Korean

1st Lt. Hogg. Sergt. Hodges.

Corpl. Gross. Sergt. Grant.

has been informed that her husband, 1st Lt. Cecil Hogg, has been slightly wounded in the Korean fighting.

Phila. Corporal Missing in Korea

Cpl. Will Arvinger, 20, son of Will Arvinger, of 1330 S. Cleveland st., was one of four Pennsylvanians reported missing in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 155th casualty list, released yesterday.

CPL. ARVINGER

Six others were reported wounded and two injured. One New Jersey resident was killed, three were wounded and one was missing. One Maryland man was wounded, and no new casualties from Delaware were listed.

Corporal Arvinger, who entered the Army two years ago and was sent to Korea from Japan last July, has been missing since Oct. 8, according to word received by his father, a barber.

Attached to the 24th Infantry Division, the youth attended public schools in Jacksonville, Fla., and Summerville, S. C. He worked as a tailor for a firm at 12th and Sansom sts. before joining the armed forces.

One other soldier from this area was reported missing. He is Sgt. James E. McCoy, Jr., son of Mrs. Mary J. Galloway, of 150 Harvey ave., Linwood, Delaware county.

N. J. MARINE KILLED

The New Jersey resident listed as killed in action was Marine Pfc. Theodore Chapman, husband of Mrs. Theodore W. Chapman, of 133½ Sylvan ave., Asbury Park. In the same State, Pfc. John H. Lassiter, son of Mrs. Willamae Lassiter, of Moorestown rd., Riverton, was reported missing.

One of the New Jersey wounded was Marine Pfc. Edgar J. Batten, son of Mrs. Elsie Batten, of 1404 Broadway, Camden.

The latest casualty list noted that Marine Pfc. Louis G. Woods, 24, of 3115 S. 20th st., this city, was erroneously reported wounded in Korea on Nov. 3. His wife, Inez, disclosed that she had received a letter from him, dated Nov. 4, in which he said that he had been "slightly injured."

OTHER CASUALTIES

Other casualties announced yesterday:

WOUNDED—PENNSYLVANIA

Pvt. Ernest G. Wallace, stepson of Victor Sexton, of Meadville.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Richard W. Collenette, son of Mrs. and Mrs. Walter Collenette, of Sharon.

Pvt. Stephen Hawrylich, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hawrylich, of Wilkes-Barre.

2d Lt. Richard C. Morrow, husband of Mrs. Richard C. Morrow, of Harrisburg.

Sgt. William C. Scallen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam F. Scallen, of Harborcreek.

Pfc. Elmer J. Swetz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Swetz, of Lamberton.

INJURED

Pfc. Howard W. Bensinger, son of Mrs. Mae Bensinger, of Tremont.

Sgt. Charles A. Bowen, son of Mrs. Alice Bishop, of Clarksville.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Hugh D. Jamison, son of Hugh Jamison, of McKees Rocks.

Pfc. Kenneth H. Smiley, son of Frank H. Smiley, of East Stroudsburg.

NEW JERSEY WOUNDED

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Anthony F. Stillo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Santo Stillo, of Phillipsburg.

Pfc. Dominick A. Teti, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Keefe, of Caldwell.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Henry J. Maini, husband of Mrs. Henry J. Maini, of Silver Spring.

Marine Vet Wounded, Reading Soldier Killed

A Philadelphia Marine sergeant, who served in the Pacific throughout the Second World War, was wounded in action in Korea, the Department of Defense reported in a casualty list released yesterday. He was the only casualty listed from this area.

A Reading Army private was killed in action and a corporal from that city was wounded, according to notifications received by their families.

The department's list, No. 121, reported one Pennsylvania service man killed in action, two dead of wounds and 12 wounded. Ten service men from Maryland were listed as wounded. No New Jersey or Delaware casualties were on the list.

VETERAN OF 10 YEARS

The Philadelphia Marine reported wounded is S/Sgt. Lloyd G. Luna, 32, husband of Mrs. Beatrice Luna, of 2536 Berbro st. Mrs. Luna received word from the Defense Department last Thursday that he had been wounded Sept. 27.

A veteran of 10 years of service in the Marine Corps, Sergeant Luna was sent to Korea from the Mediterranean area, where he had been participating in military maneuvers. He was stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C., before being sent overseas.

WAS REPORTED MISSING

His wife is living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Weber, at the Berbro st. address. Sergeant Luna has three children, Anita Marie, 7; Lloyd G., Jr., 4, and Phyllis, 2.

Mrs. Hester Kesse, of 104 N. 7th st., Reading, has been notified that her grandson, Pfc. Douglas F. Mebane, 19, who previously was reported missing, was killed in action Sept. 1.

Private Mebane was a native of Reading and attended Southwest Junior High School there before enlisting in the Army Feb. 18, 1948. He spent a furlough in Reading last July and then rejoined his unit at Fort Lewis, Wash. He was sent overseas from there.

Cpl. William C. Schmeer, 23, of 1633 Moss st., Reading, was wounded in action in Korea Sept. 21 and is now recuperating in a military hospital in Pusan, according to notification received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Schmeer.

STRUCK ON LEG

In a letter to his sister, Mrs. Doris Malhik, of this city, Corporal Schmeer said he was struck in the leg by shrapnel from a mortar shell. He said he received first aid and then remained on the battlefield with his medical unit for four days caring for other wounded soldiers. His leg then became infected and he was ordered to a hospital.

Corporal Schmeer enlisted in the Army in 1946. He served with the occupation forces in Germany and returned to this country last April. He reenlisted for another three-year period and was stationed at Walter Reed Hospital before being sent to Korea in August.

PFC. FRANK GAY

Pfc. Frank Gay, of 4217 Pennsgrove st., who was wounded in Korea Sept. 15, suffered a broken leg and wounds to the back and right jaw, his mother, Mrs. Annie Gay, has been informed.

Private Gay was active in amateur boxing before joining the Army. He was stationed at Fort Dix and Fort Bragg and was sent to Japan last January. From there he went to Korea. He has four sisters and two brothers.

Other casualties from Pennsylvania and Maryland reported by the Department of Defense are:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Edward R. Riedy, son of Mrs. Miame L. Riedy, of 158 E. South st., Allentown.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Cpl. John W. Kenawell, son of Mrs. Dorothy I. Kenawell, of Burham.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. William R. McGlennon, son of Mrs. Mary Burtyk, of Pittsburgh. (Previously reported wounded).

WOUNDED

Cpl. John F. Packer, husband of Mrs. Jean Packer, of Lock Haven.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Kenneth E. Aungst, son of Mrs. Florence M. Aungst, of Ronovo.

First Lt. Robert D. Bohn, husband of Mrs. Robert D. Bohn, of Shenandoah.

Cpl. Clyde M. Curran, brother of Mrs. Elsie Marks, of Red Hill.

Pfc. Thomas E. Davis, son of Mrs. Anna Davis, of Carnegie.

Cpl. Charles W. Eckert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckert, of Meadville.

Pfc. Leonard J. Ferko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ferko, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Joseph P. Healey, Jr., son of Mrs. Elise Healey, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Frank A. Malacheski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Malacheski, of Wilkes-Barre.

2d Lt. Richard Cox Morrow, husband of Mrs. Richard Cox Morrow, of Harrisburg.

Pfc. Peter Potoma, Jr., son of Mrs. Mary Potoma, of Duquesne.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Cpl. Harold B. Amspacker, son of Mrs. Cora Amspacker, of Westminster.

Pfc. Charles W. Blanchard, son of Mrs. Gertrude Blanchard, of Baltimore.

First Lt. Robert H. Case, son of Col. Robert A. Case, of Cobb Island.

Pfc. Richard Davis, son of Mrs. Edna L. Davis, of Cumberland.

Sgt. George B. Himelright, son of Mrs. Ethel Himelright, of Bladensburg.

Pvt. John E. Klipstein, son of Mrs. Elsie Klipstein, of Lonaconing.

Cpl. Stanley P. Martuszewski, son of Paul Martuszewski, of Baltimore.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Bobby Ray Carter, son of Duward C. Carter, of Baltimore.

Pfc. William D. DiGregorio, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DiGregorio, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Norman S. Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stewart, of Sykesville.

127 GI's Wounded in Korean Fighting

Afro-American

bat. 9-30-50

The following 127 soldiers were reported by the AFRO's correspondent, James L. Hicks, as having been wounded or injured during the fighting in Korea. Their next of kin have been notified by the Defense Department.

The list includes:

Pfc. Nathaniel Arrington, son of Mrs. Delia Anthony, 1004 N.E. 11th St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Cpl. Richard Sanders, son of Mrs. Annie L. Gordon, Box 141, Lake Alfred, Fla.

Pfc. Harold Jones, son of Mrs. Liola Jones, 1013 Hendin St., Detroit.

Cpl. Robert Matthews, grandson of Mrs. Mittie Jackson, 765 Johnson St., Opelika, Ala.

Pvt. Will Baidy Jr., son of Mrs. Fannie Butler, 7312 Madrid Ave. Birmingham.

Cpl. Lewis Smith, nephew of Joseph Howard, Route 2, Box 63 Hawkinsville, Ga.

Pfc. Terry Young, son of Mrs. Alma Cheatham, 912 13th Ave. S. Nashville.

Cpl. Eugene Smith, brother of Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, 3624 Arndt St., Detroit.

Cpl. Raymond Abron, son of Mrs. Dorothy Abron, 3961 Cork Ave., St. Louis.

Afro-American

Pfc. Dorkin Riggins Jr., son of Mrs. Lottie M. Riggins, 1007 E. 10th St., Columbus, Ga.

Corporal From Washington

Cpl. Leo Brown, nephew of Mrs Mary McGhee, 314 S. Capitol St., Washington.

9-30-50

Cpl. Andrew Jackson, son of Andrew Jackson, 455 E. 31st St., Chicago.

Pfc. Philip Whitehead, son of Mrs. Clara Whitehead, 1223 Ave. M, Ensley, Ala.

Pfc. Thomas Wallace, son of Mrs. Ermaline Wallace, 222 Enterprize Ave., Richmond, Calif.

Pfc. Lee A. Wyman, grandson of Mrs. Lillie Green, 5134 Echo Ave., Dallas, Tex.

Pfc. Ivory Lott, son of Mrs. Flowren Kemp, Route 1, Box 223, Winona, Tex.

Prf. Robert H. Green, son of Mrs. Ethel Green, Velasco, Tex.

Sgt. Carl B. Robinson, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Donnie Robinson, 728 Orbord, Seattle.

Cpl. Lewoy Barksdale, husband of Mrs. Mildred O. Barksdale, 345 Boone St., Macon, Ga.

Pfc. Charles F. Hearn, son of Gaston O. Hearn, 1753 Carr St., St. Louis.

Pfc. James Payne, son of Mrs. Hattie Payne, 614 N. Alta Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif.

Cpl. Willie Lott, son of Mike Lott, 526 45th Ave., Meridian Miss.

Kansan a Casualty

2nd Lt. Chester Lenon, husband of Mrs. Luberta B. Lenon, 1024 Hill St., Independence, Kan.

Cpl. James E. Clark, brother of Robert H. Clark, 320 S. 22nd St., Saginaw, Mich.

Pfc. Horace Conner, son of Mrs. Cora Conner, Teague, Tex.

M/Sgt. Earl Washington, husband of Mrs. Margie M. Washington, 2913 Radford St., Columbus, Ga.

Pvt. Calvin Montgomery, husband of Mrs. Emma J. Montgomery, 619 McAlpine St., Talledega, Ala.

Cpl. Bloyce Bradford, son of Mrs. Clara Bradford, Route 1, Box 74, Alto, Tex.

Pvt. Geroge H. Smith, son of Mrs. Geneva Smith, 1506 N. 10th St., Philadelphia.

Cpl. Edward P. Johnson, son of Mrs. Birdie L. Johnson, Rosine, Ky.

Pfc. Bernard R. Mackey, son of Mrs. Lucille J. Mackey, Chester, S.C.

Pfc. Robert Walker, husband of Mrs. Altha Walker, Holdenville, Okla.

Pfc. Virgil Wynn, son of Virgil Wynn Sr., 1717 E. 25th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Pfc. Leo Floyd, son of Mrs. Ada B. Floyd, 2609 Marsh St., Dallas.

Pfc. Isaiah Robinson, son of Mrs. Patsey Mack, 609 Charles St., Beaufort, S.C.

Cpl. Lemmet Givens, son of Mrs. Leon Hines Givens, 1018 Keel St., Norfolk, Va.

Pfc. Raymond Cheadle, son of Mrs. Elnora Cheadle, 127 E. Patrick St., Purcell, Okla.

Sgt. Russell Spencer, husband of Mrs. Grace Spencer, 933 Hendin St., Detroit.

Cpl. Leon Lewis, brother of Miss Isabel Lewis, 2303 E. 103rd St. Cleveland.

Cpl. C. T. Forster, brother of Willie Forster, Corrats, Ala.

Cpl. Charles Brown, son of Mrs. Adele Roberts, 3106 Ninth Ave., Birmingham.

Pfc. Freddie McFadden, son of Mrs. Harriett, 25 Walker Ave., Sumter, S.C.

Pfc. Frank Boone, grandson of Mrs. Annie Dancy, 3035 12th St., Bristow, Okla.

Baltimore Private

Pfc. Howard E. Harris, nephew of Mrs. Clara Rice, 512 Colfax Way, Baltimore.

Pfc. James McDonald, brother of Mrs. Carrie M. Perkins, 808 Johnson St., Waycross, Ga.

Pvt. Robert L. Johnson, son of Mrs. Charles H. Johnson, RFD 2, Frederick, Md.

Pvt. John O. Jones Jr., husband of Mrs. Marris O'Brien Jones, 17 Port St., Salinas, Calif.

Pvt. Nathaniel Pierce, son of Mrs. Elise Pierce, 771 E. Hull Lane Savannah, Ga.

Sgt. Jesse Mimms, son of Mrs. Annie Patner, Pensacola, Fla.

Cpl. Lawrence Jackson, son of Mrs. Alice Jackson, 1111 S. Galvez St., New Orleans.

Pfc. Oliver Richmond, son of Mrs. Sadie Richmond, 2345 71st St., Cleveland.

Pvt. Johnny Bias, son of Mrs. Francis Bias, 12200 Wilmington Ave., Willow Brook, Calif.

Pfc. William P. Jones, son of Mrs. Eva J. Hughes, 5744 Michigan St., Indianapolis.

WOGJ Lester Armstrong, son of Charles A. Armstrong, Route 1, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Pfc. Jesse M. Brown, son of Mrs. Ethel P. Brown, P.O. Box 115, Homeland, Fla.

Pfc. Lavester Madison Jr., son of Lavester Madison Sr., 5505 Morgan Ave., Los Angeles.

Virginia Captain

Capt. Frank O. Knoeller, husband of Mrs. Louise E. Knoeller, now in the Far East Command, son of Mrs. F. E. Knoeller, Waverly, Va.

Pfc. Bennie C. Mikel, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Chism, 320 Monroe St., Las Vegas, Nev.

Pfc. Willie J. Amirson, nephew of Mrs. Mary L. Caddelin, Cuba, Ala.

Cpl. Leroy Walker, husband of Mrs. Ella M. Walker, 806 Ellis St., Fayetteville, N.C.

Pvt. Roy L. James, son of Mrs. Justine G. James, 1614 Danna St., Dallas.

Pfc. Robert Hudspeth, son of Mrs. Lela H. Hudspeth, 3843 Chevy Chase, Houston, Tex.

Cpl. Herbert Wanza, son of Mrs. Patza Wanza, 69 Hartford St., New Britain, Conn.

Pfc. Benjamin Johnson, son of Mrs. Gertrude G. Johnson, 2319 Mount Auburn Ave., Augusta, Ga.

Pfc. David Johnson, brother of Mrs. Ruth Reynolds, 573 Cherry St., Cloverdale, Pa.

Pfc. James Jackson, son of Mrs. Anna Grantham, 644 Broad, St., Harrisburg, Pa.

1st. Lt. Leonard H. Kushner, brother of Morton H. Kushner, 7501 68th Ave., Middle Village, L.I., N.Y.

Pfc. James E. Lee, son of Mrs. Ruby B. Lee, 2877 Ralston Rd., Mobile, Ala.

Cpl. James W. Lee, son of Mrs. Della Lee, 339 Washington St., Kingsport, Tenn.

2nd. Lt. John W. Meekins Jr., husband of Mrs. Elsie M. Meekins, 179 Brooks Alley, N.E., Atlanta.

Pfc. Albert E. Murphy, son of Mrs. Hazel Murphy, 3141 North Toni St., New Orleans.

GI From Federalsburg

Pfc. Eugene W. Magee, son of Mrs. Ethel M. Magee, Box 37 Federalsburg, Md.

Cpl. Thomas Dozier, son of Mrs. Eva Dozier, 1187 Fortress Ave., S. W., Atlanta.

Cpl. John A. Cox, son of Mrs. Susie Cox, 2117 Carr St., St. Louis.

Pvt. Arthur S. Reddick, son of Mrs. Eula Reddick, Box 16, Mount Leonard, Mo.

1st. Lt. William R. Harris, son of Mrs. Sally J. Harris, Box 18, Dallas, Ga.

Pfc. Ernest Jones, husband of Mrs. Vera Jones, 8419 Tiemicun Ave., Philadelphia.

Pvt. Henry W. Cook, son of Henry W. Cook Sr., 80 Jackson Ave., Nyack, N.Y.

Pfc. Willie Thames, husband of Mrs. Mildred Thames, now in the Far East Command. Emergency address, Mrs. Tula Eatmon, Brooklyn.

Pfc. William A. Hairston, son of Mrs. Mary Hairston, 1214 E. 20th St., Winston - Salem, N.C.

Cpl. Joe W. Clark, son of Mrs. Mary M. Butler, 652 Galloway Ave., Memphis.

2nd. Lt. Leonard B. Cofield, son of Mrs. Marie Cofield, 1632 Barnes St., Baltimore.

Phoenix Soldier Listed

Pfc. William C. Johnson, son of Mrs. Beulah Johnson, 1126 West Buckeye Rd. Phoenix, Ariz.

Pfc. Fletcher B. Hubbard, son of Mrs. Laura Hubbard, Route 4, Blakely, Ga.

Pfc. Lewis M. Henderson, son Mrs. Birdie M. Henderson, 1026 Bauline Ave., Fort Worth, Tex.

Pfc. Clide H. Lester, son of Mrs. Annie Lester, 403 Monne St., Longview, Texas.

Pfc. Julius C. Nelson, son of Mrs. Mable Dabney, 410 Berkley Rd., Paulsboro, N.J.

Pfc. William D. Johnson, son of Mrs. Lenora Johnson, 2812 Berry St., Cleveland.

Pfc. Herman L. Brown, grandson of Mrs. Josie Hoskin, Watonga, Oklahoma.

Pfc. William D. Hill, son of Mrs. Annie L. Brown, Catawba, N.C.

W. G. McIntosh, son of Mrs. Nice McIntosh, 2311 E. 16th St., Austin, Texas.

Cpl. Emmett Brandy Jr., husband of Mrs. James Brandy, 2671 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sgt. Henry L. Musgrave, husband of Mrs. Ida Musgrave, 2934 Harper St., Berkley, Calif.

Pfc. Leo Williams, grandson of Mrs. Mary Williams, 7424 Oakland Ave., Detroit.

Louisiana Lieutenant

2nd Lt. Henry D. Doiron, son of Mrs. Blanche Doiron, Lake Charles La.

Pfc. Bennie C. Mikel, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Chism, 320 Monroe St., Las Vagas, Nevada.

Sgt. Charles Lewis, son of Mrs. Pearl Lewis, Winchester, Va.

Pfc. J. Evans, son of Mrs. S. M. Evans, 915 N. Hudson St., Chicago.

Cpl. Isaac Hackmon, son of Mrs. Anna B. Hackmon, 432 East King St., Tulsa, Okla.

Cpl. Shelby M. Beverly, son of Mrs. Aurelia S. Beverly, 777 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.

Pfc. Robert L. Coleman, son of Sam Coleman, 56 Orton St., Pontiac, Mich.

Pfc. Marvin English Jr., son of Mrs. Emie English, Trinity, Texas.

Pfc. Henry Quider, son of Mrs. Alma Quider, 44 W. 135th St., New York, N.Y.

Pfc. Jimmie Bracken, son of Mrs. Louise Smith, 408 W. Lee Ct., Marrietta, Ga.

South Carolina Sergeant

Sgt. Grover C. Dinwiddie, husband of Mrs. Mary Dinwiddie, Columbia, S.C.

Pvt. Robert F. Tratzinski, son of Mrs. May E. Williams, Woodstown, N.J.

Pfc. Wilfred W. Schanch, son of Mrs. Margie Schanck, 391 Tomkins Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pvt. John E. Grant, son of Mrs. Mamie Grant, 2403 Gordon St., Brunswick, Ga.

Pvt. Buster T. Howard, son of Mrs. Virginia Howard, Rogersville, Ala.

Pfc. Joseph Jinks Jr., son of Mrs. Laura Jinks, 462 Lumber Lane, Savannah, Ga.

Pfc. Robert L. Scott, son of Mrs. Annetta M. Scott, Box 192, Duluth, Ga.

2nd Lt. Addelair Guy Jr., son of Addelair Guy, 445 E. 45th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cpl. Ruben A. Brown, son of Mrs. Willamay Cummins, 1006 E. 3rd St., Ft. Clinton, Ohio.

Pfc. Willie Douglas Jr., son of Mrs. Maybelle Douglas, 1428 Hicks Lane, Macon, Ga.

Pfc. Edmond Fulghum, brother of Mrs. Rosalie Cammon, 628 Custer St., Detroit.

Ohioan Also Included

Pfc. Alvin D. Davis, son of William M. Davis, Route 2, Lexington, Ohio.

Pfc. Willie D. White, son of Matthew Daniel White, 717 South Jackson, Laurel, Miss.

Pvt. Cal D. Smith, son of Mrs. Minnie Barton, Hollywood, Fla.

Pvt. E. Burleson, son of Mrs. Roberta Burleson, 2618 Wall St., Dallas, Texas.

1st Lt. E. T. Biere, husband of Mrs. Irene E. Biere, Salisbury, Mo.

Pfc. Eddie Jackson Jr., son of Mrs. Mary L. Jackson, 629 N. Eastern St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pfc. James Merritt, son of Mrs. Charity Merritt, Mt. Olive, N.C.

Pvt. William Hough, grandson of Robert Brown, Rt. 1, Box 358, Hartsville, S.C.

Capt. Richard W. Williams, son of Mrs. Ramon H. Williams, Americus, Ga.

Pfc. James Sims, son of Mrs. Carrie Sims, 2334 Stark St., Columbia, S.C.

M/Sgt. Harold W. Hill, husband of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hill, Cottonwood, Tenn.

2 Phila. Soldiers Killed, 7 Reported Wounded

Pvt. James E. Long, Jr., 19, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Long, Sr., of 4519 N. Lee st., and Sgt. Arthur W. Kennedy, 20, son of Mrs. Selena B. Kennedy, of 3106 Mount Vernon st., were killed in action in Korea, according to the latest Defense Department casualty list, released yesterday.

Five other Pennsylvanians were reported killed, 42 wounded—including seven from this area, five injured and three missing. One of the latter is from this city.

Two New Jersey residents were listed as killed, 14 wounded, two injured and one was reported as a prisoner of war. Twelve Maryland residents were wounded, as was one soldier from Delaware.

WOUNDED ON SEPT. 5

Private Long was reported seriously wounded on Sept. 5 and killed in action 15 days later. His father, a Second World War veteran, said that he "could not understand" how the youth had returned to duty so soon, unless he actually had not been badly wounded and had volunteered to go back to the front lines.

A member of the Fifth Cavalry Division, Private Long was a former student at Frankford High School. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1949. He was employed at the time in the storeroom of the Gill Glass & Fixture Co., Amber and Tioga sts. Private Long was last home in July, when he volunteered for Korean service.

Sergeant Kennedy was a graduate of Overbrook High School, where he was a member of the cross-country team. His father, who died nine years ago, was an Army captain in the Spanish-American War. Two brothers, David H. and Slayton, served in the Second World War, while two others, Marion H. and Francis, now are in the armed forces. Marion, a Navy fireman first class, left for Korea the same day that notice of his brother's death was received.

Mrs. Kennedy, a civilian employe of the War Department in Washington during the Second World War who said she expected to return to similar duty soon, declared that she had received only one letter from her son in Korea—"just a scrap of paper which said he was writing in a foxhole and wished the war was over, so he could return to civilian life."

'MICHAEL IS SAFE'

The Philadelphian reported missing was Pfc. Michael G. Russello, 22, son of Frank Russello, of 1909 S. Juniper st. The father said, however, that although he was informed that Michael was missing as of Aug. 31, the youth had sent him a letter which was dated Sept. 23.

The elder Russello hopefully expressed the opinion that "there has been some mixup, and Michael is safe." He said his son's letter stated that Michael was "feeling fine," though conditions in Korea were "rough." One of five children, the young soldier added: "There will be a lot more satisfactory news to report in a week, when we will be mopping up."

Russello was a student at Bok Vocational School when he enlisted in the Marine Corps in March, 1947. After serving in China, he was discharged in May, 1949. In September of the same year, he enlisted in the Army.

WITH FIRST CAVALRY

Pfc. Clarence E. Jones, Jr., 18, a member of the First Cavalry Division, was wounded Sept. 17, his parents, who live at 2007 N. Lawrence st., were notified. A former student at Stetson Juniro High School, he also was reported "slightly wounded" two days earlier. He enlisted for three years in November, 1949. In his most recent letter, he said he was "very homesick."

Pvt. Vincent J. Knauf, Jr., who was seriously wounded in the chest Sept. 16 while serving with the Second Infantry Division, now is in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he was visited last Monday by his mother, Mrs. Helen Knauf, of 2352 E. Albert st.

Private Knauf, a former student at Northeast Catholic High School, enlisted in January, 1949.

Master Sgt. Leo F. McNamee, 31, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McNamee, of 3155 Merriel ave., Camden, was wounded Sept. 8 while serving with the First Cavalry Division. A graduate of Camden Catholic High School in 1936, he served in the Air Force during the Second World War. He enlisted in the Army in September, 1949, and was sent to Japan last February.

'COMING ALONG FINE'

Sergeant McNamee, in a letter dated Sept. 17, made no direct reference to being wounded, but stated merely that he was "no longer in combat, and am now recuperating in a base hospital in Japan." He added that he expected soon to become a sergeant major.

Pfc. Gerard T. Mooney, 20, attached to the First Marine Division, was seriously wounded Sept. 25 near Seoul, his wife, Claire, 19, of 2634 Tulip st., was informed.

Mooney, shot in the abdomen, was reported "coming along fine" by hospital attaches who wrote from Japan. He enlisted in July, 1948, and was flown to Korea from California last Aug. 19, his wife said. He was a former student at Northeast Catholic High School.

Pfc. Louis H. Johnson, Jr., 32, whose parents live at 8615 Mornen ave., in Southwest Philadelphia, was wounded while serving with the First Cavalry Division. His wife, Betty, is visiting her parents in Iowa. Johnson went into the Army eight years ago and served in Iran during the Second World War. A brother, Frank, also is in the Army and serving in Korea.

NORRISTOWN CASUALTY

PFC. Virginio Lepore, Jr., 21, whose parents live on Belvoir ave., Norristown, R. D. 4, was wounded Sept. 21 while serving with the First Marine Division. The youth attended Norristown High School and was employed at the James Lees Sons Co. plant, Bridgeport, before he enlisted in October, 1948.

Young Lepore, who arrived in Korea Sept. 15, wrote in a letter dated four days later that "I am driving ammunition and chow to the front lines. We're doing all right and our casualties are light." He added that he was driving a jeep in the motor transport section of the Second Battalion.

Other casualties reported in the latest list:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Andrew Barokoskie, nephew of Mrs. Helen Leschick, of Mahanoy Plane.

Sgt. First Class Thomas L. McDonough, son

PFC. M. L. RUSSELLO PFC. C. E. JONES

PVT. J. E. LONG SGT. A. W. KENNEDY

PVT. V. J. KNAUF SGT. L. F. McNAMEE

SGT. JOEL F. JACKSON, son of Mrs. James V. Jackson of 2702a Howard street, is listed by the War Department as one of those soldiers seriously wounded in the bitter fighting in Korea. A former Sumner high school student, Sgt. Jackson enlisted in the Army in 1948.

STUDENT AT OLNEY HIGH

Abbott was a student at Olney High School before he enlisted 11 months ago. He was reported as missing since Sept. 3. His parents Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott and a sister recently moved from this city to Holy Oak, Del.

Ware was a former member of the Seaside Park Police Department and served in the Second World War. He was wounded twice before being discharged. He re-enlisted in the Army and was assigned to duty at Fort Dix, before he was transferred to the war front.

Pfc. Richard E. Lundy, 3rd, 20, of 2218 Alter st., reported in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lundy, that he was wounded in the jaw. His injury, he stated, was not serious. He is hospitalized in Japan.

Lundy attended Benjamin Franklin High School for three years. For 18 months he served at Fort Dix and was sent overseas in July. He is the eldest of six children.

TWO SUBURBAN GIs KILLED ON KOREAN FRONT

2 Chicagoans Among Wounded

Among the Chicago area men reported killed on yesterday's casualty list was Pvt. Herbert R. Klaeren, 20, of 266 Eggleston av., Elmhurst, Du Page county. He was a son of John Klaeren and a graduate of York Community High school. He worked for the city of Elmhurst for a short time before enlisting in the 1st cavalry division in April, 1948.

Sgt. Raymond Orsetti, 19, of 2012 McCormick blvd., Evanston, who died of injuries, was the first Evanston man known to have been killed in the Korean war. He was the son of Casey and Ethel Orsetti and enlisted in army in 1948 after attending Evanston Township High school. He was made a sergeant a short time before his death.

Sergeant's Son Wounded

Pvt. James Brown, 19, Negro, of 5406 Dickens av., who was reported wounded, has been in the army for three years enlisting shortly after attending Dunbar Trade school. His father, Edward, sergeant in the National Guard, is expecting to be called any day, while his brother, Floyd, 20, also is serving with the army in Korea.

Also reported wounded was Pfc. Joseph T. Ilkanic, 18, of 5334 S. California av., a machine gunner. His mother, Stephanie, a florist, who has two other sons, said she was informed Joseph had been wounded Aug. 20 and had been moved to Japan. He had been in the army about a year.

List Injured, Missing

Those injured were Cpl. Leon Clayton, 20, Negro, of 1008 Cleveland av., and Pfc. James McCormick, 19, of 2444 N. Ashland av. Clayton lives with his sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Wade, at the Cleveland av. address. He reënlisted in the army in 1948 after serving two years in Europe. He worked for the Wabash railroad for a short time before that. McCormick, an infantry man, has been in the arm for a year and overseas since Aug. 1. He was a machine press operator before enlisting. He lived with his mother, Bernice, three brothers, and two sisters before enlisting.

Pfc. Frank Janowitz, 20, of 1228 Cleaver st., is the son of Mrs. Helen Janowski who said her son went into the army three years ago and has been overseas for about a year and a half. He is reported missing in action. He attended Crane High school. He has two sisters.

4 ILLINOIS MEN DIE IN ACTION, 4 ARE MISSING

6 from State Listed as Wounded

Washington, Sept. 8 [Special]—Four Illinois soldiers were listed as killed in action, four as missing in action, and six wounded in the following casualties released today by the defense department:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Grzeca, corp. Edwin C.—Helen Zito, aunt, 2152 Racine av., Chicago.

Hill, Pfc. William A.—Walter Hill, father, 214 Wayne st., Peoria.

Klaeren, Pvt. Herbert R.—Mrs. Elfrida Klaeren, mother, 266 Eggleston av., Elmhurst.

Stark [left] and Klaeren

Stark, Pfc. Louis Kimpert—William Stark, father, 9428 S. State st., Chicago.

DIED OF INJURIES

Orsetti, Sgt. Raymond E. — Mrs. Ethel S. Orsetti, mother, 2012 McCormick blvd., Evanston.

WOUNDED

Brown, Pvt. James H.—Mrs. Johnnie Mae Brown, mother, 5406 Dickens st., Chicago.

Frausto, Pfc. Manuel—Mrs. Refugel Frausto, mother, 237 W. 43d st., Chicago.

Hallstrom, Pfc. Richard J. — Mrs. Bessie Hallstrom, mother, Sandwich.

Ilkanic, Pfc. Joseph T. — Mrs. Stephanie Ilkanic, mother, 5334 S. California av., Chicago.

Clayton [left], McCormick, and Janowitz [right].

Mayberry, Pfc. Russell H.—Mrs. Althea Mayberry, mother, Alexandria.

Thompson, Corp. Leroy F. — Mrs. Bertha Odesa Thompson, mother, Georgetown.

INJURED

Clayton, Corp. Leon—Mrs. Mary Jane Wade, sister, 1008 Cleveland av., Chicago.

McCormick, Pfc. James W. — Mrs. Bernice McCormick, mother, 2444 N. Ashland av., Chicago.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cunningham, Pfc. Richard M.—Mrs. Florella White, mother, 701 Latrobe st., Peoria.

Janowitz, Pfc. Frank Peter — Mrs. Helen M. Janowski, mother, 1228 Cleaver st., Chicago.

Lemes, Pvt. John J. — Anthony F. Lemes, father, 660 S. Yale av., Villa Park.

Nearhood, Corp. John W.—Mrs. Catherine Logan, sister, 859½ N. Clark st., Chicago.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Gulley, Pvt. Nolan D.—Clarence D. Gulley, father, Valier. [Previously reported missing.]

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Dyer, Sgt. Bobby L. — Gerald E. Dyer, father, 2327 York st., Des Moines.

Orsetti [left], Brown, and Ilkanic [right].

Meyers, Pfc. Wayne A.—Albert Meyers, father, Dysart.

WOUNDED

Johnson, Pfc. Bernard W.—Harold L. Johnson, brother, Woodbine.

Leiss, Sgt. John E.—Mrs. Wilma J. Leiss, wife, Boone.

Schmitz, Sgt. George A.—Mrs. Edith Schmitz, mother, 806 E. Pennsylvania av., Ottumwa.

Willis, Pvt. Ralph N.—Jack Bernard Willis, brother, 6008 S. W. 9th st., Des Moines.

INJURED

Byers, Maj. Alonzo C.—George Roberts, father-in-law, Washta.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Brenner, Pfc. Fred A. — Mrs. Catherine R. Brenner, mother, Dunkirk.

Coglan, Pfc. Cecil K.—Mrs. Glenda Traynor, mother, 2104½ E. English av., Indianapolis.

Maas, Pfc. Wayne B.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Maas, parents, 524 E. Southmore st., South Bend.

Mason, Pvt. Robert G.—Mrs. Dortha Mason ,mother, Richmond.

WOUNDED

Brooks, Corp. Paul E.—Mrs. Velma F. Brooks, mother, 416 W Powers st., Muncie.

Cox, Corp. Clarence V. Jr. — Mrs. Lydia Ellen Cox, mother, Elwood.

Eckert, Pvt. Donald R.—Mrs. Emma Jane Eckert, mother, Huntington.

Gamez, Corp. Ignacio — Mrs. Maria Gamez, mother, 3529 Parrish av., East Chicago.

Stafford, Pfc. Richard—Mrs. Dorothy Stafford, mother, 412 E. 10th st., Indianapolis.

INJURED

Ladzinski, Pfc. Adam F.—Mrs. Helen Lukacek, sister, 2519 White Oak av., Whiting.

MISSING IN ACTION

Neal, Pfc. Clarence J.—Mrs. Ella Mae Neal, mother, Winchester.

Orman, Pvt. Robert L. — Verne Orman, father, 1118 S. 11th st., Terre Haute.

Thompson, Pfc. Eugene H.—William H. Thompson, father, 431 W. 42d st., Indianapolis.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Hicks, Pvt. Newgames—Eddie Hicks, father, 705 Williams st., Lansing.

Woods, Corp. Resteen Jr.—Mrs. Katie Woods, mother, 626 Hendrie st., Detroit.

WOUNDED

Lapello, Pfc. Phillip C.—Mrs. Ruth E. Lapello, mother, 816 Kent st., c/o George Anderson, Sparta.

Schwartz, Pfc. Richard F.—Mrs. Inez R. Schwartz, mother, 213 4th st., Fond du Lac.

Siddons, Pvt. John V.—Mrs. Helen E. Siddons, mother, Chippewa Falls.

INJURED

Gran, Sgt. Vernon A. — Mrs. May Gran, mother, Osseo.

MISSING IN ACTION

Angell, Pfc. Eugene L.—Ross B. Angell, mother, 19153 Beaconsfield st., Detroit.

WISCONSIN

KILLED IN ACTION

Fonder, Pfc. Walter A. — Alvina Fonder, mother, 1228 Vanderbraak st., Green Bay.

Saxton, Pfc. Gerald H.—Mrs. Ellen Saxton, mother, 2040 Shore dr., Marinette.

WOUNDED

Barnard, 1st Lt. Donald E.—Fred C. Barnard, father, Elkhorn.

MISSING IN ACTION

Wilson, Corp. Richard L.—Sam Wilson, mother, 3330 Ferndale dr., Woodland Beach, Monroe.

Tessmar, Pfc. Bernard A.—Bernard A. Tessmar, father, 5963 Townsend st., Detroit.

Thomas, Pfc. Robert A.—Mrs. Leona F. Ryskamp, mother, 72 Fessenden st., Mount Clemens.

Trendt, Pfc. Richard P.—Mrs. Nina M. Trendt, mother, 240 Gulmby st., Marinette, NE., Grand Rapids.

MISSING IN ACTION

Barnard, Pvt. Donald Frank—Frederick J. Barnard, father, 8249 Rathbone st., Detroit.

Cloutier, Corp., Robert J.—Arthur E. Cloutier, father, 526½ S. Saginaw st., Pontiac.

Diaz, Pfc. Lupe—Mrs. Manuela Diaz, mother, 3268 Little st., Port Huron.

Johnson, Pfc. Larry A. — Madalene Johnson, mother, 155 Birch st., Alpena.

Lee, Pfc. Richard A.—Erwin F. Lee, father, Ada.

Mata, Pfc. Fred Joseph—Emma Mata,

gell, father, Richland Center. .....
Jose, Pfc. Raymond E.—Mrs. Eva J.
Jose, mother, Athelstane.

CORP. WILLIE PALMER, JR.

Korean Hero Returns To Fort Campbell With Amazing Experience

Corporal Willie Palmer Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas ,a former member of Company C. 24th Infantry Regiment, and ex-war prisoner of the Korean Reds ,is now convalescing from wounds received in Korea at the U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Campbell, Ky.

Corporal Palmer is recovering from a painful knee wound and related his harrowing experiences as a prisoner of war and how he cheated death at the hands of the Red troops.

The husky Negro soldier was captured by the Reds when his company was cut off from the rest of the division. On September 22, the North Korean troops decided to massacre Cpl. Palmer and 15 fellow soldiers. The 16 American GIs were lined up in a ditch, their heads and shoulders exposed, as the Communists troops began their slaughter.

Cpl, Palmer was tied to a fellow soldier and they both fell pretending they were dead. The other soldier, thinking the Reds had left, began to untie himself from Palmer when the Koreans returned to make certain their inhuman act was completed. Seeing the live soldier they quickly killed him. During this Palmer continued to play dead.

Smearing his face with the blood of his murdered comrade, Palmer laid motionless in the ditch among the heap of lifeless bodies until nightfall. As darkness came Cpl. Palmer untied himself from the dead soldier and crawled to the wounded buddy who had been shot in the stomach six times but managed to cling on to life. Limping on his wounded leg he dragged his friend 200 yards, camouflaged him and then concealed himself.

After four days of concealment and suffering from unmerciful hunger and thirst, the tide of battle turned and Cpl. Palmer and his buddy were found by advancing American troops. His buddy, who was more seriously wounded, was hospitalized in Tokyo while Cpl. Palmer after receiving treatment was flown to the United States.

Asked how he was treated as a prisoner of war, Cpl. Palmer said "they tortured us. They wouldn't feed us. They took away my clothes and gave me rags to wear. They took away my shoes and made me march barefooted."

Questioned about his battle experiences, Cpl. Palmer said: 'I guess I got my share of them." He and several other American soldiers were posted on a high point once and mowed down countless numbers of Red Koreans when they were sent in suicidal charges. He explained it was just another job adding it was "kill or be killed."

Cpl. Palmer served in the European Theater in Germany during the Second World War.

JUST POLICE ACTION?

Wounded Soldier Says Korean War Terrible

NEW ORLEANS ANP)—General Sherman isn't the only one who said "war is hell." Sgt. Walter Gaines, 36, of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division in Korea thinks in the same terms. Formerly with the 356th Infantry Regiment during World War II, he saw action in the Mediterranean Theater of War. Discharged in 1945, he re-enlisted.

Before the Korean outbreak, he was in Japan, stationed at Camp Gifu. After the Reds got things going, Gaines was shipped to Korea on July 12, arriving there on July 13, and going into action on July 16. He was brigaded into the Third Battalion.

His company, sandwiched between two white units, was attacked that afternoon. Trudging the steep mountains was no easy task, said Gaines, and the heavy packs had to be discarded. Aside from his rifle, each man carried 80 clips of ammunition. Before nearing the summit of the mountain many of the clips had to be thrown away because of their weight.

Wounded 26th Day at Front

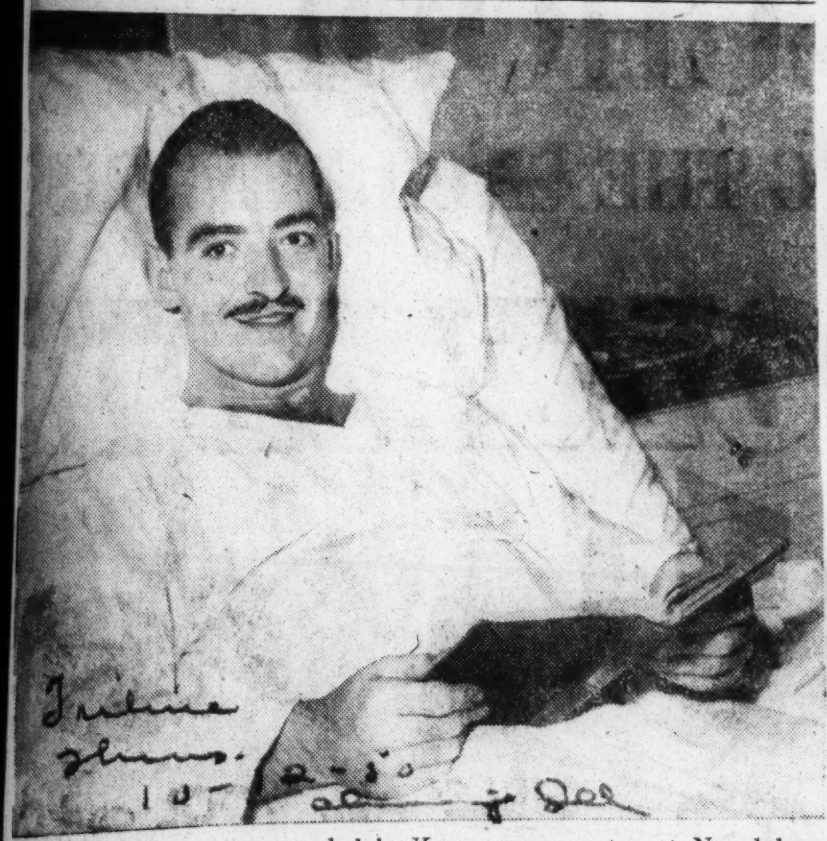
Ordered to take the mountain top was Company 1, Gaines' outfit, consisting of about 190 men. Their first crucial test under fire was to rescue a white unit which had been almost wiped out.

On Aug. 7, Korean Reds attacked and Gaines became a casualty, wounded in the shoulder, and the thumb on the left hand almost blown off. His rifle was shot out of his hand. He escaped death by climbing up the mountain and remained there until dark.

The wounded Mississippian declared that he was under fire for 26 days, and that his unit was forced to drink water from rice paddies which had been fertilized by human waste. The food rations were very poor said the veteran, and often the men went hungry, because the men handling the food were needed on the front lines.

PVT. LENDELL H. HALL JR., 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lendell H. Hall Sr., 2569 Sutter, was reported killed in Korean combat duty, September 22nd. During his early adolescence he was baptized and confirmed at St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church under the vicarage of Rev. Father Morgan A. Tabb, and was a choir boy and scout of the same church. Prior to joining the army he was a student at George Washington Senior High School and a Sun-Reporter newsboy.

Two South Siders Wounded in Korea Rest at Great Lakes Hospital



Sgt. John Crosse, wounded in Korea, recuperates at Naval hospital, Great Lakes. [TRIBUNE Photos]

Pvt. Rudolph Hutchins also was sent to Great Lakes hospital after being wounded by a hand grenade in Korea.

FLY 2 WOUNDED SOUTH SIDERS TO NAVAL HOSPITAL

Sgt. John A. Crosse Hit by Mine Fragments

10-12-50

Two south siders were among 24 wounded men returned from Korea to the naval hospital at Great Lakes Naval Training center last week. They are Sgt. John A. Crosse, 24, 4455 Princeton av., and Pvt. Rudolph Hutchins, 20, 3733 South Park way. Both were wounded near Masan and returned to the United States by air.

Crosse, a navy veteran of World War II, was struck in the arms and legs by fragments of a 6 inch anti-personnel mine. A bazooka man in the 25th division, Crosse had volunteered for mine detection duty.

Former Navy Man

A Tilden Technical High school graduate of 1946, Crosse has six brothers, three of whom are war veterans. He served two years in the navy during the war, and enlisted in the army in June, 1948.

Hutchins, an artillery man with the all-Negro 24th combat team, was badly wounded in the right leg, and struck in the right arm and left hand by hand grenade fragments.

"They had to take a muscle out of my leg," Hutchins said, "but I'm not worried about that. I just want out of this bed."

Beat Off Attack

Hutchins was hit Sept. 1 during an attack in which North Koreans tried to overrun a position occupied by the 24th. The attack failed, Hutchins said.

After graduation from Dunbar Vocational school, Hutchins enlisted in the army in January, 1948. He spent two years in Nara, Japan, and says he wants to return there.

"I liked it in Japan," Hutchins said. "That's going to be my home."

YANK WOUNDED IN KOREA KEEPS FACT FROM MOM

11-12-50

Army Balks Secrecy Aim with Official Notice

An 18 year old Chicago soldier was wounded in Korea more than a month ago, but has tried to keep the news from his mother, three sisters, and girl friend lest they should worry. He apparently didn't realize that his mother would be notified by the army of his injury.

The soldier, **Pfc. John S. Murphy,** is the son of Mrs. Marie E. Murphy, 3104 W. 16th st. He is one of three Chicagoans wounded last month and listed on the army's 148th casualty list, made public yesterday. He suffered minor injuries Oct. 5, but their nature was not disclosed.

John S. Murphy [left], John E. Strever [center], and Leon W. Bailey.

Keeps News from Mother

A few days later he wrote to his mother on Red Cross stationery but explained it by saying: "Don't let this stationery upset you. Stationery is hard to get and we use anything we can get."

Since then he has continued to write on Red Cross paper but has failed to mention his being injured or in a hospital.

"I wrote telling him I know all about it," Mrs. Murphy said, "but haven't had his answer yet. I hope he tells me how he was hurt."

Aurora Officer Wounded

Murphy was graduated from St. Patrick's Catholic High school last year and enlisted in the army in October, 1949. He was sent to Japan last winter.

Also on yesterday's list is **Lt. John E. Strever Jr.,** 441 North View st., Aurora, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Strever Sr. Strever, 27, was wounded in the arm after parachuting into North Korea territory near Suchon Oct. 22. He had taken refuge in a fox hole but was nicked by North Korea riflemen.

Chicago Yank Wounded

Strever is a graduate of Marmion Military academy in Aurora and has been in the army nine years. He joined the airborne troops shortly before the close of World War II and was in charge of a company of parachuters in Korea. He telephoned his parents after being transferred to a hospital in Japan.

Third on the list is Pfc. Leon W. Bailey, 19, nephew of Mrs. Geneva Webb, 15 S. Leavitt st. Bailey, who has been raised by his aunt from infancy, suffered neck injuries from a hand grenade explosion Oct. 16. He enlisted three years ago after attending McKinley High school, and has been overseas two years.

TWO SOLDIERS FROM CHICAGO LISTED MISSING

Marine Is Wounded in Korea Battle

11-13-50

Two Chicago soldiers are reported missing in action and another is listed as wounded in the Korean war, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Pvt. William M. Hodge, 19, son of Mrs. Emma Cotton, 3717 Indiana av., has been missing in action since July 26. His mother said she

Fitzner [left], Young [center], and Hodge.

was notified Nov. 5. Hodge quit Phillips High school in March, 1948, to enlist in the army, and trained at Fort Knox, Ky., before being sent to Japan in December, 1949.

Pfc. Eugene Young, 18, son of Mrs. Frances Young, 1159 Cleveland av., has been missing in action since July 30. He enlisted in January, 1947, trained at Camp Hood, Tex., and was sent to Japan in December, 1948.

In 24th Infantry Regiment

Both Hodge and Young are infantrymen attached to the 24th infantry regiment, and neither had seen action at the time of the receipt of their last letter from Japan in June.

Pfc. Harry D. Fitzner, 19, of 4901 Wells st., was wounded in action on Nov. 3. His mother, Ida, of the same address, was notified by telegram on Nov. 6. Fitzner enlisted in the marines at Cherry Point, N. C., in February, 1948, and went overseas last spring. He was attached to the 7th marine division.

Other casualties were:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Sides, Pfc. William Jr.—William H. Sides, route 1, Patoka, father.

WOUNDED

Carty, Pfc. Lawrence H.—Emmett Carty, route 1, Elkhart, brother.

Jones, Corp. Guy R.—Mrs. Cora E. Jones, Danville, mother.

INDIANA

DIED OF WOUNDS

Hamilton, Corp. Howard B.—Mrs. Ruth M. Hamilton, Dunkirk, mother.

WOUNDED

Bradley, Sgt. James W.—Mrs. Ruth Bradley, Evansville, wife.

Jewell, Corp. Joseph C.—Mrs. Betty Jewell, Vevay, wife.

Thalmueller, Pfc. Delmar C.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Welte, Evansville, parents.

INJURED

Wysocki, First Lt. Frederick E.—Mrs. Florence L. Wysocki, Pleasant Lake, wife.

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Rutliff, Pvt. Jessie W.—Jessie William Rutliff, Moulton, father.

Tatro, Sgt. Raymond W.—Mrs. Alice Tatro Exline, wife.

WOUNDED

Hovey, Corp. Roger J.—Mrs. Bertha Hovey, Lime Springs, mother.

INJURED

Thomas, Corp. Norman—Edward Thomas, Des Moines, uncle.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Reynolds, Corp. Merle W.—L. D. Harold Reynolds, Kalamazoo, father.

WOUNDED

Armstrong, Pvt. William N.—Mrs. Jesse E. Atkins, Reed City, mother.

Brundage, First Lt. William E.—Mrs. Lalla Grayson Brundage, Flint, wife.

INJURED

Lane, Sgt. Delbert X.—Miss Kathleen Lane, Detroit, daughter.

Martin, Corp. Howard A.—Mrs. Fern O. Martin, Mount Morris, mother.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cramer, Pvt. Richard E.—Mrs. Katherine M. Cramer, Detroit, mother.

Petersen, Corp. Clarence A.—Mrs. Lisa Kate Petersen, Battle Creek, wife.

Williams, Corp. Isaiah—Mrs. Virginia Mills, Detroit, mother.

WISCONSIN

KILLED IN ACTION

Betthauser, Pfc. Michael Duane—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Betthauser, RFD 4, Tomah, parents.

Young Ribbins, First War Casualty, Laid To Rest

Following military rites on Okinawa, the body of Pfc. John Ribbins was returned to Memphis for interment last week. He was killed in line of action on the island while helping his outfit transport ammunition. This was August 13th.

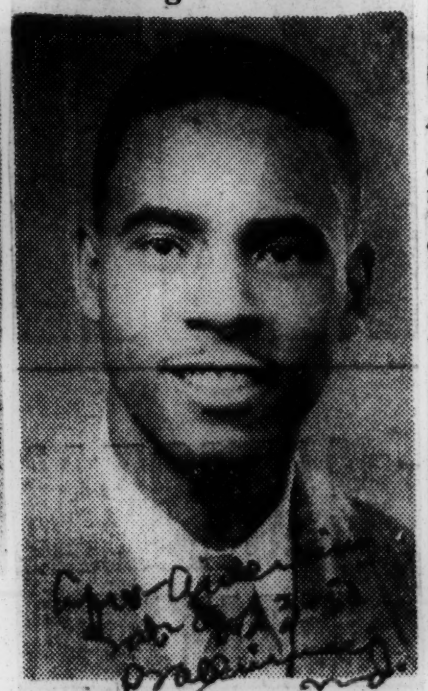
The body was accompanied to Memphis from Berkley, Calif.; by Elton Anderson, who remained over until funeral ceremonies were held. He is shown in front of the flag draped casket at Southern Funeral Home which had charge of the remains. Interment was held in Mt. Carmel Cemetery instead of National Cemetery. His mother, Mrs. Lillie Mhoon Ribbins, mother, of 2948 Broad Street, Ginghamton, preferred that the remains be placed next other relatives.

The 18 year old fallen youth was the first reported war casualty of the Memphis area Negro or white.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —

PFC. JOHN RIBBINS

Missing in Action



2nd Lt. Mark L. Shields, 21, of Wilberforce, Ohio, who joined the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea just last week and is now unaccounted for, according to AFRO Correspondent James L. Hicks. A 1950 ROTC graduate of Wilberforce, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norwood R. Shields. Prof. Shields has been a teacher at Wilberforce for the past 30 years. Mrs. Shields told the AFRO this week her son left the States Aug. 6 and she has had no word from him since.

Defense Dept. Reports Korean Casualties

Says Casualties Greater Than Most People Know

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department announced yesterday that 13,911 American casualties in the Korean war have been reported to the next of kin through September 15.

The figure is an increase of 5,048 over the number of killed, wounded, injured and missing reported to next of kin through September 1.

The figures were released as Rep. Short (R) Mo., declared in the House that U. S. casualties in the Far Eastern fighting "are far greater than either Congress or the American people know."

Short, ranking minority member of the house armed services committee later asserted that the announcement of casualties are being deliberately "held back" by the Defense Department.

The Department said that 1,684 of the casualties were killed in action. The wounded totaled 8,709, of whom 174 have died and 3,518 were listed as missing in action.

Broken down by services, the army suffered 12,876 casualties, the Navy 33, The Marine Corps 876 and the Air Force 126 for the period covered by the report.

Casualties occurring since Sept. 1 and those late in August probably would not be included in the latest total, since an average of three weeks is required for verifying casualties and notifying relatives.

Of the missing in action, the Department said 148 have "returned to Military control" and 50 are known to be prisoners of the Communists.

Private James P. Stevens Killed In Action In Korea

PVT. JAMES P. STEVENS

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — Pvt. James P. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevens, Sr., 707 - 7th Avenue, was killed in action in Korea on September 7.

After having received a letter from her son Saturday morning, Mrs. Stevens felt rather cheerful, but only hours later Saturday afternoon she received a telegram from the War Department notifying her about the tragedy.

Pvt. Stevens was born in Columbus on March 25, 1933.

He is survived by his parents, several aunts and uncles, 6 brothers and a sister, Mrs. Nellie Stevens Williams, of this city.

Pvt. Stevens attended Radcliff High School.

Korean Casualty

Sat. 9-23-50

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS — Cpl. Orestus M. Stewart is the son of Mr. and Mrs Will Stewart of Magnolia Springs. The 21 year old youth had been serving with the Medical corps and was a veteran for almost three years. He had been in Korea since July 27. The War Department notified his mother Mrs. Hattie Stewart with regret of his death while in action on Aug. 11. The corporal was a native of Magnolia Springs, a graduate of Walnut Hill high school and a student of Tillotson College. He is survived by his parents, ten brothers and one sister Willie M. Kelly, principal of Walnut School, another brother, is in the Army, stationed at Briggs Air Base, ElPaso. Two brothers served in World War II. In a letter to his mother dated Aug. 11, telling of the Korean warfare, stated that the Koreans had no respect for the Red Cross or Army Medical Department. They had to go fully armed and were fired upon as readily as combat troops. W. D. Shankle, Reporter.

CPL. ORESTUS STEWART

MOM THINKS GI SON KNEW HE WOULD DIE

Daily Sat. 9-23-50

"It was as if he had a premonition the day I accompanied him to the train. He never held me so tight." These were the words of Mrs. Leah P. Washington, of 133 West 145th St., who held tight to the telegram which had informed her that her only son, John, a Private in the 24th Infantry had been "killed in action in Korea on August 23rd."

Pvt. John Washington was born in Altoona, Pa., 26 years ago, but had been a Harlem resident since the age of 9. He attended Frederick Douglass and DeWitt Clinton High Schools. He was drafted in January, 1949, and served one year in the U.S. Army. One week after getting out he volunteered for re-enlistment, and was sent to Fort Dix, N.J., and thence to California. Three weeks after his arrival there he was shipped overseas.

"He thought he was going to serve his two and a half year enlistment in Japan," Mrs. Washington stated. He had already enrolled in the government Art School in preparation for a commercial art career upon his separation.

"Why, I even have the government's acceptance of his application right here," she continued. "Guess they didn't know he had already left the states."

She produced his last letter in which he said: "Mother, the conditions here in Korea are something terrible. Keep your fingers crossed for me."

"I guess crossing my fingers wasn't enough," Mrs. Washington said.

5 Area GIs Reported Wounded in Action; 2 Said to Have Been Hit for Second Time

Corpl. Pratt Corpl. Yates Corpl. Owens Lieut. Lippincott Pfc. Kropp

Corporal Yates and Owens have suffered their second wounds in the Korean war

Five Washington area men have been wounded in Korea—two of them for the second time.

Defense Department casualty list No. 103 listed:

Corp. William Kenneth Owens, 25, son of Joseph Edward Owens, sr., 313 Commerce st., Alexandria. Wounded for the second time.

Corpl. Howard Joseph Yates, 21, son of Mrs. Ella A. Yates, 122 16th st. se. Wounded for the second time, according to an unofficial report.

Lieut. John C. Lippincott, 24, son of Mrs. Norman R. Lippincott, 3224 E st. se.

Corpl. Benjamin Q. Pratt, 26, son of Benjamin F. Pratt, 1513 Columbia st. nw.

Pfc. Otto A. Kropp, jr., 21, son of Otto A. Kropp, 739 13th st. se.

Corporal Owens, first wounded in July, was injured the second time on September 1, according to a notification telegram sent his father. A few days later his father received a telegram from the Defense Department telling him his son had been returned to duty the next day, September 8.

Owens received a letter Wednesday from his son stating that he is back with his outfit. He said he was wounded after being lost for four days with four other soldiers "up in the mountains."

Owens served in Europe during World War II and was on occupation duty in Germany.

Seriously Wounded

Corporal Yates was seriously wounded on September 8, the Defense Department informed his mother. However, a friend, James Walter Green, who lives next door, said he received a letter from Yates on August 28 in which the corporal indicated he was wounded once before.

Mrs. Yates has received no word from the Defense Department about this incident.

Yates was born in Washington and went to Brown Junior High School and Phelps Vocational School here. He enlisted in the Army about three years ago. Yates is the youngest of eight brothers—six of whom saw service in the last war. He has three sisters.

Shot Through Thigh

Lieutenant Lippincott was seriously wounded on August 12, his mother has been informed. He was shot through the thigh.

Lippincott, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., was raised in Jacksonvile, Fla., where he graduated from high school. He entered the Army when he was 18 and was stationed in the Air Corp.

He was discharged at the end of World War II and went to the University of Florida, from which he graduated in 1949. He took a commission in the Army and, after graduating from the paratrooper school at Fort Benning, Ga., he went overseas.

He married the former Margaret Simpkins shortly before leaving for Japan. His wife followed him overseas and is now in Tokyo. Mrs. Lippincott said she heard from her daughter-in-law about a week ago that her son was in a hospital in Korea.

Pfc. Kropp was slightly wounded on September 9 while fighting with the 35th Infantry Regiment.

He enlisted in the Army in August, 1948. A native of Washington, he attended Hine Junior High School here. His father is a veteran of World War I and has worked at the Navy Yard for 21 years.

Corporal Pratt, who served in Europe during World War II, was wounded on September 6. His family received a letter from him Monday which said he had been hit by shrapnel in the neck, left shoulder, right side and back, and was in a hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

He had been fighting with the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Pratt entered the Army August 21, 1943. He was born in Washington and went to Armstrong High School. He has two brothers. One, Russell, 25, served overseas in the Marine Corps during the last war.

Casualties in Korea Reported as 24,163

3,614 Dead, 16,661 Shot, 4,260 Missing to Oct. 7

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Defense Department today reported 24,163 casualties in the Korean war through Oct. 6, including 3,614 dead and 4,260 missing. The last list, issued last week and covering the war through Sept. 29, reported 20,756.

Today's report listed 3,614 dead, including 3,242 killed in action; 16,661 wounded, and 4,260 missing in action. Of those reported missing, 311 returned to American lines, 107 were captured or interned, and 3,842 still are being carried on the Army's missing list.

Casualty reports are based on official notification of next of kin. They do not include all casualties which occurred up to the specified time because of the lag in notifying relatives.

SNIPER'S BULLET SENDS PFC. BAKER TO GREAT LAKES

Pfc. Jack Baker, 19, Negro, 5647 State st., was hit in the left leg by a sniper's bullet on the morning of Aug. 24, near Masan, Korea. He had been in the war zone 12 days.

Baker, a machine gunner assigned to a Negro regiment of the 25th infantry division, is recovering from the wound in Great Lakes Naval Training center hospital. He was returning to the front with a basic training camp buddy, Pfc. Eddie Mitchell, 20, Negro, 438 E. 45th st., after taking a wounded lieutenant to an aid station.

"We knew there were snipers in the area, but it was a chance we had to take," Baker said. "We couldn't leave wounded lying on the field."

Other GIs, armed with automatic rifles, killed the sniper that wounded him, Baker said.

The young soldier arrived in Japan, Aug. 7, and was shipped to Korea Aug. 13. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ward of the State st. address. His father is a Pullman porter on the City of Portland.

Corpl. H. J. Yates. Lt. J. C. Lippincott.

Pfc. O. A. Kropp. Corpl. B. Q. Pratt.

Alexandrian Killed, Five District Soldiers Wounded in Action

An Alexandria man is reported killed in action and five District men are listed as wounded in the Defense Department's casualty lists Nos. 102 and 103, released today.

Pfc. William K. Owens, 23, son of Joseph Edward Owens, sr., 313 Commerce street, Alexandria, is listed as killed in action. He was previously reported missing.

Also reported killed are Corpl. Robert W. Driver, son of Carroll H. Driver, Staunton, and Sergt. Donley H. Patterson, son of Mrs. Leona Patterson, Winchester, both of Virginia.

Reported Wounded.

Reported wounded are: Pfc. Otto A. Kropp, jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Kropp, 739 Thirteenth street S.E.

Second Lt. John C. Lippincott, 24, son of Mrs. Estephanie H. Lipincott, 2900 Thirteth street S.E.

Corpl. Benjamin Q. Pratt, jr., 26, son of Benjamin Q. Pratt, sr., 1513 Columbia street N.W.

Corpl. Howard Joseph Yates, 21, son of Mrs. Ella A. Yates, 122 Sixteenth street S.E.

Corpl. John L. Cromwell, nephew of Mrs. Alice Anderson, 1416 U street N.W.

Pvt. Owens enlisted in the Army in January, 1949. He already had served in the Army from March, 1944, to December, 1946. Although he had asked to be sent to Germany, where his brother was stationed, he was sent to Japan on July 11, 1949, when American troops pulled out of Korea.

Native of Alexandria.

A native of Alexandria, Pvt. Owens attended George Washington High School there. He is survived by his father, mother, two brothers and four sisters, as previously reported in The Star.

Pvt. Kropp, a native of the District, was graduated by Hine Junior High School. He worked for Griffith Consumers until he enlisted in the Army in August, 1948. His last furlough home was in December, just before he was sent to Japan.

He was wounded on September 9. Details are unavailable, Mrs. Kropp said. In his last letter to his mother, about a month ago, he wrote: "It's pretty tough country over here. This is another war. Tell my brother not to enlist yet. Make him wait for me, and we'll go back together."

Shot in River Swim.

Lt. Lippincott was shot in the thigh on August 12. He and his mother has never been to Jacksonville, Fla., and Washington. His mother works at Woodward & Lothrop to be near her two daughters, who are employed by the Government.

Hit By Shrapnel.

Corpl. Pratt, a veteran of World War II, was reported slightly wounded on September 6. A short letter to his family reported he had been hit by shrapnel in the neck, shoulder and right side.

Lt. Lippincott, a native of Jack-

Corpl. Pratt, who attended Armstrong High School, was last home on leave two years ago. He was sent to Korea toward the end of August, after being in Japan for eight months. He has spent eight years in the Army.

Corpl. Yates has been in Korea about two months. He was seriously wounded on September 8.

He left Phelps Vocational High School in 1947 to enlist in the Army. His last furlough was for Thanksgiving in 1947. Since then he has been in Japan.

Corpl. Cromwell was reported slightly wounded on September 7. He had enlisted in the Navy during World War II, when he was 18. He left in 1946, but enlisted in the Army in 1949.

A native of Goochland, Va., Corpl. Cromwell went through grammar school there and came to live with his aunt when his mother died about 18 years ago.

Norristown Marine Killed in Korea Action

A 21-year-old Norristown marine was killed in action in Korea and five other service men from this area were wounded, according to the latest casualty list issued by the Department of Defense and notifications received by families. A Philadelphia youth also was reported missing.

The Defense Department also announced that the U. S. casualties in the Korean War total 17,220. The figure includes all casualties whose families had been notified through Sept. 22, the department reported.

2441 LISTED AS DEAD

Included are 2441 dead, 11,050 wounded and 3[illegible]59 missing in action. Of the dead, 2211 were killed in action and 230 died of wounds. The Army's total casualties for the period were 16,087. Total Marine Corps casualties reported are 951. Navy casualties totaled 45, and the Air Force, 138.

The total casualty figure is 3309 higher than the cumulative total announced through Sept. 15.

Pfc. Joseph M. Russo, of 630 E. Main st., Norristown, was reported killed in action Sept. 19. His parents, Nicholas and Lucy Russo, received notification of his death from the Defense Department Wednesday. Dat. 9-30-50

GOT LETTER SEPT 22

On Sept. 22 they received a letter from him dated Sept. 5, in which he said he was in Japan. Private Russo, who was attached to an artillery unit in the First Marine Division, left for overseas, Aug. 17.

A native of Norristown, he was employed by the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Co. when he entered the service Sept. 8, 1948. He received his training at Parris Island and Camp Lejeune. Surviving in addition to his parents are a brother, Nicholas, Jr., and a sister, Anna Marie. Da.

WAS ENGAGED TO WED

Private Russo was engaged to be married to Miss Rita Palmerio, of 549 Haws ave., Norristown, his parents said.

The Philadelphian reported missing is Pfc. George B. Kennedy, Jr., 18, of 5735 Woodland ave., attached to the Second Infantry Division. His parents, George B., Sr. and Agnes, received a telegram Thursday stating that he had been missing since Sept. 1.

When the notification arrived the family was attempting to get an emergency furlough for him through the Red Cross so he could attend the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, 67, of 2046 Alden st.

Pfc. G. B. Kennedy, Jr. Pvt. John J. Dollard

had been wounded twice in action, once on Aug. 29 and again Sept. 1. A veteran of seven years in the Army, he was stationed in Japan when hostilities began. He has a son, Eugene, 8.

Mrs. Rachel Rose, of 1710 Shedwick st., was notified by telegram Sunday, that her son, Pfc. Jefferson Rose, 20, was wounded in action Sept. 7 in Korea. Mrs. Rose had received letters from him prior to the notification in which he said he was in a hospital in Japan and told her "not to worry."

PFC. JEFFERSON ROSE

Private Rose entered the Army last June. He has nine sisters and two brothers.

American Casualties In Korea Rise To 26,701

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—(AP)—Announced American casualties in Korea rose Wednesday to 26,701, an increase of 618 in the last week.

The Defense Department said the figure includes those whose next of kin received notification through midnight of Oct. 20.

The latest tabulation includes 3,682 killed in action, 18,682 wounded and 4,337 missing in ac-

The official figure on total deaths is 4,125. In adition to those killed in action, it includes 442 who died of wounds and one listed as missing whose capture by the North Koreans and subsequent death has been confirmed.

Of the total reported missing, 403 have returned to military control, 107 are known captured, leaving, 3,826 currently missing.

The Army casualties totaled 23,140, the Navy 252, the Marine Corps 3,133 and the Air Force 176.

Army combat deaths were 3,455, wounded 15,891, of whom 355 died of their wounds, and currently missing 3,661.

Navy deaths were 44, including four who died of wounds, 170 wounded and 40 still missing.

The Marine Corps has lost 572 dead, including 82 who died of wounds, 2,610 wounded and 33 are currently missing.

Air Force casualties include 53 killed, 11 wounded including one airman who died of wounds and 92 still missing.

GI Brother of War Victim Flies to Mom's Bedside

Mother Faints, Breaks Hip When Told Son Wounded by N. Koreans

Courier Sat. 8-26-50

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—T/Sgt. Herman E. Brandon of Kessler Field was flown to his mother's bedside last week in an Air Forces plane when his mother fainted after hearing that his brother had been wounded in Korea.

The mother fell and broke her hip as she collapsed. She had just learned that her youngest son, Corp. Ewing L. Brandon had been wounded. During World War II, five of her seven children were in the service. This included two daughters who joined the Wac.

Sergeant Brandon rode in a plane piloted by Air National Guard officers in a routine training flight.

Sergeant Brandon is a flying engineer on a B-25 at Kessler Field. He was given an emergency furlough to see his mother.

Rest For the Wounded

Call and Post Sat. 9-23-50

KOREA—Negro soldiers who have made heroic history in the Korean campaign have paid dearly in blood and sweat. One Negro unit of the famed 24th Infantry Division has been virtually wiped out. Above Pfc. Earl Rowell of Chicago, Illinois, receives reading material from Mrs. J. Policastro, a Red Cross worker, while under treatment for wounds in last week's fighting. U. S. Army photo from Keystone.

Casualties From Korea

Call

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Recent casualty lists released by the department of defense show one killed and one wounded in the Korean war.

Dead is Pfc. James Fort, 20, Chicago, a member of the 1st division marines. He was killed on Pohang.

The wounded soldier is Sgt. Melvin L. Cotton, 28, of Union, Miss.

Killed In Action

Post 9-23-50

CINCINNATI — Mrs. Genevieve Scott of 741 Richmond St., received word last Friday, Sept. 8, that her husband, Pvt. Will Scott, was killed in action in Korea on Sept. 1. He was with the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. No details were given in the message.

Pvt. Will Scott

Mrs. Scott told the Call and Post that her husband had been in service since 1941. He was overseas in World War II and was sent overseas again early this year.

Besides his wife, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Dennie Scott; a brother, Earl, and a sister, Fannie Lou Robinson, all of Alabama.

New Yorkers Among Korea Casualties

Sat. 9-12-50

Six casualties on the Korean fighting front from Greater New York were announced this week by the Defense Department—two from New York City, one from the Bronx and three from Brooklyn.

Pfc. Wesley Hickerson, 23, 227 W. 141 St., member of the 24th Infantry Division, was wounded during that outfit's historic push on Yechon two weeks ago and transferred by plane to the Army Hospital in Yokohoma, Japan, where he is recuperating.

Hickerson was born in Harlem and is a veteran of World War II. He enlisted in his old outfit four months ago and was sent to Korea. A 1944 graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School where he was honor student and basketball star, Hickerson had worked as messenger and shipping clerk for Western Union before his enlistment. His brother, Gilbert, lives at the 141 St. address.

"We are confident in our ultimate victory because our weapons are superior to theirs, is an excerpt from a letter written to his foster mother by Lt. Oscar L. Pusey, 21, of 763 Dawson St., Bronx, first Negro officer from the metropolitan area reported on the Korean casualty list.

Lt. Pusey has been in the Army for the past three years, serving the first year and a half on Guam, when he was brought back to the United States to attend Officer's Candidate School in Kansas. Pusey graduated from Cardinal Hayes High School where he excelled in track and basketball. He was married to his wife, Dora Pusey, on April 2, this year, and left one month later for California, thence to Korea.

Pvt. Martin J. Boyle who lives with his mother at 234 East 118th St., is the third casualty reported from the Upper Manhattan area.

Three casualties from Brooklyn include Sgt. Willie J. Hines, son of Mabel Hines who resides at 3428 Hancock St.; Pfc. William J. McCafferty, Jr., son of Mrs. William McCafferty, 578 Fairview Ave., and Pvt. James W. Rose, 19, son of Mrs. Alice Rose, 47 Marion St.

Pvt. Rose enlisted two years ago after completing a course in radio at East New York Vocational High School. The family moved to 50-28 31st Ave., Long Island City, after his father's death several weeks ago.

Cpl. Levi Jackson, Ring Champion, Dies in Action

Post 9-2-50

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA— Corporal Levi Jackson, heavyweight boxing champion of the U.S. Army, was instantly killed in action on August 14, when shot down by enemy fire near Haman while trying to evacuate two wounded comrades from a South Korean battle area.

A member of a medical detachment of the 24th Infantry Regiment, Cpl. Jackson and part of his company was cut off by enemy infiltration in the heavy night fighting and he volunteered to carry the wounded out to an aid station.

Second Puglist Wounded

As he was coming out of the trap carrying two wounded men the undefeated Army champion was instantly cut down by enemy fire which also killed the two men he was carrying.

Also wounded three times in the same action was Sgt. First Class Howard ("Big Boy") Williams, also a former Army boxing champ, and the man who trained Jackson to fight.

In the engagement where he was killed, the company to which Jackson was attached was greatly outnumbered and suffered heavy casualties. The company had made the attack considerably under strengthened having suffered heavy casualties in the constant fighting here since being committed July 19.

Jackson fought 16 fights in the Army winning them all and never going the entire route in any of them except the last fight which he won by a decision to win the championship. Weighing 212 lbs. and never defeated, Jackson.

Akron Soldier Dies in Battle

Call and Post Sat. 9-23-50

Campbell Casualty

SGT. GEORGE ROBERTS

Call and Post Sat. 9-23-50

PVT. HERBERT McCLENDON

AKRON — Word has been received by the family of Sgt. George Roberts, 20, of his death in Korea. He was serving with the Medical Corps, 24th Division, having joined the fighting in Korea two months ago.

Sgt. Roberts was inducted into the Army in February, 1947, receiving his basic training at Ft. Jackson, S. C. He had been stationed in Tokyo nearly three years and in January of this year was home for a month's furlough.

He returned to the service and reenlisted for three years. Born in Akron, Sgt. Roberts attended Howe School and South High School, and before entering the service worked at the General Furniture Co.

He made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Estella Sherfield, 912 W. Bowery St. He also leaves his father, Luellen Roberts and a brother Norris. He was a member of Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

CAMPBELL—Reported killed in action on Tuesday, Sept. 5 in Korea, Pvt. Herbert McClendon, became the first Negro from Campbell to be killed in the Korean War. Pvt. McClendon, who resided at 41 Jackson St., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McClendon.

Nineteen years old, he was born Jan. 5, 1931 in Campbell, O. and spent all of his life here. McClendon was graduated from Memorial High School in June, 1949, and enlisted in the service April 3, 1950.

Besides his parents, McClendon leaves two brothers, Hubert and Delmar, both at home. Pvt. McClendon was an active member of the Shiloh Baptist Church up until the time of his departure and was popular among the younger set. Many friends and neighbors were shocked to hear of his death

CASUALITIES
ENSIGN JESSE L. BROWN-
Navy Combat Pilot

Lone Pilot Shot Down Over Korea

Ensign Jesse L. Brown, whose plane was shot down by antiaircraft fire while strafing Chinese Communist hordes in North Korea. Efforts of Fellow Navy pilots in a helicopter to rescue him were futile. His plane burst in flames before he could be pulled from the cockpit where his body had become wedged in the crash.

RESCUE EFFORTS FAIL:

1st Tan Navy Flier Dies in Korea Crash

NORTH KOREA—Ensign Jesse L. Brown, the Navy's lone colored combat pilot, was shot down by antiaircraft fire in a strafing mission over thousands of attacking Chinese Communist hordes Monday, Dec. 4.

Ensign Brown, flying in a heavy blizzard, managed to escape the clutches of the Chinese before his Corsair fighter plane crash landed in a six-foot deep snow drift.

Brown was pinned down by the wreckage. Navy rescue planes rushed to the scene of the crash, but Brown's plane became enveloped in flames before he could be removed from the cockpit.

A crew of a Navy helicopter worked frantically packing snow around the cockpit of the burning plane in a futile effort to halt the blaze. But the rescue effort was fruitless.

A native of Hattiesburg, Miss., Ensign Brown covered himself with glory on his first combat mission against the North Koreans on Oct. 14.

Account for 20 Cars

At that time, he personally destroyed 5 railroad cars and damaged 15 others in a series of 10 bombing-strafing runs on rail targets near Chongji, above the 38th Parallel. Flying a Corsair fighter plane in Task Force 7, he also strafed two large warehouses and damaged a half track vehicle.

His wingman, Ensign Dave E. Harthsorn of Asheville, N.C., highly praised Brown's performance. Harthsorn said that Brown pinpointed his strafing runs so accurately that a bomb, previously unexploded in an earlier run over the target, was set off by the later strafing raid, causing damage to the railroad cars and tanks.

Leaves Wife, Daughter

Twenty-four-year-old Brown joined the Navy in 1946, received his wings in October of 1948 to become the first colored Naval aviator. He was currently assigned to Fighter Squadron 32 operating from a carrier, and had 92 carrier landings to his credit.

Speaking of the Oct. 14 engagement, Carrier Commander, Thomas Sisson of Winona, Miss., said he considered Brown "one of the best pilots in the air group and this was borne out by today's performance."

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Hattiesburg, was married. His wife, Daisy, and daughter, Pamela, live at T-116 Robertson Place, Hattiesburg. He was a graduate of Ohio State College.

First Aviator Slain

Brown was the first colored officer in the Navy in any war to lose his life. He was the first colored naval aviator in the history of the Naval Training Station at Pensacola, Fla., which since has graduated one other colored flyer. flier.

One of the Leyte's pilots, Lt. (junior grade) Thomas J. Hunter of Fall River, Mass., risked his life in an effort to save the life of Ensign Brown.

Lieutenant Hudner was taking part in a close support mission in the rugged country around the Chosin Reservoir when he noticed that another pilot in the group was trailing white smoke and appeared to have been hit. He reported the fact to the strike leader, Lt. Com. Richard L. Coveli of East Greenwich, R. I.

"No sooner had we gotten the word on the smoke than we spotted the plane going down," said Commander Coveli, adding:

"We saw him set the plane down in a rough field about five miles beyond our friendly lines. He must have hit something in the field, because the landing gear was up and the engine flew off the plane.

Alive When Plane Crashed

I could tell that the pilot was still alive so I went off to call for a rescue helicopter and left Hudner and another pilot to destroy the downed plane as soon as the pilot was clear. While I was gone I received word that Hudner had gone down to help him out."

When Lieutenant Hudner saw the damaged plane land, he immediately gone to circle the pilot as soon as he was clear and protect him from hundreds of Chinese troops whose footprints could be seen in the snow everywhere in the area.

Ensign Brown waved his arm to show that he was alive, but remained in the plane, even though it was beginning to burn.

Realizing that Brown could not extricate himself from the plane and would shortly be burned to death, Lieutenant Hudner made an intentional landing in the same field and ran to help his injured shipmate, knowing that his own chances of escape were negligible.

Unable to open the canopy of the burning plane, Lieutenant Hudner returned to his own plane, which he had landed so skillfully on the rocky ground that his radio equipment was undamaged.

He called Commander Covoli and told him to have the rescue helicopter bring fire extinguishers and an axe. The helicopter had just taken off but Commander Covoli was able to stop it and have it return to the field for the necessary rescue equipment.

Died of Injuries

In the meantime, Lieutenant Hudner had packed the fuselage of the slowly burning plane with snow to keep the flames away from the injured pilot. A few minutes later, the Marine helicopter arrived and Ensign Brown was removed from the plane.

He was dead. He had suffered a broken back, broken ribs, and numerous cuts and bruises. It was not determined whether he had been hit by small arms fire or anti-aircraft fragments.

He was removed to a field on the east coast of Korea, where Navy doctors pronounced him dead. The rescue operation took only 20 mimnutes. Aboard the Leyte, pilots of Lieutanant Hudner's squadron, Fighter Squadron 32, praised his heroism.

Hudner to Get Award

"That was just about the finest thing I have ever seen," said Commander Covoli.

Captain Sisson of Chevy Chase, Md., commanding officer of the Leyte, said he was recommending Lieutenant Hudner for the highest possible award for heroism. "There has been no finer act of unselfish heroism in military history," Captain Sisson said.

Ensign Brown was a former enlisted man in the Navy. He was a graduate of Eureka High School in Hattiesburg. After enlisting in the Navy he was sent to Ohio State University under the V-5 program, a college training program for qualified high school graduates to become line officers of the Navy.

Won Wings in 1949

At the end of World War II, after he had completed two years at Ohio State, he went into the Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps and completed his education at Ohio State.

He selected aviation after graduation and was sent to the Pensacola Naval Air Station for training. After additional training at Jacksonville Air Station, he received his wings in 1949.

Ensign Brown was then sent to Norfolk, Va., for training in flying off carriers, then to Quonset, R.I., Naval Air Station for advanced flying training. He was then assigned to the Leyte, a light carrier, and had been aboard that carrier, and had been aboard ship ever since.

Out of Brown went with the Leyte to Mediterranean last year. Korea. He flew his first combat at 310 cadets who indicated an in- mission about two months ago career, under a reduction in force, and had been flying combat missions almost daily ever since.

Retained by Navy Secretary

The Leyte was stationed in the The Leyte was stationed off the east coast of Korea.

Meanwhile, fighting in Korea had broken out and all cancellations of commissions were revoked.

Calls Korean Soldiers Psychiatric Casualties

SAN FRANCISCO— (INS)— Dr. Karl M.Bowman, University of California Professor of Psychiatry, said yesterday that some soldiers who stood up under combat in World War II have become pyschiatric casualties in Korea.

Doctor Bowman, Head of the University's Langley Porter Clinic, has just returned from the far east where he studied the army's psychiatric services in hospitals at the request of the army surgeon general.

He said:

"Among the psychiatric casualties I saw were men who had been through the Anzio Beachhead, the Normandy landing and fighting in the Pacific.

"Every one of them said that what they encountered in Korea was tougher than what they had encountered in World War II."

Although no figures have been made public the psychiatrist said there is good reason to suspect that the early Korean fighting produced a higher rate of combat fatique than World War II fighting.

"In the recent war," he pointed out, "the American soldier usually was engaged in aggressive combat, and usually he was winning.

"But in Korea he was in retreat. He was badly outnumbered. He was green. He was not prepared for combat mentally or physically, had not had combat training, had not developed a sense of unity with his outfit.

"The average soldier didn't expect the Koreans to be as proficient at war in terms of training and equipment."

Doctor Bowman said that nearly all of the psychiatric casualties he saw were suffering from the anxiety-exhaustion type of picture."

North Korean atrocities and the Guerrilla tactics of the Reds, he explained, contributed to the anxiety in which the soldier never knew from what direction to expect the enemy.

The psychiatrist said that treatment of these cases at one hospital in Japan is sending more than 70 per cent back to combat. He said this figure is quite high.

D. C. Army Lieutenant Missing, Alexandria Youth, 19, Wounded

Evening Star

A 28-year-old Washington Army lieutenant has been reported missing and a 19-year-old Alexandria private wounded, the Defense Department announced today in the latest casualty list from Korea. Tues. 9-5-50

The missing man is Lt. Victor L. Stewart, who was among the first troops to be sent to Korea. "Slightly wounded" was Pfc. William H. Creed, son of Mrs. Hilda Jesus Creed, Seminary road, Alexandria. Washington, D.C.

Lt. Stewart and his wife lived at 1264 Jackson street N.E. Mrs.

Pfc. Creed. Lt. Stewart.

Stewart left Washington a year ago to join her husband in Japan.

Creed in Army Two Years.

Mrs. Creed said her son joined the Army in 1948 after completing his junior year at Mount Vernon High School. Pfc. Creed and two brothers, John, 22, and George, 21, worked together for a time after he left school at the Triangle Service Station, King street and Braddock road, Alexandria. The two older brothers saill work there. Their father died in 1943, Mrs. Creed said.

Pfc. Creed will be 20 November 24, his mother said. He was among six Virginians listed as missing and three wounded in the Defense Department's 85th casualty list.

Sisters Live Here.

Mrs. Stewart's sisters, Mrs. Charles Griffin and Miss Nan Suber, who live at the Jackson street address, said Mrs. Stewart wrote them from Japan that the only note she had received from her husband on the front said he was "very busy." He was with the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division.

Lt. Stewart was an ROTC teacher at West Virginia State in 1948. He had previously attended school there. He was born in New Orleans and took his basic training at Camp Croft, S. C., Fort Knox, Ky. and in Arizona.

He was a veteran of World War II, having served in Japan.

Lt. Stewart's parents live in New Orleans, and a sister lives in Chicago.

Sat. 10-14-50

WOUNDED NAVY MEDIC: Melvin Hogan, Hospital Corpsman third class, USN, of Worcester, Mass., (with casualty tag about neck) is helped from a jeep ambulance by fellow corpsmen of the Fleet Marine medics at a forward aid station in the sniper-infested city of Inchon, Korea.

Funeral Tomorrow For First Atlanta Casualty In Korea

BY ALICE H. WASHINGTON

"They've honored my child so high...." uttered Mrs. Viola Hunter Wednesday as she sat in the living room at her home, 139 Stafford Street, N. W. The son, Staff Sergeant John Hamilton Hunter, was the first Atlantan to be returned to the country after passing from injuries received in action in Korea. Sgt. Hunter's remains arrived in the city Wednesday, from California, for funeral services which have been set for Friday.

Two sisters of the deceased were called in for moral support as the bereaved mother retold the story of John's life for us ,and each injected notable character traits of their loved one to tell of the many nice things he had done for them as a family unit. To them he was the "nicest son and brother a family could have."

During World War II, Sgt. Hunter served overseas for three years in the European Theatre. A 90 days furlough in 1946 was his last personal contact with the family. Army service in California and Tacoma, Washington followed this, according to the family, and it was with great joy that they spoke of his having purchased a home in Tacoma. Mrs. Hunter commented at this point, "John was such a faithful letter writer. He described this home to us, even to the print in the draperies, which were hung all around. He was always interested in home and home life, and was always the cleanest, neatest fellow to have around. He was such an obedient child, never gave me a back word," Mrs. Hunter added.

In June, 1950, Sgt. Hunter, a clerical workers with the 25th infantry, left with his outfit, bound for Japan, and there in Japan he died, September 3, of injuries received in action, somewhere in Korea.

Accompanying the body from California was Staff Sergeant Odell Reeves of Lebanon, Tennessee, who is permanently assigned to the Oakland Army Base for such missions. Sgt. Reeves, in accordance with military practice, will continue as official escort for the body until after the Friday funeral services at Greater Springfield Baptist Church, 721 Jones Avenue, N. W., Rev. O. C. Woods, pastor, officiating.

S/SGT. JOHN HAMILTON HUNTER

FUNERAL SERVICES SET — Funeral services for S/Sgt. John Hamilton Hunter, the first Atlantan to be killed in action in Korea, will be held Friday, 1 o'clock from Greater Springfield Baptist Church, 721 Jones Avenue, with the pastor, Rev. O. C. Woods officiating.

Full military rites will be held for the fallen soldier and a request of "No Flowers" has been made by family and army officials.

Sgt. Hamilton is son of Mrs. Viola Hunter, 139 Stafford St., N. W.

FULL MILITARY RITES

Full military rites will be conducted for the fallen soldier with Chaplain Ira H. Giles, of Morris Brown College in charge at the graveside in the National Cemetery, Marietta. Army pallbearers and guard of honor will participate in the services which begin at one o'clock.

The family and army officials request no flowers.

Survivors include a mother, Mrs. Viola Hunter, four sisters, Mrs. Annie L. Kelley, Brooklyn, New York, Mrs. Rosa Thomas, New York City, Mrs. Viola Downer, Atlanta, and Miss Lois Hunter Brooklyn, New York; four brothers, Willie Hunter, Atlanta, Richard Hunter, Berkeley, California, Alphonso and Eddie Lamar Hunter, both of Atlanta; a seven year old son, John, Jr., a former wife, Mrs. Betty Jones Hunter, several nieces and nephews.

The deceased, we learned, was chief support for his mother, widowed for many years, and now under constant medical attention.

Sgt. Hunter, born October 6, 1921, in Oglethorpe County, Stevens, Georgia, moved with his family to Atlanta in 1923. He attended the E. R. Carter School, then Ashby Street, and later attended Washington High, from which he withdrew to seek employment. During school days he was active with the Boy Scouts and attained the rank of Eagle Scout —one of the highest honors Scouting has to offer.

In 1940, young Hunter joined the CCC where he became instructor before being released in May, 1941. In June, 1941, his army career began, with his promotion to Sergeant by October, 1941, indicating the exemplary type of soldier he must have been.

Wounded

PVT. LEONARD SCOTT, JR

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Scott, Sr., of 3021 New Ashland place, has been slightly wounded in action on the Korean war front, the War Department announced this week. According to the department, Pvt. Scott, who is 18 years old, was struck by shell fragments. He was wounded Sept. 4.

97 Named on 24th List of Casualties

Afro American

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO AMERICAN War Correpondent

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WITH THE 24th INFANTRY IN KOREA—A total of 97 members of the 24th Infantry Regiment were named on the latest casualty list released by the regimental Public Information Officer here. Sat 9-2-50

In each case, the next of kin have already been notified by the Department of Defense, Washington.

Heroes and Next of Kin

Names of the men all wounded, and their next of kin are:

Warrant Officer Logan Krebs, wife, Mrs. Catherine Krebs, Beuchel, Ky.

Sgt. Willie J. Hines, mother, Mrs. Mabel Hines, 3428 Hanock St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Cpl. John Price, mother, Mrs. Carrie Price, Little, N.C.

Pfc. Cameron, mother, Mrs. Pearl C. Cameron, Port Huron, Mich.

Pvt. Roosevelt King, mother, Mrs. Georgia King, Van Buren, Ark.

Pfc. Roosevelt Easter, wife, Mrs. Anna B. Easter, 115 Willow Ct., Baltimore.

Pfc. Robert C. Callahan, father, Arthur G., Colony, Kans.

Cpl. Charles Lloyd Jr., mother Mrs. Laura Emma Lloyd, 19 S Michigan Ave., Atlantic City, N.J

Pfc. Eddie Ellis, mother, Mrs. ary Hunt, Waco, Texas.

Pvt. Henry Coleman, mother, Mrs. Melzetta Coleman, Detroit.

Pvt. Calvin D. Montgomery. wife, Emma J., Talladega, Ala.

Cpl. Jessie Smith, wife, Annie Phenix City, Ala.

Pvt. James Clark, mother, Mrs Susie Clark, Staunton, Tenn.

Pfc. Dolphus Smith, mother Mrs. Alberta Smith, Cherry Valley, Ark.

Pfc. Alex Williams, mother, Mrs. Gladys L. Williams, New Orleans. Sat-9-2-50

Pfc. Albert P. McConnell, mother, Mrs. Estella McConnell, Kansas City, Kans.

Pfc. Willie Baty, mother, Mrs. Willie Mae Baty, Mexia, Texas.

Pvt. John Grant, mother, Mrs. Mannie E. Grant, Brunswick, Ga.

Pfc. Albert Neal, brother, S/Sgt. Alton Neal, Carswell Air Force Base, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Cpl. Robertson T. Washington, wife, Myrtle, New Orleans.

Pfc. John H. Crawford, wife, Ethel Y. Clinton, S.C.

Pvt. Willie Keys, mother, Mrs. Leonora Keys, Vidalia, La.

Cpl. Jim H. Price, wife, Johnnie, Lufkin, Texas.

Pvt. Robert Keokuk, nephew, George Greenwood St., Chicago.

Pvt. James Rose

Pvt. James Rose, mother, Mrs. Alice Rose, 47 Marion St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

2nd Lt. Alonzo Sargent, mother, Mrs. Senoix Sargent, Houston Texas.

Pfc. Adell Spicer, sister, Mrs. Elsie Mae Meadows, Maysville N.C.

Pfc. Theodore Scott, sister Mrs. Sylvia Kelley, Checotah Okla.

Pfc. Walter Ayers, father, Walter, Arvonia, Va.

Pfc. George Lewis, mother Mrs. Rebecca L. Lewis, Brewton Ala.

Pfc. Andrews Johnson, father, Andrew, Hayti, Mo.

Sfc. Charles Ingram, wife, Lula M. and mother, Mrs. Alma B., Auburn, Ala.

Pfc. Norman Ellis, mother, Mrs. Irene Holt, Cleveland, O.

Cpl. Rufus Dodd, mother, Mrs. Eva Dodd, Dallas, Texas.

Pfc. Richard Johnson, mother, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, Pasadena, Calif.

Pfc. James Sallee, mother, Mrs. Goldie Nickles, Mexico, Mo.

Cpl. Robert Smith

Cpl. Robert Smith, mother, Mrs. Henrietta L., Silvis, Il.

Pfc. Sidney Barrier, sister, Mrs. Lucille Wares, 807 Leonard St., High Point, N.C.

Pfc. Fred Minter Jr., mother, Mrs. Roberta, 309 N. Redding St., Gastonia, N.C.

Pfc. Earl J. Powell, mother, Mrs. Eulalia, Chicago.

M/Sgt. George Martin, mother, rs. Arstella, Royce City, Texas.

Cpl. George Mabry, sister, Mrs. Ruth Mobley, Savannah, Ga.

Cpl. Jack Pearsall Jr., mother, Mrs. Ada Pearsall, Los Angeles.

Pfc. Charles Kennedy, mother, Mrs. Gladys, 401 Penn St., Brookhaven Mass.

Pfc. Joseph Darden father, George, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pfc. Steve Bogan, father, Brase, 415 Pleasant St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Pfc. Eugene Shelton, sister, Mrs. Lorraine Young, Kansas City, Mo.

Cpl. Ewing Brandon, mother, Mrs. Fannie V., Whitehaven, Tenn.

Pfc. Davis Woods, wife, Henrietta, St. Louis, Mo.

Cpl. David Dudley, mother, Mrs. Almyria, P. O. Box 77, Worth, W.Va.

Pfc. Dan Ellis McClain, mother Mrs. Maggie Washington, Statesboro, Ga.; Cpl. Luther Cunningham sister, Mrs. Mary Lee, Ensley, Ala.; Pfc. Percy Gibbs, mother, Mrs. Ethel Brewston, St. Louis, Mo.; Pfc. Wallace Dent, mother, Mrs. Estella, Hillsboro, O.; Pfc. Charles Sutton, brother, Howard, Belknays, Ill.; Pfc. James Williams, mother, Mrs. Francis, 544 Guthrie St., Fayetteville, N. C.; Pfc. Mack Baylark, mother, Mrs. Mattie R., Los Angeles; Cpl. Edward Bebbs, father, Roscoe, Youngstown, Ohio; Sfc. Freddie V. Bardo, wife, Lillian May, Robstown, Texas;

Pfc. J. L. Brown

Pfc. J. L. Brown, sister, Miss Nettie Lavern Brown, Lubbock, Texas; Cpl. Edward Bynum, mother, Rte. 4, Box 728, Suffolk, Va.; M/Sgt. Clarence R. Covington, wife, Mrs. Bernice and father, Theodore C., St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lt. James Cosgrove, wife, Barbara and mother, Mrs. Hazel D., 9023 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. Robert Barrows, aunt, Mrs. Annie B. Kimble, 34 Cunard St., Boston, Mass.; M/Sgt. Bennie Smith, mother, Mrs. Pearl, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. Elliott Shannon, mother, Mrs. Raymond, El Paso, Texas; Pfc. Rudolph V. Stennis, mother, Mrs. Clara, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Pfc. Jessie Thorne Jr., father, Jessie Sr., 19 Jackson Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; M/Sgt. Andrew White, mother, Mrs. Grace Whitfield, 1956 5th Pl., N.W., Washington; 2nd Lt. James Wilson, wife, Mary E., 300 Oklahoma Ave., Washington; Cpl. Erskine L. Wade, father, Fisher B., Chattaroy, W. Va.; Cpl. Timothy Watson, grandmother, Mrs. Mary S. Beckwith, Port Gibson, Miss.; Cpl. Eugene Williams, mother, Mrs. Vennie T. Teasley, Box 233, Rte. 5, Statesville, N. C.; Pvt. Frank Williams, mother, Mrs. Maude Myers, Augusta., Ga.; Cpl. Walter Otis, wife, Rhoda, Phenix City, Ala.; Pvt. Anthony Washington Jr., mother, Mrs. Anna, Independence, Kans.; Pfc. Walter Dowdy Jr., mother, Mrs. Ora Lee, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Cpl. Chauncey Dupree, mother Mrs. Grace, Highbank, Texas; 2nd Lt. Richard Hannon, wife, Margaret, and father, Joseph, 65 Middle St., Fittsburg, Mass.; Pfc. Fred Enlow, mother, Mrs. Alberta, Charleston, Mo.; Pfc. Leo C. Edwards, sister, Miss Beulah Curtis. Houston Texas; Cpl. Herbert Fordham, wife Bertha Mass, 741 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. Lew's E. Foster, mother. Mrs. Mollie J. Bullock, 1109 E. Holly St., Rocky Mount, N. C.;

Cpl. Theodore Fletcher

Cpl. Theodore Fletcher, mother, Mrs. Rose V., Pontiac, Mich.; Pfc. Habard J. Frazier, guardian, Mrs. Gertrude Myrick, 70 Varick St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; M/Sgt. James Geiger wife, Alice W., San Antonio, Tex.; Pfc. Robert Hudspeth, mother, Mrs. Lela H., Houston, Tex.; Cpl. Herbert Wanza, mother, Mrs. Patsy, 69 Hartford Ave., New Britain, Conn.; Pfc. Benjamin Johnson, mother, Mrs. Gertrude G., Augusta, Ga.; Pfc. James Jackson, mother, Mrs. Anna Grantham, 644 Broad St., Harrisburg, Pa.; 1st Lt. Leonard Kushner, brother, Leonard, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.; Cpl. James E. Lee, mother, Mrs. Ruby B., Mobile, Ala.; Pfc. James W. Lee, mother, Mrs Della, Kingsport, Tenn.; 2nd Lt. John Willie Meekins Jr., wife, Elsie M., Atlanta, Ga.; Pfc. Albert Murphy, mother, Mrs. Mazel, New Orleans; Cpl. Thomas Dozier, mother, Mrs. Eva Dozier, Atlanta; Cpl. John A. Cox, mother. Mrs. Susie. St. Louis. Mo.

News of Korean Casualties Shocks

Afro American

PHILADELPHIA

The Korean War has come home to Philadelphians with tragic suddenness.

Nearly a score of GI's from this area have fallen on the Far East battle front. Sat 9-9-50

The sad news began reaching the Philadelphia community in shocking proportions last week.

Sgt. Lawrence Patterson, 26, of 3315 S. Bancroft St., foresaw his doom according to a statement from his wife.

Patterson, who was seriously wounded in Germany in World War II, left his wife, Hazel, and two children, Alvin, 3, and Rotan, 19 months, with these words:

"I will say so long; but I won't be back this time." He had been in the Regular Army for 10 years.

Mother Not Notified

"Please help us keep the news from mother," was the plaintive cry of Mrs. Evelyn Floyd, 905 Ogden Pl., whose brother, Carl E. Burton, was seriously wounded in action on July 31.

The mother referred to by Mrs. Floyd is Mrs. Julia Burton, 1432 N. 17th St., who has been seriously ill since her son went off to fight for democracy.

Because her mother is recuperating at present, Mrs. Floyd has pleaded with friends to "keep the news from mom."

Young Burton, 23, is a graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School. He liked to draw and paint for a hobby and was active in the Boy Scouts.

Evans Wounded Before

The stories of Pfc. Ralph Evans and Pvt. George H. Smith revealed the same type of gallantry displayed by Patterson, Burton, and a number of other Philadelphians like the Thompsons, Burnses, and Andersons who have shed blood to keep the American flag waving on the Korean front.

Already injured in a June skirmish with the enemy, Private Evans returned to active duty only to be struck down a little over a month later on July 31.

Evans enlisted in the Army on Dec. 31, 1947, while a senior at Northeast High School, and was wounded in Korea, according to a Department of Defense telegram received by his father, Ralph Evans Sr., of 2324 N. 21st St.

The 19-year-old soldier, who was sent to Japan in April, 1949, after basic training at Fort Dix; wrote his father earlier that he had been wounded early in June when a bomb fragment struck a jeep in which he was riding.

Attached to the 24th Infantry Regiment, Evans has two sisters and a 2-year-old brother, James.

Smith Hurt in Action

Pvt. George H. Smith was wounded in Korea on Aug. 12. His mother, Mrs. Geneva Smith, received the sad news last week.

Although the message said that Smith was only slightly wounded, his mother declared that she is anxious about "my boy."

The telegram to Mrs. Smith came from Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, who expressed the deep regrets of the Secretary of the Army.

Thompson Killed in Battle

Similar words were contained in all of the messages received here last week, telling in a pathetic manner the story of the grim toll being paid by men of the fighting 24th Infantry Regiment.

Pfc. Albert A. Thompson, nephew of Walter A. Thompson, 5934 Jefferson St., was killed in action.

Mrs. Vera Jones, 8419 Tinicum St., received word also that her husband, Sgt. Ernest Jones, has been wounded.

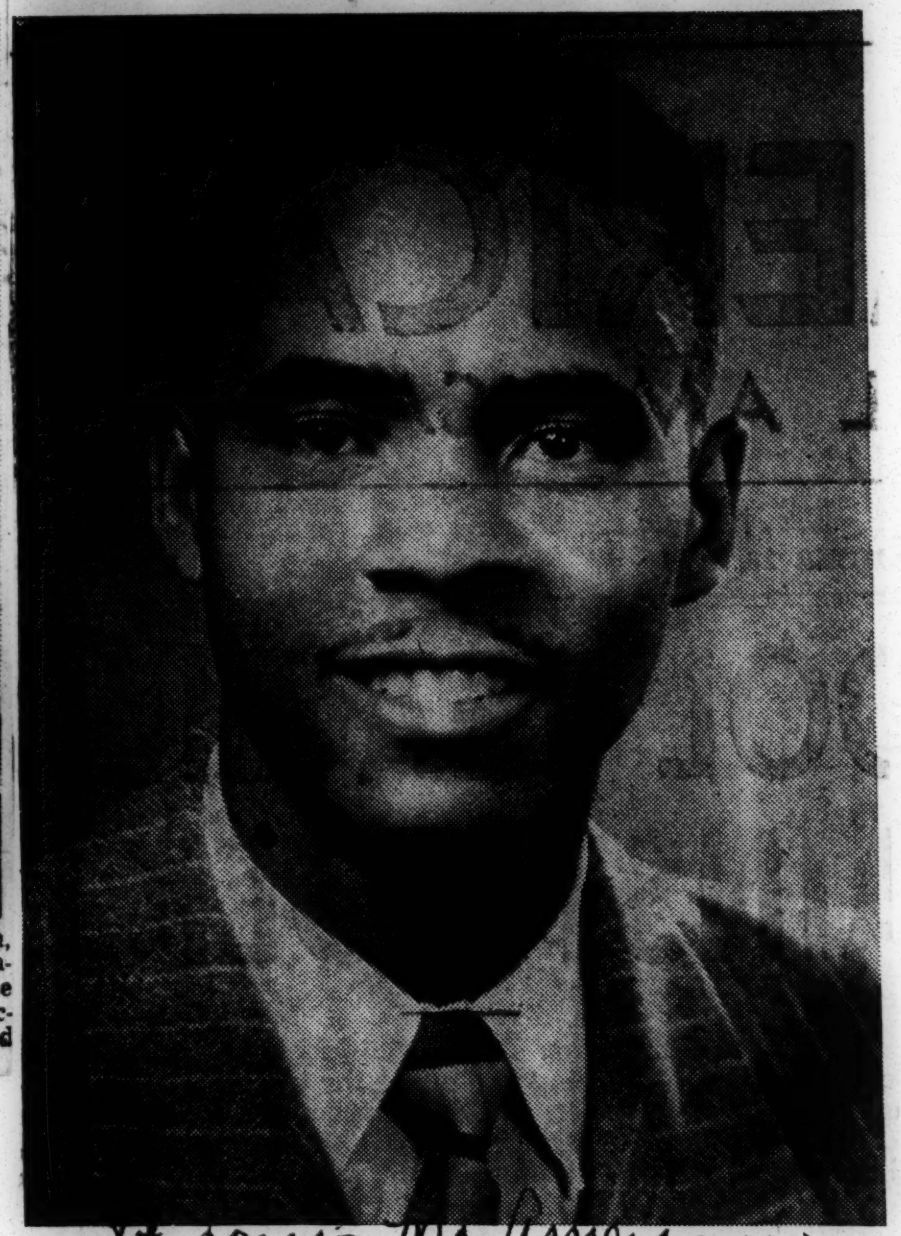
In Chester, Pa., news was received by Charles A. Pascoe, 113 Booth St., that his brother, Edward, was missing in action.

Sgt. Theodore H. Havelow of 1531 N. Gratz St., was another well-known Philadelphian wounded in action. He had previous service in the Army, and was in the Medical Corps of the 24th Infantry.

Left Fatherless by War

Sad news came to 19-month-old Rotan Patterson and his brother, Alvin, 3, when their mother, Mrs. Hazel Patterson, 3315 S. Bancroft St., Philadelphia, was notified last week that her husband, S/Sgt. Lawrence Patterson, 26, had been killed in action in Korea. The sergeant, according to a telegram sent his wife by the Army, was fatally wounded in the 24th Infantry Division's first attack against the North Koreans.

HONOR GRADUATE KILLED IN ACTION



St. Louis Mo. American

Wilberforce State College mourns the death of Lt. Mark Shields, 21, killed in action in the Korean war September 4. Lt. Shields, who was born on the Wilberforce campus, was the son of Prof. Norwood B. Shields, faculty member, and Mrs. Ella L. Shields. He graduated cum laude in June, 1950, and was an honor student throughout his high school and college careers. He received his commission as Second Lieuteenant after completing advanced work in the ROTC at the same college, and became a member of the 24th Infantry. Notification of his death was received by his parents on September 17.

Son's Death in Korea Blow to Widowed Mother

WASHINGTON

The North Koreans struck a heavy blow to the heart of an American mother when they killed her son somewhere on the Korean front.

The staggering blow was dealt to Mrs. Marian Ingram of 941 O St., N.W. Acording to a recent release from the War Department, her son, Cpl. Harold G. Ingram, had been killed in action.

When an AFRO reporter broke the news to her this week, Mrs. Ingram bravely fought back tears and expressed the hope that the war would soon end so that very few mothers would share her

"I can't understand why they haven't notified me," Mrs. Ingram said, clinging to a very slim hope that her son is still alive. Mrs. Ingram declared that since she has not been notified, the Corporal Harold G. Ingram named in the release received by the AFRO issued by the War Department may be someone else.

The AFRO, learned that a telegram was sent to Corporal Ingram's wife, Mrs. Sylvia Ingram, at their old address, 721 Euclid St., N.W. It was forwarded to Mrs. Ingram, who is now living in Concord N.C.

When his orders came, he had to pull up and leave his wife and three-week old daughter Patricia. Mrs. Ingram returned to her family in Concord after selling their furniture.

Fighting for What?

"I wish I had been able to do something to keep him from being taken away from his family," his mother stated. "This war is so brutal. It really isn't a war, it's just wholesale murder. The boys don't know what they are over there fighting for. You can ask any of them and they can't tell you."

Mrs. Ingram was very close to her son, Harold, "because he was kind and thoughtful." She recalled how he was anxious to enlist in the Army so that he could help her.

"I have reared my children without the help of a father," she said, "and Harold always wanted to do something for me. He helped me and his sister, Delores, through school.

"He told me, 'Mother, if you will buy Delores some clothes, I will take care of her other expenses.' And he did."

Quotes From Last Letter

The last letter Mrs. Ingram received from Harold, he was leaving for overseas. "I remember he told me" — and she quoted from memory — " 'Mother, by the time you get this letter, we'll be driving the Reds back behind the 38th Parallel.' "

A native of Washington, Corporal Ingram attended Shaw Junior High School.

" 'He was a model pupil,' one of his teachers told me," Mrs. Ingram stated. "I remember when he was a small lad attending Anthony Bowen School, one of his teachers came over and got him so that he could read for the President's wife (Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt) because he was her best pupil."

After school, Corporal Ingram took a job as usher at the Raphael Theatre. He entered the Army during World War II and served in the Southwest Pacific.

Covered With Medals

"When he returned, he looked like a walking Christmas tree, he was wearing so many medals and ribbons," his mother recalled.

"He told me what they were and that he had won all of them." However, Mrs. Ingram couldn't recall what awards he had received.

But she did remember that one of them was for bravery in capturing a band of robbers. He and a buddy, she said, trailed the gang to their hideout and while his buddy attracted their attention, he slipped in and stole their weapons. They held them at gunpoint until help arrived.

Corporal Ingram has three sisters and two brothers. They are Rosa, Delores, Lillian, Sterling and William. The latter is a World War II veteran.

NEW KOREA WAR CASUALTY LIST IS MADE PUBLIC

Includes Soldiers from Chicago Area

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Aug. 29—The defense department today released a new list of casualties in the Korean war. Those from Chicagoland are:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Tangman, Corp. Glenn L.—Mrs. Iris Newlun, mother, Pekin.

WOUNDED

Arrington, Pfc. James Jr.—Mrs. Mary Arrington, mother, 2410 W. Fulton st., Chicago.

Brunt, Pfc. Howard N.—Mrs. Cora A. Brant, mother, Chester.

Hajek, Corp. Irving F.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hajek, mother, 824 S. Sacramento blvd., Chicago.

Mundo [left], Hajek, and Arrington [right].

Muller, Pfc. Richard P.—Mrs. Sarah Muller, mother, Maywood.

INJURED

Keokuk, Segt. Robert Jr.—George Greenwood Sr., uncle, 4837 St. Lawrence av., Chicago.

Mundo, Pfc. James J.—Martin Mundo, brother, 63 W. 114th st., Chicago.

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Bollinger, Pfc. Royal D.—Mrs. Pearl May Bollinger, mother, Decatur.

Jones, Pfc. William P.—Mrs. Eva June Hughes, mother, Indianapolis.

Troncin, Pfc. Robert D.—Charles E. Troncin, father, New Salisbury.

MISSING IN ACTION

Eaton, Pfc. John O.—Mrs. Selly Eaton, mother, Sulphur.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Carlton, Pfc. Henry Frank [marine corps]—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Carlton, parents, Detroit.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Poirier, Pfc. Bernard Alex—Mrs. Esther Poirier, mother, Iron Mountain.

WOUNDED

Beardslee, Pvt. Howard L.—Mrs. Fern Beardslee, mother, Sheridan.

Canull, Pvt. Donald Lee — Vivian Moss, aunt, Eaton Rapids.

Clark, Corp. James E.—Robert H. Clark, brother, Saginaw.

De Waters, Pfc. Leslie C.—Mrs. Margaret De Waters, mother, Eaton Rapids.

Johnson, Pfc. Beauford—Mrs. Aline Johnson, mother, Detroit.

Johnson, Pfc. Linwood E.—Mrs. Veala Johnson, mother, Willow Village.

Pierce, Pfc. Elston Jr.—Mrs. Jessie M. Pierce, mother, Bellevue.

Scruggs, Pfc. William Jr.—Mrs. Ola Scruggs, mother, Pontiac.

Walker, Pfc. Murvon H.—James J. Walker, father, Herron.

Dennis, Pfc. William George [marine corps]—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dennis, parents, Muskegon Heights.

MISSING

Goss, Pfc. William H. Jr.—Mrs. Elizabeth Goss, mother, Ypsilanti.

Morton, Pvt. Donald Richard—Leslie H. Morton, brother, Muskegon.

WISCONSIN

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pellegrini, Pvt. Rudolph C.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph C. Pellegrini, parents, Appleton.

WOUNDED

Canitz, Pvt. Ralph H.—Mrs. Stella Canitz, mother, Milwaukee.

Graves, Pvt. Robert F.—Mrs. Elsie I. Graves, mother, Madison.

Lawver, Corp. Kenneth Virgil—Mrs. Nettie E. Lawver, mother, Blue River.

McClendon, Corp. Nathaniel—Mrs. Minnie Fletcher, mother, Milwaukee.

McGuire, Pfc. Donald R.—Mrs. Leona McGuire, mother, Green Bay.

Starobin, 1st Lt. Sam D.—Bernard Starobin, father, Milwaukee.

Wallner, Pfc. Arthur Anton—Mrs. Cecilia Wallner, mother, Lake Beulah.

Give Negro GI Military Burial Rite

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Pfc. William Washington, 19, achieved in death something many Americans have failed to achieve with the efforts of more than a hundred years.

White and Negro citizens of Jacksonville united in a posthumous tribute to Washington, the first victim of the Korean war to be returned to Jacksonville for burial.

A member of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, Washington died in a hospital in Osaka, Japan, Aug. 4, of wounds received in Korea.

Religious services for Washington were held at Grant Memorial AME Church, of which he was a member. Military rites were conducted during a rainstorm at the burial place in Memorial cemetery.

The military service was read by Capt. Henry S. Stout, chaplain of the Florida military district.

Negro and white mourners stood at the graveside as the rites were conducted. A group of Regular Army soldiers participated in the service, holding the American flag over the casket, sounding taps. They fired a volley over the open grave.

Those attending the rites included Donald K. Carroll, State American Legion commander, and Mayor Haydon Burns.

Beside the casket throughout the services was Corp. John Bell, who accompanied the body from San Francisco.

Shortly before he was wounded, Washington had written his family from Korea, "I am here for you. I am protecting you."

Prior to his enlistment in 1948, Washington was a student in Stanton high school.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Washington, three sisters, Jennye, and Ethel Washington, and Eloise Francis, and six aunts and five uncles.

2 Alabamians Killed In War

Withers Street Negro Dies At Battlefront; E. F. Oliver Wounded

A Montgomery Negro was the only Alabamian listed Wednesday as "killed in action" in a Defense Department casualty list from the Korean area.

He was Pvt. Charlie Briers, 22, son of Willie M. Briers, 4 Withers Street. He attended Hale School before enlisting in the Army in January, 1949.

Mrs. E. F. Stewart, 5 Crousen Street, said here Wednesday night that she had been notified that her brother, Cpl. Ed. E. Oliver, formerly of Montgomery, was wounded in Korea on Sept. 9.

Other Alabamians who appear on the casualty list are:

Killed en route to combat area:

Navy Lt. Comdr. Samuel Lee White, USN, husband of Mrs. Mary Ruth White, Barber's Point, Hawaii; son of Samuel Oliver White, Sylacauga, Ala.

Wounded:

Pfc. William C. Evatt, son of Mrs. Nancy Wooden Evatt, Route 4, Fort Payne.

Marine Sgt. Stanley Guy Busby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Busby, Route 2, Theodore.

Pfc. Floyd Lee Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks L. Murphy, Second Lieut. John Dayton Counselman, husband of Mrs. John Dayton Counselman, Mobile.

Missing in action:

Pfc. Roland O. Hines, son of Mrs. Exar Hines, Route 1, Verbena.

Pfc. Robert Louis Dunkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Dunkin, Route 1, Marion.

Pfc. Hugh D. Russell, son of Mrs. Pallie D. Russell, Route 7, Bessemer.

Cpl. Manford Frederick Langley, son of Mrs. Franklin L. Langley, Castleberry.

5 Area Men Named in Latest, Largest Korean Casualty List

Five Washington area men and five others from Maryland and Virginia are named in the largest casualty list of the Korean war, released last night by the Defense Department. The list contains 915 names.

In addition, a District woman's husband, a Marine, is reported dead in action and a Charlottesville man has been wounded, their families learned.

Casualty list No. 111 formally announces the death of Army Pfc. Philip T. Hughes, whose family had reported he was killed in action September 17. The soldier is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Hughes of 4108 Tenth street N.W. They were informed of his death by the Defense Department shortly after receiving a letter from him saying "the worst appears to be over."

The list also confirms that Army 2nd Lt. Marshall G. Engle was wounded in action. Word of Lt. Engle's injury first appeared in The Star September 19, after he hed telephoned his wife from a Japanese hospital to say he was all right.

The 22 year-old lieutenant is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Engle, of 934 North Irving street, Arlington. His arm was punctured by shrapnel.

Marine Is Killed.

Sergt. James W. Hargis, 30, husband of the former Miss Betty Wright of 638 Yuma street S.E., was killed in action September 24. Mrs. Hargis was notified of the death yesterday. She and Sergt. Hargis had two children, Bob, now 4, and Helen, 1.

Last winter the sergeant went to Guam for six months, leaving his family behind. In June, Mrs. Wright and the two children joined him at another station, Camp Pendleton, Calif. They set up a new home.

Three weeks later Sergt. Hargis sailed with the 1st Marine Division for Korea.

Others from the area in list No. 111 are Army Corpl. Saint Paul Whitmire, 28, husband of Mrs. Virginia Whitmire of 5501 Grant street N.E.; Army Pfc. Thomas H. Devine, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Devine of 1930 Eighteenth street N.W., and Army Corpl. Thomas Mobley, 26, husband of Mrs. Louise Mobley of 308 South Henry street, Alexandria.

Others Listed.

Corpl. Whitmire was wounded in Korea September 17, his wife said. She later received a letter from him dated the same day saying his company of the 24th Infantry hd just returned from takin ga town.

Pfc. Devine, a native of Washington, was "seriously injured" in an eye and ear September 14, his father, Herbert T. Devine, said. He is transportation manager at the Raleigh Hotel here.

Sergt. Harris — Cpl. Mobley — Cpl. Whitmire — Pfc. Devine

Corpl. Mobley, a Navy veteran of World War II, was stationed at Fort Belvoir until August 9. His wife received word that he was "slightly wounded" September 16. Corpl. Mobley was wounded in the left leg while serving with the Navy in 1944.

The Defense Department reported two others, Virginians, wounded. They are Army Pvt. Benjamin M. Aldhizer, son of Everett W. Aldhizer of Park Station, Waynesboro, and Army Pvt. Roger R Spencer, son of Mrs. Myrtle S. Giannini of Charlottesville.

Parents of another Charlottesville man, Army Lt. Cecil Barnett, have received word that their son is in an Okinawa hospital recovering from neck and spine wounds received in Korea.

Listed as Maryland casualties are Army Pvts. Henry G. Horwath, killed in action; George W. Sanderbeck, missing in action, and Francis A. Jameson, wounded. Pvt. Horwath is the son of Frank P. Horwath of Cumberland; Pvt Sanderbeck is the son of George T. Sanderbeck of Hagerstown, and Pvt. Jameson is the son of Mrs. Mary B. Jameson, Hughesville, Charles County.

Casualty list No. 111 gives the names, addresses and next of kin of 118 killed or dead of wounds, 659 wounded, 94 missing and 44 injured.

U. S. Losses In Korea Near Total For 3 Wars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (U.P.)—American casualties in Korea already are close to the combined number suffered by U. S. forces in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Spanish American War.

Figures show Korean casualties total slightly more than 27,000 while in those three wars the total was 28,467. American troops met the enemy in Korea only 16 weeks ago.

Nearly 4200 American lives have been lost in Korea, against 12,792 in the three earlier wars. In those wars, particularly in the two with the British, many died of wounds that today disable a soldier for only a brief period. Medical care has improved.

More than 18,000 have suffered wounds in Korea, 13,551 in the other three wars.

More than 3800 are listed as missing in Korea. No figures on missing are available for the War of 1812 or the Spanish-American War, but the total during the Revolutionary was 2124.

World War I casualties numbered 255,277, including 53,368 killed or fatally wounded, and 202,209 wounded.

Those of World War II totaled 1,096,993, including 293,105 dead, 659,972 wounded and 143,916 captured or missing.

The Defense Department announced late yesterday that as of midnight, Oct. 20, next of kin of 26,701 Korean casualties have been notified.

The breakdown: Killed, 3682; fatally wounded, 442; wounded, 12,240; missing, 4337, including 403 who have returned safely, one died after capture, and 107 officially known to be prisoners.

Phila. Captain Is Listed as Missing

Seven Pennsylvanians are missing, including a Philadelphia Army captain and two enlisted men, while 10 others were wounded and one was returned to duty after recovering from a wound, according to the Defense Department 192d casualty list, released yesterday.

The list also contained the names of two marines from New Jersey who were killed in action in Korea and of an Atlantic City man who was reported missing. Two Maryland men were reported wounded and another resident of that State as missing. No new casualties from Delaware were tabulated.

Capt. Rothwell W. Burke, 31, has been missing since Aug. 6, according to an official notice received by his wife, Mrs. Emma Louise Burke, of 1461 N. Redfield st. Mrs. Burke returned home only a month ago from San Francisco, after the outbreak of war cancelled her plans for joining her husband in Japan. Captain Burke sailed for Japan on June 15.

CAPT. ROTHWELL BURKE

A graduate of the Command and General Staff School at Leavenworth, Kan., last April, Captain Burke served in Army Intelligence in both the European and Asiastic Theaters during the Second World War. He and his wife moved to Philadelphia from Washington, D. C., shortly after their marriage eight years ago. They have three children, Rothwell, Jr., 6; Gwendolyn, 3, and Stephen, 19 months.

Mrs. Burke said that in her most recent letter, dated Aug. 4, he informed her that his unit was "in the thick of the fighting and so continually on the move" that he had had little chance to write home.

Pfc. Eugene J. Laxon, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Famon Laxon, of 1227 Ogden st., has been missing since Aug. 11, one day after the receipt of a letter, dated Aug. 4, which informed his parents he had arrived overseas safely.

Pfc EUGENE LAXON

Private Laxon left Benjamin Franklin High School in his senior year and worked as an usher in a theater at 12th st. and Girard ave. before enlisting in the Army 19 months ago. Attached to the Second Infantry Division, he was sent to Japan last July, after spending a furlough at home.

Cpl. Clyde S. Williams, 20, was seriously wounded in action, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, of 15 N. 36th st., were notified. The young man entered the Army in 1947 during his junior year at West Philadelphia High School, and had been stationed in Japan three months when the Korean War started. In his most recent letter, he declared: "I've become a killer, because over here it's kill or be killed." He has two brothers and three sisters.

SGT. ROOSEVELT DIXON

Sgt. Roosevelt Dixon, Jr., whose widowed mother, Mrs. Pearl Dixon, lives at 1914 W. Dauphin st., was founded Aug. 20, three days after he was promoted to sergeant.

Dixon, who is 20, enlisted in the Army in December, 1947, and was sent to Japan in July, 1948. He telephoned his mother from a hospital in Japan last Saturday night and told her that he thought he would be returned to active duty soon.

Pfc. George W. Breniser, Jr., 18, who was wounded in Korea on Aug. 3, returned to action and was wounded again on Aug. 30, according to an official notice received by his mother, Mrs. Etta Breniser, of 5624 Addison st., who is a stenographer in the office of Director of Public Safety Samuel H. Rosenberg.

Mrs. Breniser said that her son, a Curtis Publishing Co. employe when he joined the Army in January, 1949, had written her after first being wounded that he had been hit by shrapnel, "but the wound is healing, so don't worry."

JOINED ARMY IN 1946

Pfc. Raymond Leggett, Jr., 22, whose parents live at 926 Montrose st., was reported missing in action in the latest Defense Department list.

The eldest of seven children, Private Leggett attended Bartlett Junior High School and Southern High School. He joined the Army in 1946, served 18 months, then re-enlisted on May 2, 1950. He signed up for overseas duty and arrived in Japan on Aug. 1.

Pfc. RAYMOND LEGGETT

Four other residents of this area were listed as wounded. They are Pvt. Alphonso McDaniel, son of Mrs. Mable Johnson, of 1015-C Ogden place, this city; Pfc. William M. Barrett, son of Mrs. Beulah Hazel, of 709 Pusey st., Chester; Pfc. Clarence M. Burton, Jr., son of Mrs. Nettie Burton, of 10 Linden ave., North Hills, and Pfc. Charles G. Rickenbach, son of Mrs. Helen Rickenbach, of 854 Mulenberg st., Reading.

Cpl. James E. Jacobs, son of Mrs. Minnie Jacobs, of 46 Hill st., Wilkes-Barre, who previously was reported wounded, has returned to duty, the Defense Department list disclosed.

Other casualties:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Sgt. Archie A. Klingel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie F. Klingel, of Bangor.

Marine Sgt. George W. Heiss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Heiss, of Berwick.

Marine S/Sgt. Bela Nemecz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Nemerz, of 1516 East st., Bethlehem.

Marine Pfc. Russell W. Piper, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Piper, of Elizabeth.

MISSING IN ACTION

M/Sgt. Amadio J. Frizzi, husband of Mrs. Leonore E. Frizzi, of New Cumberland.

Sgt. Clifford J. Miller, grandson of Mrs. Mary Duncan, of Turtle Creek.

Pvt. Eugene A. Neeb, brother of James O. Neeb, of Catawissa.

M/Sgt. Ralph J. Vangsness, husband of Mrs. Mary Louise Vangsness, of Ellwood City.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Marine Pfc. Frank B. Billings, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Billings, Sr., of New Brunswick.

Marine Pfc. Myron H. Springsteen, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Springsteen, Sr., of Montclair.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Eugene C. Grigsby, grandson of Mrs. Lorena Green, of 210 Evans square, Atlantic City.

MARYLAND—MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. William E. Otto, son of William L. Otto, of Swanton.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Lewis J. Hose, Jr., son of Mrs. Emma L. Hose, of Hagerstown.

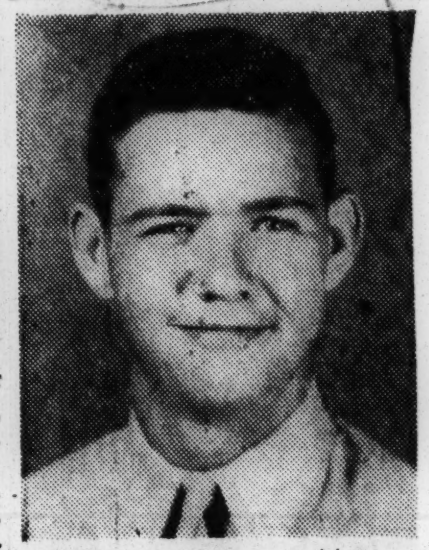
Pfc. Everett L. Knupp, son of Mrs. Leona M. Knupp, of Ridge.

Five more Alabama fighters perish in Korean war zone

Five more deaths were reported from Korea today, one of them a Birmingham boy. Nineteen more have bee wounded, six missing in action and one injured.

Marine Pfc. William Murdock Love, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Love, of 4456 Seventh Avenue, South, was killed in action, his parents were notified last night.

Pfc. Charlie Briers, son of Mrs. Willie M. Briers, of Montgomery, was killed in action.



Killed in Korea — Marine Pfc. William Murdock Love.

Corp. Roger Eugene Spivey, of Huntsville, died in a hospital in Korea of wounds suffered in battle.

Navy Lt. Comdr. Samuel Lee White, son of Samuel Oliver White, of Sylacauga, was killed in a plane crash en route to the combat area. His death was previously reported in The News.

Sgt. 1-c. Jack K. Post, husband of Mrs. Frances Post, of Eastaboga.

* * *

WOUNDED ARE:

Pfc. William C. Evatt, son of Mrs. Nancy Wooden Evatt, Fort Payne, Route 4.

Marine Sgt. Stanley Guy Busby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Busby, Theodore Route 2.

PFC. BAIDY

Lt. John Dayton Counselman, husband of Mrs. John Dayton Counselman, Mobile.

Pfc. Robert Louis Dunkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Dunkin, Marion Route 1.

Corp. Manford Frederick Langley, son of Mrs. Franklin L. Langley, Castleberry.

Pfc. Floyd Lee Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks L. Murphy, Chickasaw.

Pfc. Will Baidy, Jr., son of Mrs. Fannie B. Butler, 7312 Madrid Avenue, Birmingham.

Pfc. Cecil E. McElroy, son of Luther A. McElroy, Attalla.

Marine Pfc. Wallace E. Harvey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Harvey, Sr., 7304 Third Avenue, North, Birmingham.

Pfc. John A. LeeGar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron E. LeGear, Glenwood.

Pfc. George P. Brown, son of Mrs. Dycie Brown, of Piper.

Pfc. Joe C. Dixon, son of Mrs. Clina Ada Dixon, of Robertsdale.

Sgt. James Gross, son of William Frank Gross, of Guntersville, Route 3.

Corp. Booker T. Heard, son of Will Heard, of Phenix City.

Pfc. Emmett L. Hesler, son of Mrs. Alma Hesler, of Vida, Route 1.

Corp. Edward E. Oliver, brother of Jesse J. Oliver, of Montgomery.

Pfc. Robert B. Baker, husband of Mrs. Verlin Baker, of Samson, Route 3.

Corp. Raymond W. Strickland, son of Mrs. Minnie L. Strickland, of Eufaula.

Pfc. Robert M. Webster, son of Mrs. Ella M. Webster, of 1833 McDavid Street, Tarrant.

* * *

MISSING IN ACTION:

Pfc. Roland O. Hines, son of Mrs. Exar Hines, Verbena Route 1.

Pfc. Hugh D. Russell, son of Mrs.

Pallie D. Russell, Bessemer Route 7.

Pfc. Marl W. Lane, son of Mrs. Maudie S. Lane, Prattville.

Pfc. Glen D. Simmons, son of Tom D. Simmons, Jasper Route 3.

PFC. RUSSELL

An Alabamian, who was wounded in Korea, was flown to Mobile's Brookley AFB yesterday and then taken to Pensacola Naval Hospital for treatment.

He is S-Sgt. Vernon Ostrom, of Auburn.

Pfc. Waymon Slaten, son of Johnny W. Slaten, of Arab, Route 1.

Pfc. John J. Williams, son of William O. Williams, of Dothan.

* * *

PFC. LOVE, a member of the First Marine Division, was killed in action Sept. 20.

He attended Woodlawn High School and high school in Anniston before joining the Marines, where he completed work for his high school diploma.

William visited his home here last July and went to Korea shortly thereafter. His parents received a letter from him 13 days before his death.

Surviving, besides the parents, are a sister, Mrs. Eleanor Youngblood; grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Martin, and a niece, all of Anniston.

INJURED:

Sgt. John S. Shultzaberger, husband of Mrs. Harriet Shultzaberger, of Phenix City.

ONE KILLED; TWO MISSING; SIX ARE WOUNDED IN KOREA

The war in Korea continues to exact a heavy toll among St. Louisans with the famous 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. Latest casualty lists from the United States Defense Dept. reveal that one St. Louisan has been killed in action, two are missing and six have been wounded. Killed in action August 23, was M./Sgt. Tommie Lewis Long, son of Mrs. Ida M. Smith, of 416 S. Ewing ave. Long, 33 years old, had been in the Army eight year and was a veteran of the Pacific in World War II.

Missing in action are Sgt. Leon C. Redus, brother of Mrs. Redding L. Smith, 423 W. Jefferson ave., Kirkwood, Mo. Redus, who has been missing since August 13, has been in the Army for eight years, serving in Europe during World War II. Also missing, since Aug. 11, is Pfc. Joseph L. Barnett, 20, son of Rufus Barnett, 3107 Sheridan ave. He enlisted in the Army in April, 1948, and went overseas in June, 1950, after attending Washington Tech for a year.

Wounded are: Pvt. Percy Blackshear, 17, son of Mrs. Luzenia Blackshear, of 1635 Carver lane; Pfc. Robert H. Sloan, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Sloan, 4130 Fairfax ave.; Pfc. Eldred Robinson, 21 son of Mrs. Leroy Ballard, 13 N. 25th st.; East St. Louis; Pvt. Roscoe Williams, son of Mrs. Viola Williams, 30 Freeland ave., South Kinloch, Mo.; Pvt. William Comstock, 19, son of Mrs. Gerald Com-

4 Phila. Area Soldiers Are Killed in Action

Philadelphia Inquirer 9-22-50

The names of seven more Pennsylvanians were added yesterday to the list of Korean war dead as the Department of Defense issued its latest casualty rolls. One New Jersey soldier and two from Maryland were among those killed in action.

The two Philadelphians and two from nearby communities were on the death list, among them Cpl. Gabriel Mackall, 21, of 2341 N. Woodstock st., who enlisted soon after his graduation from Northeast High School in 1948. He served with the 24th Division.

SHIPPED TO KOREA FRONT

Sent overseas last Aug. 2, he arrived in Korea at a time when, he wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mackall, American troops were fighting against Red hordes outnumbering them four to one.

Mackall was well known among the youths of St. Elizabeth's parish, 23d and Berks sts., as a baseball and football player. Besides his parents, a sister, Grace Elaine, 16, and a brother, Lawrence, 14, survive.

Another 24th Division soldier reported killed in action was Sgt. 1/c Relda H. Williams, 35, whose only relatives were his aunt, Mary Johnson, 84, of 2152 N. 21st st., and a cousin, Mrs. Edna Harris. His aunt received word of his death last Saturday. Williams, a chauffeur, enlisted shortly after Pearl Harbor.

At Salem, N. J., Mrs. Shirley Young, of Chestnut terrace, received word that her husband, Tech. Sgt. Merle Wayne Young, 29, was killed in action on Sept. 7. After serving in the European Theater of Operations and then with the occupation forces in Germany for 18 months, Sergeant Young re-enlisted on returning home.

Phila. Inquirer 9-22-50

Sergeant Young was graduated from Salem High School. Besides his wife and two small daughters, Kathleen and Dianne, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Young; a brother, Clarence, Jr., and a sister, Joann.

Pvt. Raymond McLaughlin, 20, of Walker rd., Valley Forge, was killed Sept. 8 in the Taegu sector. Eight days earlier he had written his father, Eli McLaughlin, Sr., that he was with the First Cavalry Division, about 20 miles from Taegu, and that his father was "not to worry."

SERVED IN ARTILLERY

Private McLaughlin enlisted June 1, 1948, and was assigned to the artillery. He arrived in Korea on Aug. 27 and went immediately to the fighting front. A brother, Eli, Jr., 18, is with the Air Force at Muroc, Calif. Another brother, Herbert, 41, is confined to the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., by injuries suffered while serving aboard the carrier Randolph at Iwo Jima.

A reunion in Japan is planned soon by two brothers from the Philadelphia area. Pfc. William Karr 20, of Germantown pike, Plymouth Meeting, wounded in action Sept. 5, telephoned his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Karr, from the hospital at Yokohama. He told them he expected to see his brother, Edwin, 18, who arrived in the Japanese city this week. William Karr was shot in the left arm while fighting with the First Cavalry Division.

Sgt. T. J. Lyons, Jr. Pvt. J. C. Grow

Sgt. M. W. Young Pvt. T. J. Whitehead

Cpl. Gabriel Mackall Sgt. R. H. William

Lt. James Wilson Listed Among Korea Wounded

Second Lt. James Wilson, 24, formerly of 300 Oklahoma avenue N.E., has been wounded in Korea, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Lt. Wilson.

Casualty List No. 58, released today, listed no men from this area among the 27 names it contained. The list showed 19 wounded, seven injured and one missing in action.

Lt. Wilson, formerly stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va., was assigned to Japan last October, a month after he was married.

His wife left this country to join her husband last June 15. She is a former employe of the General Occounting Office.

A native of Corona, N. Y., Lt. Wilson entered the Army during the latter part of World War II, when he was graduated from high school. He has been in the service ever since.

St. Louis Youth Killed In Korea

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) -Pvt. Lee Othis Robinson, 18-year-old Negro youth who upped his age on his 16th birthday in order to enlist in the army, was killed in the Korean war, according to a telegraphic report received here Wednesday from the defense department in Washington. Robinson is the first St. Louis soldier to die of wounds suffered in the unofficial World War III.

The youth had been sent to Japan about a year ago. He died on July 26. Three days before his death he had written his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, saying:

"I'm in the front line of fighting, but don't worry about me. I'm getting along fine."

Joe Louis' Cousin Wounded In Korea; Returns To Boston

ROXBURY, Mass.—Back home in this city after being wounded in the fighting in Korea, was twenty-year-old Pfc. Robert L. Barrow.

Barrow, who enlisted in the service in 1948 is a cousin of Joe Louis. He was serving with the embattled 25th Division of which he was bantamweight and flyweight champion.

A native of Lapnche, La., Barrow came to Boston five years ago to live with his aunt Mrs. James Kimble. He was a messenger boy for a Boston art firm, prior to joining the Army.

Hurt In Korea

Enlistee Cpl. Emmett Brandy, Jr., of 2761 Lucas Ave., has been reported wounded by the Defense Department. The 22 year old member of the 24th Infantry Regiment has a wife and a two year old daughter who live at the above address. No further information accompanied notice of the soldiers injury.

AIR AMBULANCES WILL BRING U. S. WOUNDED HOME

Washington, Aug. 29 (AP)—The defense department expects that "flying ambulances" will transport virtually all Korean casualties to this country—and that hospital ships will not be used. This will mean wounded men will be flown back from Japan in five days at the most, compared to 28 days by ship.

But Dr. Richard Meiling, the department's director of medical services, in announcing this plan, told a reporter that one hospital ship already is en route to the Korean area for service within the theater itself. Another is to be taken out of mothballs to replace the one sunk off San Francisco last week. He said it also will serve within the Korean theater.

Dr. Meiling said at present 97 per cent of casualties being evacuated to this country from Japan are being flown in planes of the military air transport service [MATS]. The remaining 3 per cent are carried in the sick bays of regular transport vessels.

2 Dead, 5 Wounded From Nearby States In Korean Warfare

Pfc. Ned Hinnant, jr., of 6500 K street, Jefferson Heights, Md., and Corpl. Alton Whittaker, of Fredericksburg, Va., today were among those listed as killed in action as the Defense Department released casualty lists Nos. 91 and 92 over the week end.

Listed as wounded in the Korean fighting were Sergt. Nathanial McCall, an orphan, whose only relatives live in the District, and Pfc. Albert J. Johnson, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of 315 D street S.E.; Corpl. Lewis J. Hose, jr., son of Mrs. Emma L. Hose of Hagerstown; Pfc. Everett L. Knupp, son of Mrs. Leona M. Knupp of Ridge, Md., and Pvt. Rodger H. Chase of Pisgoh, Charles County, Md.

Telegram Notifies Parents.

Pvt. Hinnant, who was 21 and colored, was killed on August 23, according to a telegram received from the Defense Department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Hinnant. His mother said she expected complete details shortly.

He entered service on January 1, 1948, and trained at Fort Dix, N. J. In May, he went to California, and shortly thereafter went to Japan.

He was with the 24th Infantry Division.

He was born in Wilson, N. C. and came to Washington in 1935 He attended Fairmont Heights Md., high school.

Sergt. McCall, also colored, is 32 years of age. He is from Leesburg, Fla. He was slightly wounded while serving with the 24th Division.

Pfc. Hinnant.

Sergt. McCall.

Sergt. McCall's aunt, Mrs. Emma L. Jones, who lives at 1626 Fifteenth street N.W., said she received a letter from him last Wednesday saying that "he would be up and around in a few days."

Mrs. Jones said she received official notification of Sergt. McCall's wounding last Tuesday.

In Australia for Time.

Sergt. McCall left Fort Dix about two weeks ago. A few days later, Mrs. Jones said she received a letter from him, postmarked Seattle, Wash.

After enlisting in the Army in 1942, Sergt. McCall was stationed in Australia for several years. Except for a period of about 90 days, he has been in the Army since then.

Corpl. Whittaker, who is the son of Mrs. Mary W. Whittaker of 232 Charles street, Fredericksburg, was the subject of a recent story in The Star, when his parents notified the papers he had been killed in action in Korea.

Pvt. Johnson who is with the 24th Infantry Division, wrote his parents three weeks ago telling of a hand wound.

Pfc. Johnson.

He was born in Oxon Hill, Md., and attended Randall Junior High School here. He entered the Army on December 30, 1948, and went overseas to Japan in May, 1949.

Pvt. Johnson has a twin brother, Thomas, who was with the Air Force in World War II. There also are two other brothers, Nelson and John, who are veterans of that conflict.

CASUALTIES PUT AT 6886 IN KOREA

503 Are Reported Killed Through August 25

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 1—The defense department announced Friday that the total of notified battle casualties in Korea through midnight of Aug. 25 was 6886.

This includes 503 killed, 3889 wounded, 48 prisoners of war and 2436 listed as missing.

The figures do not reflect all casualties suffered up to Aug. 25 because of the time required to receive reports from the front and to notify the next of kin.

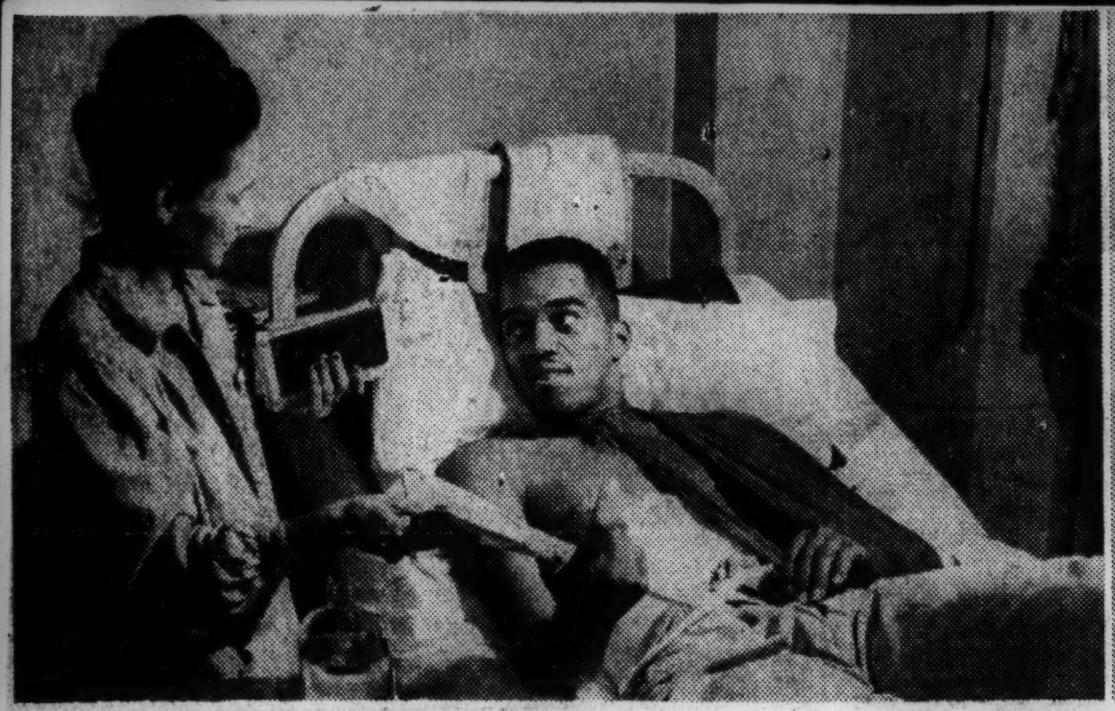
The summary said 60 wounded have returned to duty and 70 men, previously reported as missing, have returned to military control.

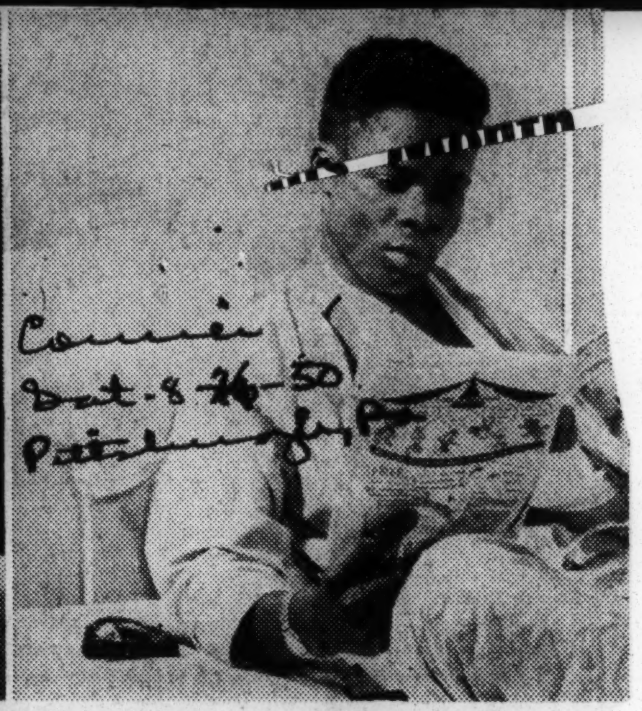
Army casualties were 6567; Navy, 27; Marine Corps, 194, and Air Force, 98.

Combat deaths by services were Army, 394; Navy, 10; Marine Corps, 73; Air Force, 26.

The wounded in action included 3740 for the Army, 13 for the Navy, 127 for the Marine Corps and nine in the Air Force.

The Army accounted for 2384 of the total currently listed as missing in action. Five Navy men are missing, one member of the Marine Corps and 46 Air Force men.





Blood for Democracy—These Tan Yanks serving with the armed forces in Korea have paid in blood and flesh for their "share in democracy." They were evacuated from the battle area to an Army hospital in Tokyo. Left to right: Pfc. Earl Rowell of Chicago, receives reading material from Mrs. J. Policastro,

a Red Cross worker; Pfc. Jesse Hudson, Palestine, Tex., is recovering from wounds at the General Hospital in Tokyo; Pvt. Edward N. Tarleton of Topeka, Kan., is sleeping the "tired sleep" of the wounded while recovering from battle injuries, and Capt. Bradley Riggs, Newark, N. J., sits up in bed. He was commander of Company L, the unit that took Yechon.

3 Soldiers From Area Killed in Korea Action

A Norwood soldier and two others from the Philadelphia area were reported killed in action in the Korean war in casualty lists released yesterday by the Department of Defense and in notifications to next of kin.

According to casualty lists 94 and 95, five other Pennsylvania soldiers were killed, one died of wounds and a soldier from New Jersey was listed as killed in action. In addition, six Philadelphians were reported wounded, one injured and another missing in action, and one soldier from South Jersey was reported wounded.

ENLISTED LAST NOVEMBER

The Norwood soldier was Pfc. Frederick C. Riddagh, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Riddagh, of 206 Welcome ave. Others listed as dead from this area were Pvt. Earl K. Miller, Jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl K. Miller, Sr., of Level rd., Collegeville, and Cpl. William Witt, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Witt, of Cape May rd., Penn Beach, near Pennsville, N. J.

Riddagh, second youngest of 10 children, was killed in action on Aug. 27, his parents were informed last Friday. In a letter to his parents on Aug. 18, Riddagh wrote that he was operating a radio from a fox-hole with shells and bullets screaming overhead. He left Glen-Nor High School in his freshman year and worked in a neighborhood service station before enlisting in November, 1949.

SENT AS REPLACEMENT

He was sent overseas last June as a replacement. In addition to his parents, six sisters and three brothers survive, one of whom is a veteran of the Second World War.

Miller, who was graduated from the H. K. Boyer Grammar School, was killed in action last Tuesday, according to word received by his parents. He was listed as a machine gunner in an infantry regiment.

Witt was killed in action last Sept. 2, his parents were notified. When the official telegram arrived, the parents were preparing to send him a box that he had requested. An Army veteran of two years, Witt attended Pennsgrove Grammar School and then worked for a time in Virginia.

CPL. BENJ. JOHNSON

Six Philadelphia soldiers, all wounded, were identified as:

Sgt. James Herbert Barth, son of Mrs. George DeMaranville, of 1756 N. 39th st.; Cpl. George W. Breniser, son of George Walter Breniser, of 5624 Addison st.; Pfc. Charles S. Fletcher, husband of Mrs. Pernell Fletcher, of 253 E. Montana st.; Pfc. Augustus Frank Piazza, son of Mrs. May Piazza, of 1702 N. Orianna st.; Pvt. Samuel Matrone, brother of Mrs. Emily Sparko, of 2517 S. Robinson st., and Cpl. Benjamin Franklin Johnson, husband of Mrs. Ardell Johnson, of 1010 S. 10th st.

Johnson, who is 29, has been in the Army for eight years. He attended public schools in Charleston, S. C., and is the father of four children, Joeielee, Benjamin, Jr., Luther and Willie Earl. He was wounded in action on Aug. 25, his wife said.

Heavy Casualties

1,412 Men Lost in One 24th Inf. Bn.

By FRANK WHEELANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA—Although military officials of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division called them "moderate," casualties of the Twenty-fourth Regiment on the South Korean front were reported authoritatively to have been 518 wounded in four and a half days' fighting (Sept. 1 to Sept. 5).

There were no available figures on the number of deaths during the same period.

R. D. Jackson 1st Pike Negro Killed In Korea

Corporal In 24th Infantry Had Brother Who Gave Life In World War II

Corp. R. D. Jackson, Negro soldier whose home was on Route 1, McComb, was killed in action on Sept. 1, in the Korean battle lines, according to a telegram received by his wife from the Defense Department.

Jackson's death in action against the enemy came soon after he had written a letter to a local lawyer regarding a legal matter the attorney was handling for him. The letter was dated Aug. 30.

John Died In 1943

He was the second son of Eugene and Elnora Jackson to die in the service of their country. A brother, Pvt. John Jackson, lost his life as a casualty in the category of "DNB"—in line of duty but non-battle—during the early stages of World War II.

...GAVE LIFE FOR COUNTRY...

R. D. Jackson's death was announced in the Defense Department's casualty list No. 94.

He was nearly 25 years old, having been born in Amite County Oct. 13, 1925. His native home was on the G. A. Barron farm near Smithdale, but the family had lived in Pike County some 12 years, the last home of the slain soldier being east of McComb about two miles, on the R. L. VanNorman place.

Re-enlisted In 1945

He served in World War II and re-enlisted in the Army in 1945. His wife, Mildred Jackson, from whom he was divorced a short time ago, lives in McComb. They have a son, Jerry Jean, 4.

R. D. Jackson's mother received two of the letters he had written from Korea only last week. In addition to the two sons they lost in the two wars, the parents have six other living children: Annie Lee Magee, Arlie Jackson, Dela Mae Morris, Isadore Jackson, Willie Jackson and Eugene Jackson, Jr.

The telegram of the Defense Department received by the widow was signed by Gen. Edward F. Witsell, adjutant general, and told the family that a confirming letter would follow.

PFC. FRANCIS E. TAYLOR

Pfc. Francis E. Taylor, 20, of 2835 E. Victoria st., has been missing in action since Aug. 11, his mother, Geneva, has been informed by the Defense Department, which also released his name yesterday.

Private Taylor left Northeast High School after completing his sophomore year and joined the Army in July, 1947. He served with the occupation troops in Japan and returned to this country last April on a 30-day furlough.

On Aug. 4 he wrote to his mother saying: "This month sometime we land in Korea. Don't worry about me, I'll be alright."

Arlington Man Calls Wife From Japan to Tell Her of Wounds

An Arlington lieutenant, wounded in the Korea fighting, telephoned his wife from Japan today because "I thought you might be worrying about me."

Lt. Marshall G. Engle, 22, of 934 North Irving street, thus beat the Defense Department in announcing area men wounded in the Korean conflict. In its latest casualty list, the department named two Washington soldiers as missing in action and another as wounded.

Capt. Robert L. Timmons, 8 Fort Worth drive, Alexandria, and Pfc. Shermont M. Hill, 1464 Belmont street N.W., listed as missing.

Pfc. Herbert O. Douglas, 1200 Sumner road S.E., wounded.

Phones From Osaka Hospital.

Lt. Engle phoned his wife at 6:30 o'clock this morning in Baltimore from a hospital in Osaka, Japan, because "he thought they would be worrying" about him.

Lt. Engle was wounded in the side, leg and arm by grenade fragments. He telephoned that he couldn't use his hands to write and that the Red Cross would do that for him. "But I'm going to be all right now," his mother said he told his wife. His mother is Mrs. James W. Engle of the Arlington address.

Graduating from Western Maryland College in 1949 with an ROTC commission as first lieutenant, he went to Fort Benning where he graduated from the Infantry School.

Lt. Engle.

Capt. Timmons.

Flies to Fort Benning.

Orders for his regiment, the Seventh Regiment of the First

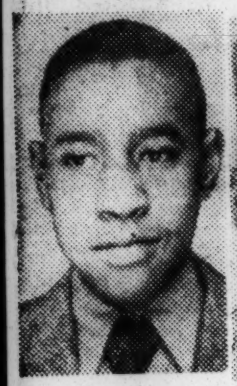
Cavalry Division, came in July. The next day his fiancee, Catherine, who lives in Baltimore, flew down and they were married.

Lt. Engle left for Korea August 3.

In a letter dated August 29 and 30 to his mother, Lt. Engle described action "in a foxhole somewhere in Korea." He spoke of long periods without water. He told of finally finding a creek, drinking, bathing and washing his clothes in it. But later, he said, the tanks came with water.

Washington-Lee High Graduate.

Lt. Engle was graduated from Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, 1945. His wife, who also attended Western Maryland, now lives with her parents in Baltimore. She is a laboratory technician at Johns Hopkins University Hospital.



Pvt. Hill.

Pvt. Douglas.

A native of Washington, Capt. Timmons attended Eastern High School and George Washington University. He was working for the Government Printing Office when he went into the service in 1942 as a private. He returned to the GPO, folowing his discharge as a captain in 1946. He later applied for a commission in the Regular Army, returning to the service as a captain in December, 1948. He was sent to Hawaii in January, 1949, where he was stationed until sent to Korea in July.

Capt. Timmons, 38, is married and has a son, Richard, 7. He is a brother of Francis L. Timmons, chief clerk of the Engineering Department in the District Government.

Pvt. Hill Also Native.

Pvt. Hill, 19, was also born in Washington. He went to Brown Junior High School and entered the service in 1947. He was stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., before being sent overseas in July.

Pvt Douglas, 22, was born in Washington and attended Armstrong High School and Phelps Vocational School. He worked for the Civil Service Commission as a messenger before enlisting in the Army in February, 1948. He was sent to Japan in December, 1948. and to Korea in July. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Douglas.

In a letter sent August 29, Pvt. Douglas said: "I don't think they (the enemy) have any more ammunition because they are attacking us with knives and hand grenades. Most all of the enemy are doped up with something to make them do what they are doing."

Outfit 'Tired.'

He added his outfit, the 24th Infantry Regiment, are tired, as "we have been up in the front lines ever since we have been here."

"I've lost plenty of weight, and I have a bald head, but I'm feeling fine," he added.

Another Defense Department release, reporting seven Maryland men as casualties, listed Pfc. Vernon G. Mulligan, Hagerstown, Md., as killed in action.

Two Virginia men listed as wounded in action, on another release of 23 casualties from that State, were Pfc. Jacob C. Saylor, New Market, and Sergt. Eugene M. Wright, Front Royal.

TWO WOUNDED IN ACTION IN KOREA

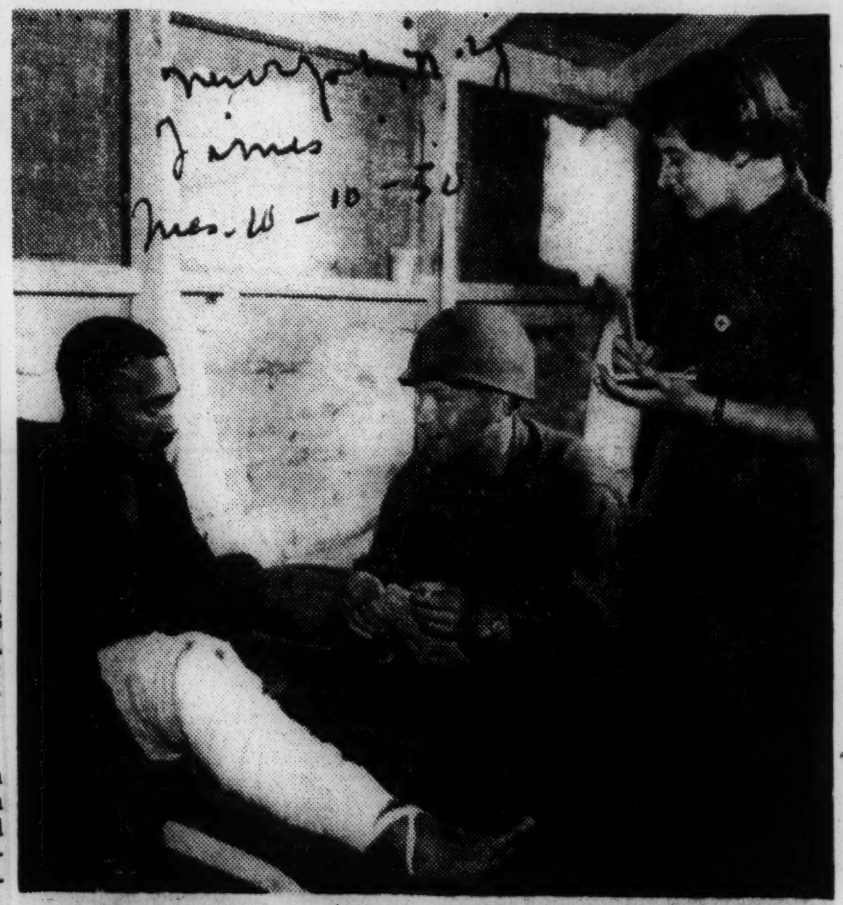
Two soldiers from the St. Louis area are listed on the latest casualty list as wounded in action.

Cpl. James M. Evans, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Evans, of 4921 Page blvd., was shot three times in his right arm during the fighting in Korea, and is now in a hospital in Japan. A member of the 24th infantry, he had been in Japan for nearly two years prior to the Korean outbreak.

Pvt. Arthur Singleton, Jr., son of Mrs. Estella Singleton, 602 Adams st., Lovejoy, Ill., was seriously wounded in action Aug. 30. He is 18 years old.

Cpl. James M. Evans

U. S. SOLDIER AT SWEDISH HOSPITAL IN KOREA



Robert E. Wells of Eagle Lake, Tex., being attended by Maj. B. Hildebrand, a doctor of Stockholm, as Lieut. Elsa Kristina Larsson, Swedish nurse, takes notes.

U. S. Army

ONE KILLED; TWO MISSING; SIX ARE WOUNDED IN KOREA

The war in Korea continues to exact a heavy toll among St. Louisans with the famous 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. Latest casualty lists from the United States Defense Dept. reveal that one St. Louisan has been killed in action, two are missing, and six have been wounded. Killed in action August 23, was M./Sgt. Tommie Lewis Long, son of Mrs. Ida M. Smith of 416 S. Ewing ave. Long, 33 years old, had been in the Army eight year and was a veteran of the Pacific in World War II.

Missing in action are Sgt. Leon C. Redus, brother of Mrs. Redding L. Smith, 423 W. Jefferson ave., Kirkwood, Mo. Redus, who has been missing since August 13, has been in the Army for eight years, serving in Europe during World War II. Also missing, since Aug. 11, is Pfc. Joseph L. Barnett, 20, son of Rufus Barnett, 3107 Sheridan ave. He enlisted in the Army in April, 1948, and went overseas in June, 1950, after attending Washington Tech for a year.

Wounded are: Pvt. Percy Blackshear, 17, son of Mrs. Luzenia Blackshear, of 1635 Carver lane; Pfc. Robert H. Sloan, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Sloan, 4130 Fairfax ave.; Pfc. Eldred Robinson, 21, son of Mrs. Leroy Ballard, 13 N. 25th st.; East St. Louis; Pvt. Roscoe Williams, son of Mrs. Viola Williams, 30 Freeland ave., South Kinloch, Mo.; Pvt. William Comstock, 19, son of Mrs. Gerald Com-

War Briefs

Arkansas GI Killed in Action

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark. — (ANP) — An Arkansas GI last week was added to the growing list of American casualties on the Korean front. Pfc. Milton Foster was announced as killed in action, according to the Department of Defense.

Foster is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Foster. The father works for a trucking business.

Courier Sat. 9-2-50

Eagle Eye GI Shoots 55

WITH THE 25th DIVISION in South Korea — Fifty-five dead and wounded North Korean soldiers have been accredited to the eagle eye of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment's Pvt. John B. Cheetham of Doerun, Ga. Stating that shooting squirrels in Georgia woodlands gave him valuable practice, the automatic rifleman added, "They just kept coming and coming and I just kept shooting and shooting."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Boy Saves Platoon

WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES in Korea—Pfc. Jesse Hooks of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been given credit for saving his platoon of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division's all-Negro Twenty-fourth "Eagles" Regiment. Finding his unit almost cut off by an enemy attack, Hooks made his way through North Korean fire to a vantage point where, with fire from his automatic rifle, he pinned down the Reds, thus allowing his mates to withdraw.

Courier Sat. 9-2-50

Senator Praises Bravery of Tan GIs

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The bravery which Negro troops are exhibiting in Korea was brought to the attention of the Senate last Wedesday by Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-L, NY) who expressed hope that the record which Negroes are now making would serve to speed the Army's program of abolishing segregated units.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Find Bodies of Three GIs

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The waters of Pensacola Bay last Monday gave up the bodies of three Elgin Air Force Base soldiers and a school teacher, who drowned two days before when their fishing boat capsized.

The four victims were identified as A. W. Presha, teacher at Washington High School here; M/Sgt. I. B. Jones, Sgt. W. J. Proctor and Sgt. Lorenzo Fitch.

* * *

Army Combat Badges Awarded

WASHINGTON—Among soldiers receiving the Army Combat Badge for meritorious service with the Twenty-fourth Infantry "Blockhouse" Regiment on duty in Korea were:

Corp. Calvin Ellis of Philadelphia; Pfc. William E. LyDay, Ada, Okla.; Sgt. Robert E. Janifer, Pottstown, Pa.; Corp. Joe E. Speaks, Jacksonville, Miss.; Corp. Tinnie Gardner, Bridgeport, Conn., and Corp. William H. Hicks, Marianna, Ark.

KOREAN WAR

Cpl. Levi Jackson, Ring Champion, Dies in Action

Ex-American

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA— Corporal Levi Jackson, heavyweight boxing champion of the U.S. Army, was instantly killed in action on August 14 when shot down by enemy fire near Haman while trying to exacuate two wounded comrades from a South Korean battle area.

A member of a medical detachment of the 24th Infantry Regiment, Cpl. Jackson and part of his company was cut off by enemy infiltration in the heavy night fighting and he volunteered to carry the wounded out to an aid station.

Second Puglist Wounded

As he was coming out of the trap carrying two wounded men the undefeated Army champion was instantly cut down by enemy fire which also killed the two men he was carrying.

Also wounded three times in the same action was Sgt. First Class Howard ("Big Boy") Williams, also a former Army boxing champ, and the man who trained Jackson to fight.

Sat. 9-2-50

In the engagement where he was killed, the company to which Jackson was attached was greatly outnumbered and suffered heavy casualties. The company had made the attack considerably under strength having suffered heavy casualties in the constant fighting here since being committed July 19.

Jackson fought 16 fights in the Army winning them all and never going the entire route in any of them except the last fight which he won by a decision to win the championship. Weighing 212 lbs and never defeated, Jackson.

Call, Fri. 8-18-50 Kansas City

~~Georgia Casualties~~ In Korean Episode

KILLED IN ACTION

Sgt. First Class Charlie F. Jones, husband of Mrs. Inez L. Jones, 65 D Baker Village Columbus.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Oliver L. Barnard, son of Mrs. S. Barnard, Route 1, Box 225 Boston; Pfc. Herbert R. Graham brother of Mrs. Beatrice G. Gee General Delivery, Chatsworth; Pfc Raymond Walter Miller, Marine Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Miller, Box 144, Ambrose

INJURED

Cpl. Amiel C. Cook, brother of Miss Evelyn M. Cook, General Delivery, Harlem. Augusta, Ga.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Sam L. Cochran, husband of Mrs. Minnie L. Cochran, Route 1, Millen; Pvt. Elmer L. Lawson, brother of Merle T. Lawson, 301 Johnson Avenue, Albany.

WOUNDED IN KOREA.—Pfc. Eugene E. Shelton, 22, a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment now fighting in Korea, has been wounded in action according to word received here this week by his sister, Mrs. William H. Young, 3307 E. 24th St. Terrace, with whom Cpl. Shelton lived before he joined the army in June, 1948. Mrs. Young said she received a telegram from the War Department notifying her that her brother was "slightly wounded" in Korea. A subsequent letter from her brother confirmed that the wound was not serious, Mrs. Young said. Shelton, the son of the late Mrs. Sophia Shelton, has two brothers and two other sisters. He is a native of Kansas City and attended the Booker T. Washington and R. T. Coles schools before joining the army. He was sent to Japan in October, 1948.

CASUALTIES

War Briefs

New Orleans Youth Killed in Action

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Pfc. Albert J. Martin, 19, of this city has been reported killed in action in Korea. The deceased was a member of the gallant Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment which of late has been under heavy shell fire by North Korean Reds.

Courier Sat. 9-26-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicagoan Killed in Korea

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A Chicago GI, Pfc. Gerald Smith, 18, son of Mrs. Geraldine Smith of Chicago's South Side, was killed in battle. He left Phillips High to volunteer for the Army in June, 1948. He went to Japan with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment the same year.

Two Brooklyn GIs Wounded in Korea

BROOKLYN—(ANP)—Two Brooklyn GIs were listed among the casualties in the Korea area by the Department of Defense Saturday. They are Corp. Herbert H. Fordham of 741 DeKalb Avenue, and Pfc. Wilfred W. Schanck.

Mrs. Bertha Fordham said she had received a letter from her 29-year-old husband telling her that he had been wounded in the neck.

Courier Sat. 8-26-50

Private First Class Schanck, a former sailor on pleasure boats, was reported wounded in the leg.

Major Marchbanks on Bomb Mission

WITH THE 22D BOMBARDMENT GROUP IN JAPAN—Vance H. Marchbanks, a USAF major in the Medical Corps, accompanied a B-29 strike against the Pyongyang marshaling yards and arsenal in Korea early this month.

The ship which carried Major Marchbanks into action was struck several times. The major's wife and daughters, Roslyn Jeanne, 9, and Joy Harie, 7, are still residing at his home base in March Field, Calif.

GI Brother of GI Wounded in Korea Flown to Ill Mother

Ex-American

Sat. 8-26-50

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—T/Sgt. Herman E. Brandon of Keesler Field, Miss., a flying engineer, was flown to his mothers's bedside last week in an Air Forces plane. His mother fainted after hearing that his brother had been wounded in Korea.

The mother fell and broke her hip as she collapsed when she learned that her youngest son, Cpl. Ewing A. Brandon had been wounded. During World War II, five of her seven children were in the service, including two daughters who joined the WAC.

Area GI, Brother Of 3 Veterans, Killed in Korea

Evening Star Mon. 8-28-50

Casualty List Shows 3 Others Wounded, 1 Missing, 1 Prisoner

Washington

An 18-year-old Washington area soldier who followed four brothers into military service has been killed in action in Korea.

Pfc. Robert Eugene Fink, of Redland, Montgomery County, Md., is listed as dead in Casualty List No. 77, released today with List 78 by the Defense Department. In addition to Pvt. Fink they also listed from this area three wounded, one missing, one injured and one prisoner of war who previously had been declared missing.

The wounded are Sergt. 1/c Samuel A. Rowland, 28 Philadelphia avenue, Silver Spring, Md., Pfc. Charles E. Gensmer, of Franconia, Fairfax County, Va., and Corpl. Leo R. Brown, whose address was given as 314 South Capitol street. Sergt. Charles L. Stevenson, of 224 Emerson street N.W., is declared missing, Pvt. 1/c Amos W. Mayhew, whose address was given as 766 Eleventh street S.W., has been injured, and Capt. Alex B. Boysen, of Boonesboro, Md., is a prisoner of war.

Pvt. Fink was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Talmage M. Fink. He entered service in 1948, and went overseas last June 18. He was an

Pvt. Gensmer. Pvt. Fink.

anti-aircraft gunner with the 75th AAA Battalion, 7th Infantry.

Pvt. Fink, who told a friend he was afraid he would "never see Redland again," last wrote his mother from Pusan harbor on July 28 that he could "hear the guns firing."

Pvt. Fink's oldest brother, Paul, served on Guadalcanal with the 1st Marine Division. Two other brothers, Talmage and Otha, fought in World War II. Otha passed Pvt. Fink on his way home from Japan. Another brother, Lloyd, also is in service.

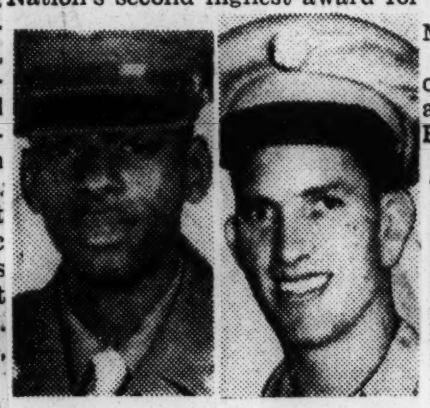
One of seven brothers and sisters, the young Korea veteran was born at Cabin John, Md., and attended Gaithersburg High School through the ninth grade.

"He worried us to death to let him go into the Army," his mother said.

Sergt Rowland, was a member of a rifle company in the 24th Division's 34th Infantry Regiment. He currently is in an Army Hospital at Yokohama.

His wife, a stenographer at the General Accounting Office here, lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Vannoy, at the Silver Spring address.

Sergt. Rowland, a Regular Army man with eight years of service behind him, is the holder of a Distinguished Service Cross, the Nation's second highest award for



Corpl. Brown. Sergt. Rowland.

heroism. He received it for "extraordinary heroism in military operations against an armed enemy on January 13, 1945, near Nothum, Luxembourg." At the time he was a member of the 26th Infantry Division.

Went to Japan Voluntarily.

A native of Ravenna, Tex., Sergt. Rowland entered the service from his home town of Bonham, Tex., in September, 1943. He went overseas to Europe the following year. Upon his return home after World War II, he was stationed briefly at Camp Kilmer, N. J., and later at Fort Lawton, Wash. He went to Japan voluntarily 13 months ago.

Sergt. Rowland met his wife six years ago while both were traveling East on a train from Indianapolis. They were married four years ago. They have one child, Tony Charles, 3. Mrs. Rowland also has a child, Gail, 8, by a previous marriage.

Pfc. Charles Edward Gensmer, 21, of Franconia, was wounded seriously in the side the night of August 12, when the enemy struck from behind the American positions. This is according to information received from the Defense Department by his mother, Mrs. Esther Eda Martin.

She said she was informed, after she had received the first telegram, that her son "is on the critical list." On the same day, however, she received a letter from him saying he hoped to return to duty in about a month.

Pvt. Gensmer joined the Army two years ago. He was born in Alexandria and attended Franconia School.

The soldier's father, Charles H. Gensmer, is a painter and lives at 319 North Royal street, Alexandria. A sister, Mrs. Marie Long, lives with Mrs. Martin. The sister's husband, also in the Army, left for Korea August 10.

Corpl. Brown, also wounded, is the nephew of Mrs. Mary McGhee.

Sergt. Stevenson, who is the son of Mrs. Marie B. Stevenson, was the subject of a casualty story in The Star August 23.

Pvt. Mayhew is the son of Amos Mayhew.

Capt. Boysen is the husband of Mrs. Margaret L. Boysen, whose address is care of Dr. Le Van Boonesboro.

Hurt in Korea

After campaign Sept. 9-11-50 13 letters

Pfc. Leroy Taylor, 24-year-old son of Mrs. Sarah Dixon, 1813 Laurretta Ave., Baltimore, who was wounded in action in Korea, according to a War Department message to his mother. In a recent letter, Pfc. Taylor said the wounds are in his leg and thigh and are only slight. He is also the son of Andrew Taylor of N.Y. and has a brother, Clarence, who resides in Baltimore.

Wichita Youth Dies In Korea

Evening Star 9-15-50

WICHITA, Kas. — Sgt. Jerome F. Barnwell, 27-year old Wichita man has been killed in the Korean war, his mother, Mrs. Annie Barnwell, 1457 Wabash, has been notified. She was told that her son was killed Aug. 6.

Kansas City

A native of Clearview, Okla., Sgt. Barnwell enlisted in the Army in June, 1947, just after he had graduated from the East high school here. He served in Europe during World War II for three years. Before coming to Wichita, he attended school at Chickasha, Okla., and attended one year of high school in Oklahoma City.

He attended the Church of God in Christ, Holiness.

Sgt. Barnwell is survived by his mother, two brothers, Cornelius Barnwell of Camden, N. J., and Joe Barnwell of Oklahoma City and a sister, Mrs. Annie Mae Hunter, 529 North Wichita.

Second Birmingham man killed in action

The second Birmingham serviceman to be killed in action in the Korean campaign was reported today. He was Pfc Walter Brown Jr., Negro, son of Mrs. Naomi Brown, 3125 33rd Place North. The mother, who is a cook at a downtown cafe, was notified of his death July 10 by the Defense Department today.

PFC. BROWN

The first combat fatality from Birmingham was Sgt 1-c Ned J. Cleveland, 41, son of Mrs. W. O. Cleveland, 76, of 2600 Avenue I, Ensley. His death from shrapnel wounds was reported July 10.

Conn. GI Wounded in Korean War

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — New Haven's first Korean war casualty is Pfc. Curtis D. Womack, 19-year-old son of Mrs. Rose B. Brown, 25 Northwest Drive.

Womack was reported "slightly wounded in action in Korea," according to a telegram his mother received, last week, from the office of the Adjutant General in Washington.

The telegram read:

"The Secretary of the Army has asked me to express his deep regret that your son, Pfc. Curtis D. Womack, was slightly wounded in action in Korea — date unreported."

In Hospial in Japan

Signed by Adj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, the wire revealed that Womack has been transferred to a Japan hospital.

The youthful combat engineer, who enlisted in January, 1949, and was trained at Fort Dix, N.J., and Fort Eustis, Va., had been home on furlough last Thanksgiving and was shipped to the Far East in January.

In July, his mother says, she had heard from her son, who was then stationed near Mount Fujiyama, Japan. Mrs. Brown is herself contributing to the war effort as an employee of Winchester's cartridge division here.

Curtis was a graduate of the Troup Junior High School and went into service while in his second year at Hillhouse. He was a member of the championship Dixwell Panthers basketball team, which earned honors in the Park Recreation League of this city.

The first American soldier from St. Louis to be killed in the battle of Korea was Pvt. Lee Othis Robinson, 18 year old lad from Carr Square Village. Notice of death came Sunday, July 30 by telegram from Washington.

Robinson, according to his grandfather, Thomas F. Robinson, enlisted at the age of 16. His father, James Robinson, was against the enlistment, but signed for Lee when the youth pressed him.

The notice of death states that Lee died of battle wounds Wednesday, July 26, the family said. They were of the impression that he was still in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were notified that another letter would follow.

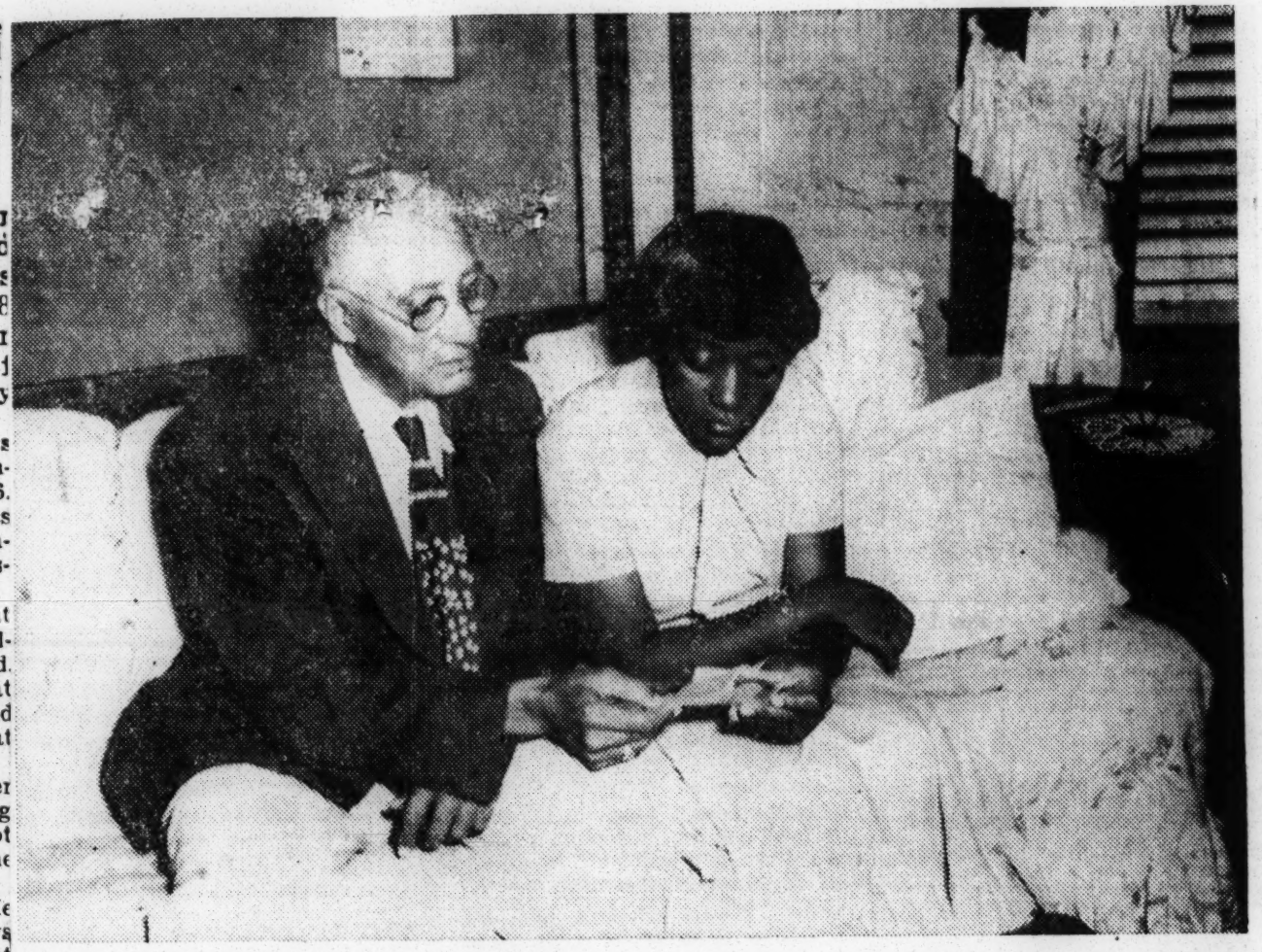
In his last letter the soldier stated that he was getting along fine. He instructed the family not to worry about him though he was in the front line.

The grandfather remarked, "He said he was still fat as always and was praying that he might live."

Robinson was born in Woodruff County, Ark. He had finished Wheatley school and was preparing to enter Washington Technical school when he decided to join the army. An ardent baseball fan, he often played with the Aces ball club.

Pvt. Robinson's family resides at 1640 Lovejoy Lane. Carrie Mae, 16 year old sister, is a student at Vashon high school. Another sister, Charlesetta, 14, is ill in Cook's hospital.

The mother of the children is deceased and a 20 year old half-brother, Roosevelt Robinson, is in the Navy. All of the family attend Mercy Baptist church.



THE FAMILY OF PVT. LEE ROBINSON was shocked to receive the news of his front-line death in Korea. He was the first American soldier to be killed from the [illegible] in the present Korean conflict. Shown observing a clipping about the youth are his grandfather, Thomas F. Robinson and a sister, Carrie Mae, both of 1640 Lovejoy Lane. They were informed by telegram.

Major Elmer Hatton, Coordinator of Military Science and Tactics, announced that Lt. Chester Kemp, alumnus of Tuskegee Institute, has been reported missing in action in Korea.

Campus Chats
Oct. 1, 1950

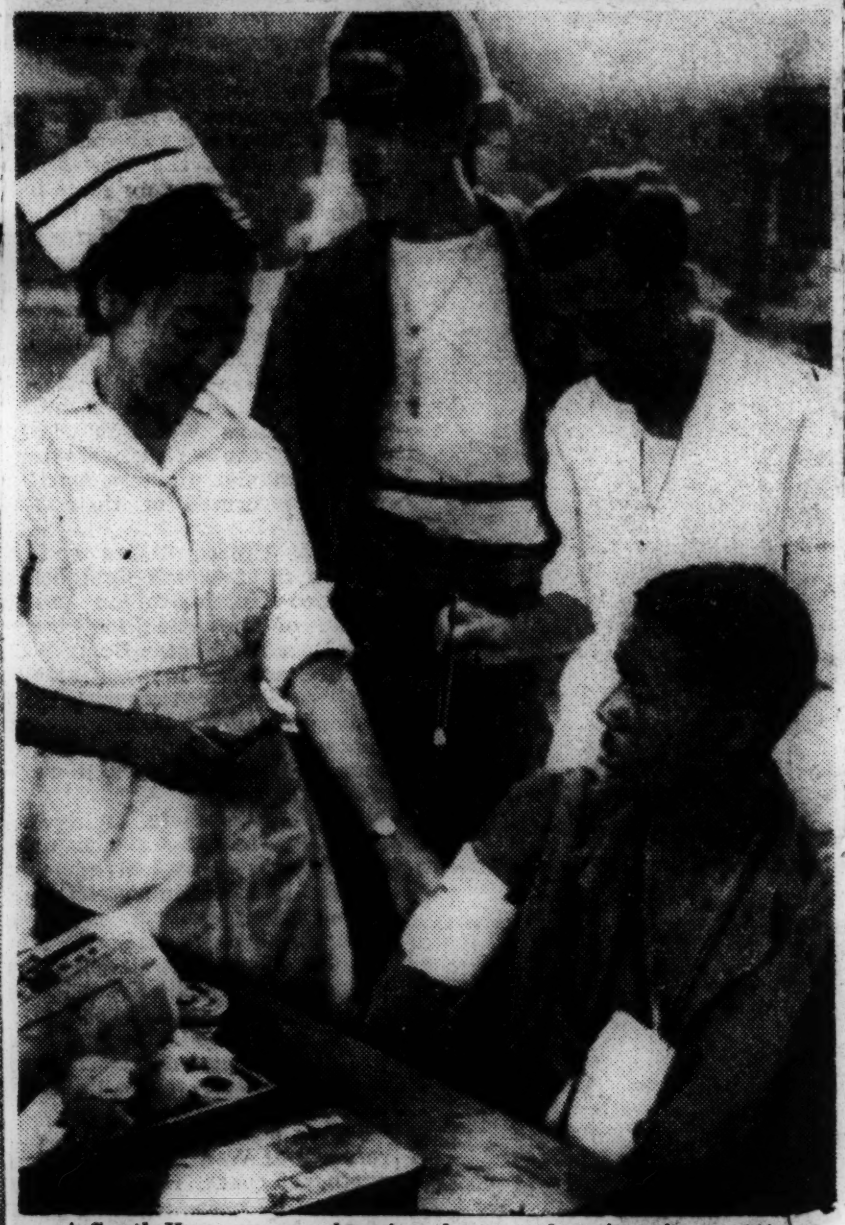
Pvt. Robinson Enlisted At 16

Youth, 18, First St. Louisan To Fall In Korean Battle

LEE OTHIS ROBINSON

Who is the first St. Louisan to die in the bitter Korean struggle against Communist agression. This likeness of Pvt. Robinson was drawn by William Feaman. Argus staff artist.

ALLIED FIRST-AID FOR A WOUNDED G. I.



A South Korean nurse dressing the arm of an American soldier.

U.S. ARMY CONFIRMS 2,616 CASUALTIES

Spokesman Says Many G. I.'s, First Recorded Among Missing, Return to Lines

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Taking cognizance of a columnist's charges that the Army was not issuing the true casualty figures in the Korean fighting, a high-ranking Army spokesman said today that the total United States casualties about authorities could be positive were 2,616.

Times, 8-8-50

This figure was broken down as follows: killed in action, 153; wounded in action, 1,590; missing in action, 873.

The missing figure, the spokesman said, does not represent the total number of missing being carried on the records at this time, but only those so definitely established that next of kin had been notified.

Newspaper

Saying that he felt very strnogly about the matter, the general officer declared that the Army had no desire to withhold from the American public any facts about the Korean fighting that could be released consistent with security. He stressed that the casualty notification worked out in World War II was being followed exactly.

Army Uses Caution

It was the Army's responsibility, the spokesman declared, to be absolutely certain of a fighting man's status before sending out a telegram to his family. As an example of how the Army used caution, the spokesman mentioned that the unconfirmed missing reports received at the Pentagon had been reduced by sixty-five names in the past twenty-four hours as men previously thought missing had returned to their organizations.

The spokesman acknowledged that there was always a time lag in reporting casualties, but this, he said, was "not because the Army is hiding anything but because of the mechanics of handling notifications in a dignified and considerate way."

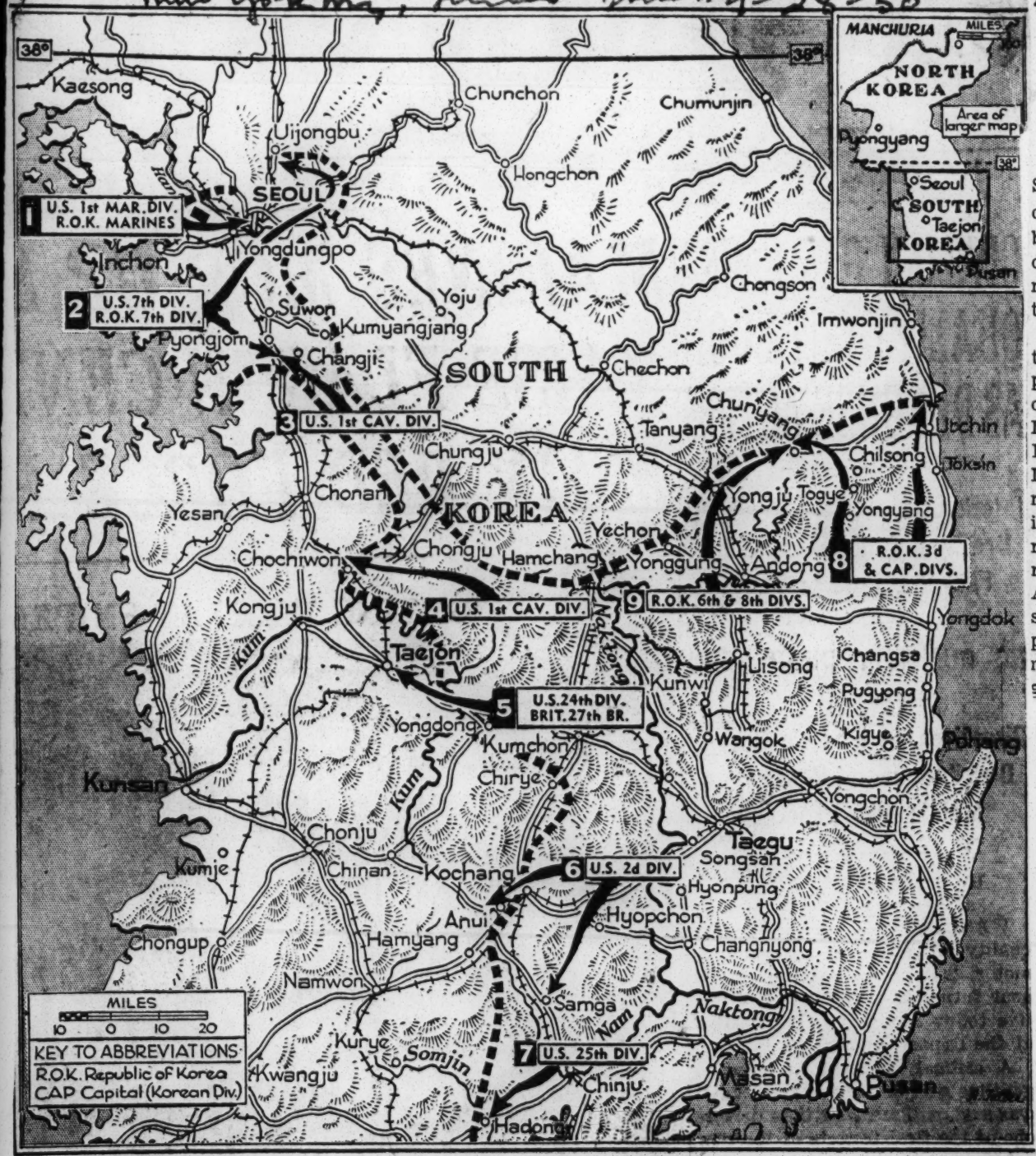
The time lag in first reports and confirmed reports is unusually present in the Korean campaign, he said, because of the wide distribution of troops, the fact that a withdrawal has been going on and because of the terrain and the frequency with which units become detached from their main organizations.

TOWN'S FIRST WAR DEAD ARE NEGRO.

Meridian, Miss.-The first two Meridian soldiers killed in Korea were Negroes. Mrs. Bertha Ford, mother of Cpl. Lionel Ford, 22, received official notice last week that her son had been killed in action. The first Meridian casualty was M-Sgt. Richard Carlton Caton.

Defender
Sat. 9-23-50
Chicago, Ill.

U. N. FORCES CLEAN UP IN SEOUL, DRIVE AHEAD IN SOUTH



The New York Times Sept. 28, 195

As marine units mopped up amid blazing ruins in Seoul (1), infantry forces (2) swung round the city to cut the main road of retreat northward. South of Suwon (3), in the area of the link-up between elements from the Seoul zone and the southern front, the joined forces battled bitterly resisting North Koreans. The main First Cavalry force captured Chochiwon (4) and to the south other United States troops were in the outskirts of Taejon (5). Farther south Anui (6) and Hadong (7) were taken. On the east coast South Korean forces occupied Utchin (8). Two division made a juncture at Chunyang (9) after the capture of Yongju.

Flag Hoisted at Seoul Embassy As Marines Pick Off Red Snipers

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 27—United States Marines raised the American flag over the residence of Ambassador John J. Muccio here today as an enemy sniper on a nearby roof attempted to disrupt the informal ceremony.

This correspondent accompanied the advance patrol of Easy Company, second platoon on the second battalion of the First Marine Division on its penetration into the Embassy area. Captain Charles D. Fredrick, of 654 New York Avenue, Lindenhurst, N. J., commanding the marine company, told correspondents that his men eager to raise the American flag on the Ambassador's house but were not sure where it was. This correspondent, who lived in Seoul for more than four years, offered to guide the Marines.

Moving coutiously through a back alley we approached the Embassy residence which adjoins Duk Soo Palace, former headquarters of the United Nations Commission for Korea, near the city's center. Rounding a corner outside the Embassy walls, the Marines and the correspondents came face to face with two North Korean Communist soldiers manning a machine gun in a sandbagged pit at the gate of the Embassy residence.

Taking a quick look at several dozen Marines' rifles pointed at their heads, the Communists leaped from the position and threw their hands over head. The Marines stripped them of clothing and sent them to the rear.

Moving into the Embassy residence compound the Marines fanned out into the small buildings inside the wall and moved up to the Ambassador's residence at the head of the lawn.

House Dtserted, Furnishings Gone

The house was deserted. Nothing remained of its furishings but a small bronze incense burner and a battered bronze Chinese figure.

After searching the empty house the marines and correspondents moved on to the lawn, once the finest in the capital but now a tangle mass of knee high feeds. Pfc Bartholemew N. Demaio of Jersey City, N. J., reached inside his jacket and pulled out an American flag, which he had been carrying "for the right occasion".

There followed a slight delay when it was decided by the marines that the flag should first be hoisted over the Soviet consulate next door. This was done. Then the flag was returned to the embassy compound. Pfc Luther R. Leguiro of Tampa, Florida, yanked from the staff the tattered North Korean Communist banner, which apparently had been there since the early days of the Communist occupation. The marines attempted to throw a line over the flagstaff so as to raise the United States Flag but discovered that they could reach only half-staff. It was decided that this was inappropriate and the flag was fixed to a tall pole mounted on the Ambassador's front porch. At this point an unsuspected sniper, about sixty yards away on the roof of burning Duk Soo Palace, opened fire. Several dozen marine rifles went to the ready but Captain Fredrick ordered one marine to deal wit the disrupter of the ceremonie "One sniper, one marine," h ordered.

Snipers Disposed Of

A marine tumbled the snipe with his third shot and the ceremo nies continued.

Then another sniper opened fir on the party and once again Cap tain Fredrick ordered his marks man to reply. The sniper wa quickly silenced.

By this time Staff Sgt. Jack A. Fichter of Aspinwall, Pa., succeeded in lashing the slender flagpole to the porch roof.

[illegible] earlier in the day [illegible] another American flag [illegible] of the French Consulate [illegible]

As the marines began to move off in further mopping-up operations Mr. Muccio's Korean chauffeur, Chun, ran up to this correspondent and [illegible]

"But now everything is going t be all right again. Yes?"

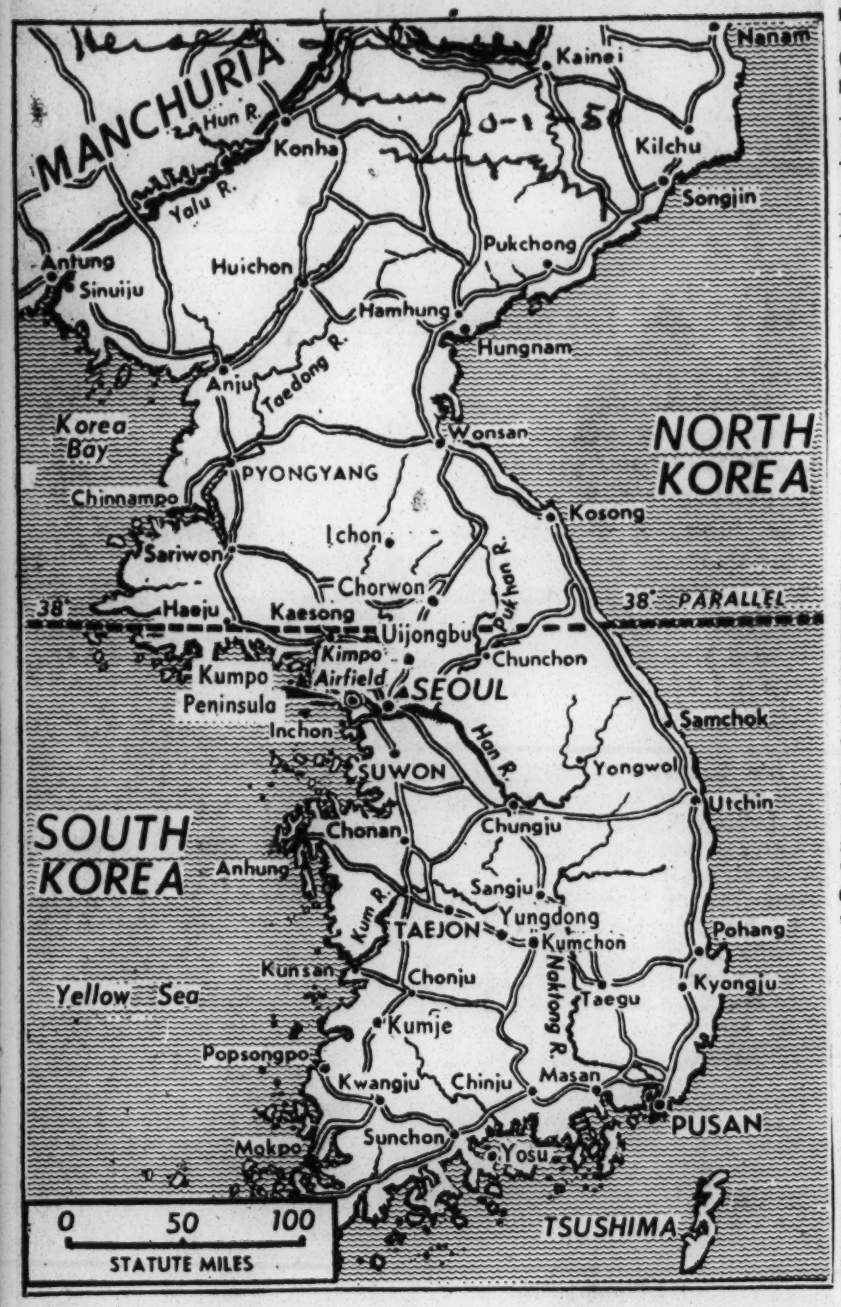
[illegible] bles that had been left in Chun' care.

Chun said that the tged "Su anne," the Korean housekeeper o the embassy residence for nearly quarter of a century, had been s overcome by the Communists' van dalism that she had taken to be bed many weeks ago and was n longer able to walk.

Chun gazed about the once nea grounds and flower beds and tear welled in his eyes. Looking up a the new flagpole, he said:

[illegible] Korean Communists, within a few days after the occupation, ha brought in trucks and remove everything from the Ambassador' residence, as well as three automo

The Situation in Korea



Oct. 1, 1950. Fred Baldwin

Unrelenting pressure by ground, sea and air forces continued yesterday against the North Koreans to induce a speedy surrender. Four South Korean divisions were in position on the coast along the border ready to strike northward over the 38th Parallel. Marine fighter-bombers ravaged Uijongbu, twelve miles north of Seoul, in a blow against enemy forces retreating northward before a Marine armored column. Other troops advanced north of Kimpo Airfield to clear the foe from the Inchon Peninsula. South of Seoul, the American 7th Division pushed to Ichon, a rail junction on the North Korean road of retreat from the south. The United States 25th Division captured Kumje, in the far south. Allied destroyers shelled Kunsan, fifteen miles from Kumje. Enemy pockets around Kumchon, Yongdong and Taejon were being reduced by the American 24th and South Korean 1st Divisions. Naval operations included bombardment of points northwest of Seoul and along the Ongjin Peninsula, southwest of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital. American warships also shelled Samchok, on the east coast, which was bypassed in the South Korean advance.

Seoul Capitol Set Afire After Freedom Rite

MacArthur and Rhee Out Before It Starts; Gunfire Continues Near the City

SEOUL, Sept. 30 (AP).—Arsonists set the South Korean Capitol on fire yesterday soon after General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and President Syngman Rhee left the building, the scene of a liberation ceremony.

Security officers had removed a dynamite bomb from the building before Gen. MacArthur and President Rhee arrived for the ceremony. Officials agreed the building had been set afire deliberately. Flames appeared in separate parts of the shell-damaged structure.

The fire had burned itself out by this morning, but not until the main floor of offices had been charred. The Assembly chamber, where Gen. MacArthur turned over the city to President Rhee, escaped damage.

Liberated Seoul awoke this morning to the pounding of artillery. The gunfire was to the northeast, and was close. American fighter planes circled over the city. After two hours, the shelling abated but did not stop.

President Rhee and his wife appeared philosophical about the devastation in Seoul.

"Lives were saved and people were made free," said the Princeton-educated, seventy-five-year-old President. "We can and we will rebuild.

Tokyo and other cities in Japan were rebuilt after the last war. What is important is the lives of our people and their liberation from Communism.

President Rhee said the three most pressing problems are feeding Seoul's more than 1,000,000 population, providing housing and taking care of refugees pouring into the city.

No public utilities are functioning. Most facilities were destroyed. Water has to be dipped from wells.

Much of the city was devastated during its liberation, but in some sections there is little evidence of war. In the undamaged parts the people wave and cheer as United Nations troops roll by. But only blank stares greet the soldiers in the rubbled sections.

The devastation is almost continuous along the main north-south avenue leading to the government seat—the half-destroyed National Assembly building. Rebuilding will cost many millions of dollars.

Workers were busy today emptying sacks from street barricades to fill foxholes used by Communists and United States Marines in the week-long battle for the city.

Muccio Reports

Seoul Faces 'Terrible' Conditions

United States Ambassador John J. Muccio in Korea has reported to the State Department that conditions in liberated Seoul are "terrible and beyond description."

The envoy said that the South Korean capital on Saturday was without water, electricity and means of communication. Food was short and the health hazard great, he added.

While the population was in critical straits, the Ambassador said the Seoul residents were "remarkably cheerful in the face of the tremendous losses suffered in the fighting and the three-month occupation by North Korean Communist forces.

Muccio's report, made public yesterday by the State Department, advised that he had reopened the United States Embassy with a staff of nine officials and clerks brought in from Taegu, which had served as the South Korean provisional capital.

The embassy, Muccio said, underwent a "thorough looting" of furniture and fixtures by the Communists. He said the embassy building was extensively damaged by bomb concussions, but is livable, and repairs will start promptly.

Army Is Helping Seoul To Get Water and Rice

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 2 (U.P.).—President Syngman Rhee of South Korea looked over the ruins of his capital today and said he would like tto "hire a top flight city planner."

But, for the present at least, Rhee's statement is an example of wishful thinking and he knows it.

Seoul has more pressing immediate needs.

The city needs rice and the army has promised 20 trucks to bring it in.

The city needs water. The army has promsed fuel and technical assistance to start two of the power company's generators, enough to operate the pumping system, but not enough to provide lights and power for the city.

Anyone making plans for the reconstruction of Seoul must consider:

1. There are almost no undamaged modern building in the city's business section. The banks have been destroyed. The postoffice is a stark shell. Four big department stores are burned out.

2. Most of the communications an dtransportation systems have been destroyed or damaged and what is left is without power.

3. Many workers either have been drafted into the Communist army or have fled the city to escape drafting. Others have been taken north by the Communists as prisoners.

4. A large majority of the citizens are too busy with the immediate problems or living—and burying their dead—to worry about rebuilding the city.

The prospect of a bumper rice crop and few people to harvest it is one of Korea's most pressing problems.

An advance party of the ECA mission to Korea arrived in Seoul Friday with President Rhee and United States Ambassador John J. Muccio. But before they can begin functioning, they must find accommodations and set about assessing the needs of the entire country.

Celebrating 103rd Anniversary

Liberia Promises Aid To UN in Korean War

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Liberia last week observed its 103rd anniversary as a free nation. President William Tubman, in delivering the main address of the day, declared that this nation will support the UN in the Korean crisis.

In discussing the Korean situation President Tubman promised material assistance to the UN cause as soon as it could be arranged.

PRAISES FOUNDERS

Discussing the achievements of Liberia itself during its 103 years, the President praised its founding fathers and reviewed its early history. He said:

"Our country was originally established as an asylum for the repatriation of the emancipated people of color from the United States by the Colonization Society of North America, the first settlers landed on Bushrod Island, Jan. 7, 1822, thus marking the actual date of the founding of the colony of Liberia."

LOOK TO FUTURE

After twenty-five years as a colony, he said, the nation became a republic modeled after that of the United States. Praising the nation's 128 years of progress, he said:

"The Government and people of Liberia have every reason and justification to be modestly proud and happy, and to redouble their courage, faith and determination to continue the climb, until the summits of still greater national achievements are reached."

Canada To Recruit Brigade For Korea

filed 8-9-50
Ref - Herald

OTTAWA, Aug. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Louis St. Lauren has announced that Canadae will recruit a special brigade of infantry and supporting arms for use in Korea or anywhere else it may be needed.

Recruiting will begin Wednesday. Authoritative sources said the brigade would number between 4000 and 5000 men and would take at least six months to train. Use of the brigade in Korea would be subject to approval of Parliament.

The cabinet decided not to send Canada's existing first-line regular units out of the country, St. Laurent said in a broadcast to the nation, because such a step would "dangerously weaken our own immediate defenses."

St. Laurent said Canada was "pressing on with everything useful that can be done to increase" her effective military strength.

PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARIAL NEHRU
PEACE PLAN

NEHRU'S PEACE PLAN REJECTED

Morning News

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—The United States rejected the Korean peace proposal of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Tuesday and said any diplomatic move to end the war must be preceded by a Communist cease fire order.

Wed. 7-19-50

In a polite but firm note, Secretary of State Dean Acheson told Nehru this country can not agree to any peace formula which includes as a condition the seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations.

Nehru in notes to Acheson and Soviet Prime Minister Joseph Stalin had proposed settling the conflict within the framework of the U.N. Security Council with Red China replacing Nationalist China. Stalin agreed.

Acheson's note was delivered to the Indian ambassador here and in New Delhi. Officials said the differences in time between Washington and New Delhi was holding up its release to newsmen.

Diplomatic informants said, however, that Acheson made these points:

1. The United States is deeply interested in seeking an end to the Korean fighting.

2. The United Nations has demanded a Communist cease fire, withdrawal to the thirty-eighth parallel and restoration of peace and security in the area. This is the United States position for action prior to any negotiations.

3. The United Nations must be supported in its efforts to halt aggression, or the fate of other small nations who are attacked by aggressors would be in grave doubt.

American informants said Nehru's proposal, in effect, would seat Communist China in the United Nations as a result of North Korea's attack on South Korea.

These informants said the American position is that aggression can not be approved as a wedge to seat any nation in the U.N.

If such far-fetched reasoning were allowed to prevail in the case of China, it was pointed out, it would be equally reasonable to admit Albania to the international group if Bulgaria should attack Yugoslavia.

NOTES BY NEHRU REACH DEAD END

Morning News Thurs. 7-20-50

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Indian Foreign Minister Nehru's move for a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis came to an apparent dead end Wednesday.

In a second note to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, he renewed and defended his suggestion that Red China be admitted to the United Nations Security Council as a prelude to a U.N. attempt at settlement. He said he did not think this would be "an encouragement of aggression."

But State Department officials said no further American reply is planned. They were standing by their opinion that the U.N. decision on Red China's membership should not be "dictated by an unlawful aggression" in Korea.

Moscow wants Communist China in the U.N., and Soviet Prime Minister Joseph Stalin has said Russia welcomes the Nehru proposal.

Almost as Nehru's note was being delivered to the State Department by Mme Vijaya L. Pandit, Indian ambassador, President Truman dramatized American determination on the issue of Red aggression by submitting to Congress the administration's $10,000,000,000 rearmament program to meet the Korean threat.

The entire Acheson-Nehru exchange was made public by the State Department, by agreement with the Indian Government. Moscow had seized a propaganda advantage by publishing Stalin's reply a day earlier and calling it evidence Russia wants a peaceful settlement.

Stalin suggested that with the seating of the Chinese Reds on the U.N. Security Council that body could do the peacemaking job.

Acheson, the text of his note disclosed, stressed that the United States as well as India earnestly desires to prevent the spread of aggression beyond Korea, but rejects the idea of compromising with coercion. He said at the outset that Mr. Truman and himself had given the "most thoughtful consideration" to Nehru's approach and deeply appreciated his "high purpose."

Nehru's Insistence On Soviet Truce Terms Worries U. S. Officials

Evening Star Thurs. 7-20-50 Washington, D.C.

By Garnett D. Horner

New moves by Russia and Indian Prime Minister Nehru to try to keep alive the idea that admission of Communist China to the United Nations could lead to peaceful settlement of the Korean war worried American officials today.

They hopefully counted on Mr. Nehru's continued support of the battle against Communist aggression despite disagreement over the Chinese Communist issue.

But apparently the United States suffered at least a temporary setback with the publication late yesterday of an exchange of notes between Secretary of State Acheson and Mr. Nehru.

Indian Press Hits U. S.

Indian newspapers, the Associated Press reported from New Delhi, almost unanimously condemned American refusal of the Nehru suggestion to admit Communist China to the U. N. as a prelimintary step toward efforts to negotiate an end to the Korean fighting.

Moscow complicated the propaganda problem further today by publishing the Soviet version of so-called "peace" talks that have been going on between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and British Ambassador Sir David Kelly.

The Moscow story is that the British were told proposals for withdrawal of the North Korean Communist invaders from South Korea "should be referred to the Security Council for consideration"—and by implication only after admission of a Chinese Communist representative to the Council.

British Back U. S. Position.

The U. N. Security Council already has called for the North Koreans to cease fire and withdraw behind the 38th parallel. Backing up the Security Council, American spokesmen have said such withdrawal is the "rock bottom" minimum condition for ending the fighting in Korea. The British maintained this position in the Moscow talks.

STATE DEPARTMENT ANSWERS INDIA

Newly Lisore Post. 7-22-50 Attention Pg.

IN WASHINGTON, Madame Pandit Nehru, Indian Ambassador, receives from Asst. Secretary of State George McGhee the U. S. reply to the Indian proposal for a Soviet—U. S. settlement of the Korean war. On a "no appeasement" basis, the note repudiates Indian Premier Nehru's suggestion that Red China be admitted to the U.N. as a condition for the return of Russia to the Security Council. *(International Soundphoto)*

Nehru Asks Halt At 38th Parallel For Peace Talks

Herald Tribune

Calls It Wrong to Fight On if Accord Is Possible; Sets United Korea as U.N. Aim

10-1-50

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (UP).—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, said today that all paths for a peaceful settlement in Korea should be explored before United Nations troops cross the 38th Parallel.

"We are glad the aggressor has been defeated in Korea, but it would be wrong to carry on with military operations when peaceful methods can bring the necessary results," he said.

The U. N. objective now should be a "free and united Korea, whose government should be settled by the will of the people," Mr. Nehru said.

He said the Communist defeat in Korea had lessened the likelihood of a world war, "but much depends on what action is taken in the future." He added: "Therefore we think the United Nations forces should not go beyond the 38th Parallel, till other means of settlement have been explored."

Commenting before a press conference on South Korean President Syngman Rhee's contention that the 38th Parallel does not exist, Mr. Nehru said, "In a united Korea this parallel would not be a dividing line, but it will exist."

"If Rhee means he will take military steps to further his objective, we differ with him," he said. "I am not an admirer of Rhee, anyhow."

Mr. Nehru said there was no doubt that the admission of Communist China to the United Nations would take place now.

He read a statement which said: "Ever since the Korean war started we have been in touch with various governments, particularly the United Kingdom, the United States and Communist China. "We ventured to suggest to them to always keep the objective of peace before them. There has been no question of our warning any government, nor have we received or forwarded any peace proposals from any government."

Of Formosa, Mr. Nehru said the Cairo and Potsdam decisions, since elaborated by President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson, "should be the basis for discussion on any future action." Under this plan, the future of Formosa will be decided when the Japanese peace treaty is written.

Korean War

Japanese Government

Japs Line Up On U.N. Side

News Oct. 8-19-50

Dallas, Texas

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (Saturday) (AP).—The Japanese Government Saturday aligned itself with the United Nations' efforts in Korea and the Western democracies in the world ideological struggle.

The government issued a 3,800-word "white paper" on the Korea conflict.

"To co-operate with the democracies and assist in strengthening their unity should be considered as nothing less than a measure for our own self defense," the paper stated.

This was the first formal government statement of policy. It coincided with statements supporting the Allies which have been made in the past by political and industrial leaders.

The exhaustive review of the Korean situation did not specifically state how Japan proposed to assist. It appeared in some respects to be an invitation for a United Nations request to do so.

The statement urged all Japanese to help prevent acts of sabotage. It specifically labeled Japan's past leftist-led "political demonstrations, strikes and other incidents" as part of the world-wide Communist struggle.

It told the Japanese that "there is no room for 'non-involvement' or 'neutrality'"—two viewpoints which have been proclaimed loudly here by an influential minority.

"In respect to the ideological war," the government statement said, "we Japanese, who already are in the field of battle, cannot afford to take an ambiguous stand, no more than we can flee before the enemy in a real war. It would mean nothing but ultimate destruction of our freedom and peace."

Korean conflict means the "Japanese people are standing in the maelstrom of the present conflict."

But "in case of unprovoked aggression against Japan, like the one in Korea, we may rest assured that the democracies of the world would join in stretching forth a helping hand."

Philippines Offer Regiment For Korea

Post Herald
Pri 8-11-50

MANILA, Philippines, Aug. 10 (U.P.)—President Elpidio Quirino announced today that a Philippine regiment—5000 trained officers and men—is available for immediate service against the Communists in Korea.

Quirino cabled the notification to President Truman and Gen. Douglas MacArthur after the Philippine Congress voted to give "every possible assistance" to MacArthur's United Nations forces in Korea.

Japanese Boost 24th's Morale

Ups American

Sat 9-9-50

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—Women of Gifu and Naka, Japan, boosted the fighting morale of the 24th Regiment here last week by contributing 10,000 Japanese yen to the provost marshal of the regiment for the purchase of delicacies for men on the front lines.

The contribution, though small in comparison to American standards (10,000 yen is about $26 in American money), was illustrative of the warm respect and feelings which the women of Japan have built up for men in the regiment in now waiting clearance to marry the past 18 months.

Many men of the regiment are Japanese women. Many of them have sweethearts in Japan; and much of the mail received by men of the regiment comes from the women of Japan.

Some of the 24th Regiment soldiers have children by Japanese women.

INDIAN UNIT
Chilocco, Oklahoma

AN ALL-INDIAN COMPANY IN NATION'S ARMED FORCES

New York, N.Y. Times Mon. 9-11-50

Navajos lined up for drill at Chilocco, Okla. The New York Times

INDIAN UNIT EAGER FOR DUTY IN ARMY

New York, N.Y.

Company Averages 18 Years of Age, Represents Eighteen Tribes and Is Ready to Serve

Times

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHILOCCO, Okla., Sept. 10—An eager and youthful band of American Indians, who grew up in World War II, shoves off today for training camp as a part of the nation's armed forces.

New York N.Y. 9-11-50

Representing eighteen tribes from the prairies, plains and southwestern desert country, they are members of Company C, 279th Infantry Regiment of the Forty-fifth Division. The National Guard outfit, called to active duty last month, started rolling last week for Camp Polk, La.

Ross Drywater, 17-year-old Cherokee from Hulbert, Okla., summed up the situation for his fellow soldiers when he said:

"Guess it doesn't make much difference whether we go overseas sometime or not. There has been fighting ever since I can remember."

The average age of the company, the division's only all-Indian unit, is eighteen years. Most of the men were six and seven years of age when the Germans invaded Poland eleven years ago this month.

Two Won Medal of Honor

They take up arms in following a fine tradition at the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School. Chilocco students fought in both world wars. Two won the Medal of Honor in World War II. One, Ernest Childers, now a Regular Army captain, was a member of Company C; the other winner is Jack C. Montgomery.

Almost all of the company's present strength of seventy-eight is made up of students or recent graduates of the school, the largest vocational institution of its kind in the country and the state's largest Indian boarding school. It is on land granted by the Cherokee Nation in 1884. A mile to the north is the Kansas border and the strip known as the Cherokee Outlet, the starting point of the famous land rush of fifty-three years ago this month.

Here the Government carries on a big part of its training program for Navajo children of New Mexico and Arizona, and high school vocational training for pastoral plains tribes. Navajo boys and girls, mature in their own language and in basic skills, often learn the English tongue here from the first grade through the high school.

Other indians, particularly those of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole) get their high school vocational training as well as academic and social services studies. The student body now numbers more than 500.

The departure of Company C is being felt by the school although the soldiers' places already have been filled by other Indian pupils, L. E. Gorrell, superintendent, reported.

"We hate to see them go," he said. "They're all fine boys and will make good soldiers."

The boys are fiercely proud of their particular Indian blood. The roster shows tribes whose names recall vivid pages of American history:

Arapahoe, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Cheyenne, Choctaw, Comanche, Creek, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Navajo, Osage, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, Seneca, Seminole and Tonkawa.

To strangers, they perhaps are more shy, more uncommunicative than are white American youths of the same ages. But among themselves they act and play like typical American youths whether they are listening to a first-aid lecture, or are on a conditioning hike, or talking to each other about the recoilless 57-mm. rifle, or scraping chairs to make noise in a mess hall.

To some, soldiering is a new and exciting adventure. These fretted through the final packing stages before boarding the troop train.

"Guess we inherited some of the stuff our ancestors had," said one whose tribe roamed the plains. "We like to see something new."

Some Seek Careers in Army

Others expect to find a career in the Army. Others look upon it as a necessary business, a worthwhile sacrifice, hoping for a quick finish so they may come back to school, including college.

Among the latter is Pvt. Victor Childers, 18 years old, a nephew of Captain Childers. He planned college and a teaching career before Korea.

"If we have to go, we have to go," he said. "I doubt if many of us really know what it's all about, but we're willing to do our share."

Sgt. William Yazzie, 17, an Arizona Navajo, whose English is still tinged with an accent, has been in the National Guard since he was fourteen. He may find the Army a career.

Officers pointed to the snap of the Navajo platoon, which drilled with a smoothness that would have been amazing three years ago. For then, the first desert tribal students sent here had to take basic English and work through interpreters before their school work.

Haiti Supporting UN Korean Stand

WASHINGTON

Although Haiti is unable to give material backing to the "police action" in Korea, she is morally supporting the United Nations' stand, Ambassador François Gustave Laraque declared on Friday.

"We have the manpower, but we do not have the other facilities to send troops," Ambassador Laraque said. "However, we support morally the United Nations' action."

The new ambassador from Haiti arrived in Washington around the first of August and was received by President Truman two weeks ago.

Official duties are still keeping him busy at 4400 17th St., N.W., the new Haitian chancery where he has a staff of 11 employees. He lives at the embassy, 4842 16th St., N.W.

Ambassador Laraque's family includes, in addition to his wife, two daughters, Jacqueline, 18, and Maryse, 14. The elder daughter is now completing studies toward the bachelor's degree in Mexico, while the younger will soon enroll in a French Catholic school in Montreal.

Fifty year old, a Catholic, and a military man by profession, the new Haitian ambassador is a native of Jeremie, birthplace also of the famous Haitian poet, Jean Brierre.

He served in the Haitian Army for 21 years and was a colonel when he retired to civilian life and became charge d'affaires for Haiti in Chile in 1941.

His other diplomatic posts have included serving as charge d'affaires and minister to Peru and as ambassador to Mexico for three years. He came to Washington from Mexico.

Charles Now in Haiti

Ambassador Laraque finds Washington hotter than Mexico, but admits that he likes the comforts and conveniences of American life, notably television.

If his duties permit, he hopes to travel throughout the United States and see as much of this country as possible. Although he was in this country in 1939, his stay was brief and did not permit much travel.

Ambassador Laraque succeeds former Ambassador Joseph Charles who married a Haitian girl in July and who has since resigned. Estime a few months ago, is being prominently mentioned for the presidency.

Several changes have also taken place in the provisional cabinet appointed by the military government. Jean Brierre, under-secretary of tourism, has resigned, as have Emile St. Lot, secretary of justice and labor, and Joseph Loubeau, secretary of public education and health.

Puerto Rican Troops Join Forces in Korea

By BRADFORD LAWS

WITH UN FORCES IN KOREA —The 65th Infantry Regiment, a unit of Puerto Rican troops with a history dating back to the time of President William McKinley, is now on duty here in Korea.

Authority for the first body of native troops was contained in legislation enacted in 1899 after which the "Puerto Rico Battalion of Volunteers of Infantry" was organized. In 1920 it received its present name.

Early in World War II, the 65th was stationed in Panama, but after a combat infiltration course at Fort Eustis, Va., sailed for North Africa and went to France in September, 1944.

The regiment was awarded battle participation credits in Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Central Europe and Rhineland campaigns.

It was stationed in Puerto Rico until its recent assignment to Korea. At latest reports, the 65th Infantry Regiment had not as yet engaged the "Reds" in battle.

Other Nations' Offers To Help In Korea Exceed U. S.' Hopes

By North American Newspaper Alliance

Washington, Aug. 10.—More than 30 nations are now sending or offering to send troops or other aid to help United States forces fight the war in Korea.

Only 12 nations which are supporting the United Nations in Korea have failed to offer military assistance or to indicate what, if any, aid they can give.

Eight other Governments have informed the State Department that they are joining with the United States in imposing a strict embargo on Korea to bar the shipment of military supplies to the North Korean Communists.

Cites Psychological Effect

This roll call of nations indicates that the free countries of the world, in the words of a State Department official, are "slowly but surely" mobilizing for action to help stem Red aggression in the Far East.

While the offers of aid have not come fast enough to be militarily effective in helping to drive the Reds from South Korea, they have been better and larger in some respects than the United States expected, says a spokesman.

The State Department official points out that the biggest help so far has been the "psychological effect" the offers have had in showing the Communists that the free nations are solidly behind the United Nations in Korea.

Officials concede that it may be months, if not a full year, before foreign Army units can be made militarily effective. They say language and differences in weapons and equipment pose an almost insurmountable obstacle in whipping various armies into one fighting unit.

However, some foreign pilots and planes already are in action on the Korean front and their naval units are doing a creditable job of supporting American ground troops.

British Fleet Helps Out

Biggest foreign force in action so far has been sent by the Australians. The units they have dispatched to the Korean front include one fighter squadron, one destroyer, and two naval cargo ships—all of which are in the fighting.

In addition, Prime Minister Robert Menzies has informed the State Department that one full division of ground troops, totaling perhaps 15,000 men, is now in the process of formation and soon will be sent to General Douglas MacArthur.

Britain has several naval units already in action and has put part of its Far Eastern fleet at the disposal of MacArthur. London has served notice also that England will send one "self-contained" unit, but so far there has been no indication of what this force may be.

Turks Offer 4,500 Troops

Canada has dispatched three destroyers and also has offered to send one long-range bombing squadron. China has offered 33,000 troops and 20 transports, but so far MacArthur has not accepted this proferred Nationalist aid.

Other nations which have offered aid include:

Turkey—4,500 troops and officers, with full equipment.

New Zealand — Two frigates and a volunteer artillery unit, which would work with Australian forces.

Norway—Merchant tonnage to troops, it is pointed out.

Netherlands—One destroyer.

France—One sloop. She has refused to send other aid on the alleged grounds that she cannot provide military assistance.

Denmark—A Red Cross ambulance detachment and medical supplies.

Sweden — A fully staffed and equipped field hospital and medical equipment.

Thailand — A ground combat team of 4,000 officers and men.

Greece—Six transports.

Bolivia—Thirty officers and other aid.

IN AT THE FINISH—Representatives of four countries who helped stifle Communist aggression in Korea stand at ease before the United Nations banner. They are (left to right): Corporal Robb of Australia; Sgt. Harold Gervais of the United States; Cpl. Rhee Hoo, Republic of Korea, and Sgt. Eugenio Bretania of the Philippines.

South Africa to Send Air Groups to Korea

(*From Yesterday's Final Edition.*)

By the Associated Press

An offer by South Africa of an air fighter squadron for use in the Korean fighting was accepted yesterday by the United States.

The State Department said in announcing the acceptance that the offer was "very much appreciated." Press officer Michael J. McDermott said he did not know how many planes would be sent.

There have been Tokyo reports that Gen. MacArthur, as United Nations' commander, had turned down the South African offer on the ground that transport planes rather than fighters were needed.

Britain May Not Recruit African Troops To Fight North Koreans

Plan For Black Army, Is Dropped For Fear Of New Nationalist Fight For Independence

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—I am in a position to state that the British Government has no intention of sending African troops to serve under General MacArthur's United Nations command in the war against the Northern Korean forces attacking the American-sponsored Southern Koreans.

The same applies to the French, who are already using most of their black Senegalese from West Africa to fight against the Viet-Namese Nationalist Republican forces in Indo-China.

After proposals to build up a large black standing army in East and West Africa to help defend Western Europe against Communist invasion, discussed in the House of Commons, the plan was dropped by the War Office on the suggestion of the Colonial Office.

This followed criticisms in sections of the nationalist press in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

The South African Government is opposed to the arming of Africans and Indians.

In the event of war against Russia, non-Europeans will only be used as non-combat troops and labour battalions.

Many European settlers in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa are also against the training and arming of native soldiers.

They are afraid that such soldiers might make common cause with the African nationalists and turn their arms against the Europeans.

Chiefly because of white settler opposition, it has been officially announced that colonial forces in East and Central Africa are not to be increased.

Speaking on behalf of the Government, Mr T. F. Cook, Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, told the House of Commons that "the policy of His Majesty's Government is that the Colonial forces in East and Central Africa should be adequate for the local defence and internal security of those areas."

"The existing forces are regarded as adequate for that purpose, and it is not at present intended that they should be increased," he added.

Asked by Mr Fenner Brockway, Labour M.P., to what extent Asians and Africans are entitled to be recruited for the Kenya Regiment, Colonial Secretary Griffiths said that "Asians and Africans are not entitled to be recruited for the Kenya Regiment, which is a volunteer part-time force composed entirely of Europeans."

U. N. Yesterday

Friday, Aug. 4, 1950

South Africa Offers Fighter Squadron for Korea; Malik Introduces Russian Peace Plan

FORCES—South Africa offered a fighter plane squadron, including both air crews and ground personnel, to serve with the U. N. forces in Korea. Australia formally notified the U. N. it was building up its infantry forces in Japan to full strength to enable volunteers among them to reinforce the U. N. troops "at the earliest possible date." Israel sent word it would offer "medical aid" to the U. N. forces, but couldn't spare armed forces because it was itself surrounded by Arab states which had refused to negotiate a Palestine peace settlement "whilst pursuing an active program of large scale rearmament." Syria and Saudi-Arabia cabled the U. N. they couldn't spare troops.

SECURITY COUNCIL—Deputy Foreign Minister Yakov A. Malik introduced the Soviet Union's Korean peace plan in the Security Council—a cease fire and withdrawal of foreign troops—and plunged the Council into a procedural wrangle over a demand that it invite both the North Korean and Chinese Communists to take part in the debate. Story on page 1.

INDONESIA—The U. N. Commission for Indonesia formally informed the Security Council that the Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army (KNIL) and the Netherlands Army High Command in Indonesia was dissolved July 26. When sovereignty was transferred to the Indonesian Republic Dec. 27, there were 80,000 troops of the Royal Netherlands Army (KL) and 65,000 KNIL troops in Indonesia. The Commission said that since that time 67,000 KL troops have returned to the Netherlands or have been resettled and that of the KNIL forces, 26,000 have been incorporated into the Republic's own armed forces, 18,750 have been demobilized and 3,250 have returned to the Netherlands. The remaining troops are scheduled for early repatriation or demobilization.

COLONIES — Accounting to the U. N. on non-self-governing territories the Netherlands submitted voluntary political reports showing it planned to negotiate a new structure for the kingdom of the Netherlands. This would hereafter consist of three parts—the Netherlands proper, Suranam (Dutch Guiana) and the Netherlands East Indies. All three would participate in administration of defense and foreign relations. Since Jan. 20 Suranam has ruled its own education, public health, welfare services and other internal affairs, the report said.

Proof Of Who Wanted War

Post-Herald

Of the 52 governments supporting the United Nations' action against Red aggression in Korea, only Nationalist China, Nicaragua and Thailand (Siam) have offered to send ground troops to join General MacArthur's command.

Britain and Australia have committed air and naval units to the campaign. France is preparing to do so. With no troops readily available, Canada is sending warships and an eight-plane air transport squadron to assist the field forces.

Mon. 7-24-50

Greece has offered six transport planes, explaining that to supply ground forces would weaken home defenses. Sweden is providing a field hospital, with doctors and nurses; Denmark, 10 ambulances and medical teams. Chile is contributing strategic war materials such as copper and nitrate.

This limited response to the appeal for assistance to General MacArthur is not a true measure of the sentiment against Red aggression. On the contrary, the nations mentioned and many others are wholeheartedly behind the United Nations' actions. But their feeble support of that action is a measure of their present state of preparedness.

The unexpected call to arms found none of the free nations prepared to fight a foreign war.

Birmingham, Ala.

Our own shortcomings have been revealed on the battlefield. But most of our allies aren't even prepared to get to the field with enough power to make their presence felt.

This alarming state of affairs calls for super-human efforts to correct it, by our allies as well as ourselves. But it is a complete answer to the constant charges of warmongering and imperialistic designs leveled against the United States and other non-Communist governments by the Kremlin and the Communists here and throughout the world. The attack on South Korea found Russia and her satellites armed to the teeth, and all of the free nations disarmed. That should silence the big lie forever.

Anyone who hereafter gives any credence whatever to Communist peace petitions and Soviet disarmament proposals must be regarded as a fool or a knave.

South Korea had no tanks or other weapons of aggression. The tanks Russia supplied North Korea in such numbers could have had only one purpose—an attack on the Korean republic. And that attack would not have been made without Russia's consent, and probably not without direct orders from Moscow. All of which is tacitly admitted when Russia offers to halt the attack, subject to certain conditions.

But forewarned should mean forearmed. Nations which want peace must be prepared to fight for it, as the South Koreans were not. While Moscow's stooges circulate phony peace petitions, Russia has 175 to 200 divisions under arms, more than all the free nations combined. That means certain eventual war unless the free nations prepare at once to match might with might. And there may be little time.

Dangers of World War III 'Nearer,' Churchill Says

Register Sun. 7-16-50

By Benjamin Welles.

Leased Wire from The N. Y. Times.

LONDON, ENGLAND—Warning that events in Korea have brought dangers of a third world war "nearer," Winston Churchill Saturday night urged an end to the "policy of drift" which he declared had "wasted" three precious years in the life of the United Nations.

CHURCHILL.

Communist menace and aggression continues meanwhile to spread throughout the world, Churchill said, declaring "I must not ask you to suppose that time is on our side."

Addressing Conservatives in Plymouth, Churchill declared it would be wrong for parliament to dispense for a 2½-month holiday without receiving from the government assurances that the frontiers of western Europe and Britain could be defended in face of a "Russian Communist assault."

Des Moines, Iowa.

Supreme Effort

The government proposes to adjourn parliament July 28 until Oct. 17.

After repeating his request for a "supreme effort on the highest level" to bridge the gulf between the west and the east the wartime prime minister paid high tribute to the "courage and resolution" with which he said the United States was bearing the burden of the clash in Korea.

Churchill made no reference to U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie's request to non-Communist countries of the United Nations to send land forces to the aid of the Americans in what the Conservative leader termed "a renewal of our fight for human freedom against Hitler."

But, he said, "Let me express here our admiration for the daring and skill with which a handful of American soldiers have fought their delaying action against overwhelming odds."

Churchill uttered a warning that while the United States in the name of the United Nations had "confronted aggression," men in the Kremlin "are not drifting with events."

"They work on calculation and design" Churchill said. "They have a policy the aim of which we can foresee but the execution and timing of their ambition for Communist world government we cannot predict."

"Mortal Peril."

Churchill declared that he agreed with a recent pronouncement by Charles de Gaulle of France that Europe was in "mortal peril." He said that as far as he knew the Russians had "very few atomic bombs."

"But I do not see," he added, "how the passage of two or three years during which they will be building up a large stock of them is going to make our problems simpler or our dangers less."

BRITISH LEADERS DIVIDED ON AID IN KOREAN WAR

Tribune Sun. 7-23-50 Chicago, Ill.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, July 22—British politicians hit the road today and made so many speeches that the nation appeared to be in the midst of a political campaign. Conservatives, led by Anthony Eden and the party chairman, Lord Woolton, demanded the country do more to fight communism. The Socialists denounced the Conservatives and urged "careful action."

"Only when the free nations have drawn up their defense plans and agreed upon the contributions each could make to the common effort will the free world have a sense of solidarity and security," said Eden, the former foreign minister, speaking at Colchester.

Rescued by U. S. Gifts

The party chairman, Lord Woolton, addressing a rally at Longleat said: "Let England arise. Let it join with its kin in the British empire, with the United States and the people of the United Nations in the vigorous resolve to uphold the principles of freedom."

Woolton said gifts from the United States had "escued us from much privation." "Now their sons are out fighting," he continued. "Let there be no doubt that we stand by her side, proudly offering our full support and if, in order to give it, it means that we hav to work harder, we shall not fail our friends."

Oliver Lyttleton, wartime production minister, said Britain had no reserves of taxable resources and that under the Socialist government the country seems to have spent much money and gotten little defense.

Shinwell Speaks to 200,000

On the government side, the minister of defense, Emanuel Shinwell, speaking to 200,000 people at a "gala" in Durham, said that this is no time for panic. "We must keep our heads and not allow ourselves to be stampeded into action we may ultimately regret," he said.

Two other ministers also spoke at the gala. The attorney general, Hartley Shawcross, said Britain must be alert to what is happening in Korea. The minister of health, Aneurin Bevan, said British communists should take their peace demands to the Kremlin.

"We say to Joseph Stalin and to the Communist parties of the world: Let them come once more to the security council and ask North Korea to stop fighting," said Bevan. "I speak not only as a cabinet minister but as one who in the socialist movement very often has had friends in the Communist party and who as a young man did his best to preserve the Russian revolution at a time when Churchill tried to murder the revolution."

GREEK TROOPS PREPARING TO JOIN U. N. FORCES IN KOREA

Some of the brigade on the march near Athens — The New York Times

France Sending Battalion to Aid U. N. in Korea

Herald-Tribune

Paris Acts on Lie's Plea; Bitter Reaction Among French Reds Expected

Wed. 8-23-50

By Stephen White

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, Aug. 22.—France will send a token force of infantry to join United Nations troops fighting in Korea, the Cabinet announced today. New York

The detachment will consist of "a battalion created for the purpose by the Ministry of National Defense," the Cabinet communique said. No further details were given. Normally a French battalion numbers approximately 1,200 men, but in this case it may be augmented by the addition of specialists, as the phrase "created for the purpose" would indicate.

At the Ministry of Defense a spokesman said that the matter was directly under the control of the minister, Jules Moch, and that no one short of Mr. Moch was empowered to discuss it. Since Mr. Moch is being silent, it is not known whether the detachment will be made up of the hard-bitten professionals now fighting in Indo-China, or will be drawn from the regular army now in France. In any case volunteers will not be used, it was learned, although many Frenchmen have sought to take part in the Korean fighting.

150,000 in Indo-China

The Cabinet decision was reached after Robert Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed the international situation and transmitted an appeal from Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the U. N., in the name of the Security Council.

Heretofore the French have been reluctant to send troops to Korea on the plea that their army in Indo-China was fighting a portion of the same battle and, with nearly 150,000 troops involved, was actually making a larger sacrifice than other U. N. countries.

The French troops will be put under the command of the U. N. The communique did not state when they could be expected to arrive.

The decision to send them was a bold one in a country where Communists command so many votes and are capable of so much noise. It will make it possible for the Communist press to deliver another of its campaigns of vilification against the government, and to elevate the Korean war once more to the headlines, from which it has fallen since the news has become less to the party's liking.

Belgium May Send Aid

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (UP).—Belgium may send an infantry battalion of 1,000 volunteers to Korea, official sources said today.

This proposal, which will be subbitted to a special Cabinet meeting Friday by Foreign Minister Paul Van Zeeland, came out of a series of conferences here yesterday between Mr. Van Zeeland and high American officials, the sources said.

Turks and U. S. Envoy Confer

ISTANBUL, Aug. 22 (UP).—American Ambassador George Wadsworth conferred at the Foreign Office today with high government officials. Political sources said Turkish aid to the United Nations forces in Korea was discussed.

Premier Adnan Menders, Foreign Minister Fuat Koprulu and Minister of State Karaosmanoglu attended the conference with Mr. Wadsworth.

Inquirer
Phila. 9-7-50
Philadelphia, Pa

(Acme Telephoto)

BRITISH ARRIVING IN TRUCKS TO FACE FOE NEAR TAEGU

British combat troops, trucks and equipment arriving at a base just outside Taegu, the vital city on the north central front, not long before they were thrown into the fight to try to save the city from the Reds who are attacking from the north.

HALIFAX SHOWS LITTLE INTEREST IN KOREAN WAR

Inquirer

But It's Busy When British Fight

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21—A war time beehive when Britain is fighting in Europe, this Atlantic seaport city is interested only idly in America's fight in Korea.

The Korean war is front page news, of course, but civilians seldom talk about it. A Tribune reporter did not hear it mentioned in several days of visiting in this area, until after he had raised the subject himself.

"Do you think there will be a real war?" is a common question asked by Halifax residents in connection with Korea. Landlubber civilians are not excited by fishermen's reports that unidentified submarines, probably Russian, have been sighted in Nova Scotian waters.

Rejecting 90 Per Cent

Volunteers for the Canadian army who have answered the government's call for recruits have come almost entirely from the unemployed or the unemployables. Halifax recruiting headquarters said it is rejecting 90 per cent of the volunteers because of deficient education.

"Britain and the Americans ought to use some of the colonials, like the Gurkhas or Pathans, in this Korean do," said a retired army man who once served in India. "The Gurkhas could handle the Korean Reds with no trouble."

Navy officers in Canada's only aircraft carrier, the Magnificent, are preparing for a pleasure cruise to the Mediterranean, instead of thinking about what is happening in the Pacific. The Magnificent, with two escorting destroyers, will sail tomorrow from Halifax for a three month trip to Britain, other Atlantic pact countries, and to Mediterranean ports.

Flyers Take Jet Training

Canada keeps about 6,000 navy officers and men, half of the fleet personnel, on the Atlantic coast. There is a shore based navy air arm force, Shearwater, across the harbor from Halifax, where navy flyers are taking jet training.

Army defenses on Canada's Atlantic coast are not strong. The 49th coast artillery battery, which has some guns up to 9.2 inches, is the strongest shore defense. Old timers recall that the guns were fired a few times in World War I. The army's main function here is training reserve units. There are 12,000 reserves taking part time training this year in camps in the maritime provinces.

The United States army, navy, and air force bases on Newfoundland, which became a Canadian province two years ago, would be expected to provide the principal defense of Canada's east coast and Labrador. There are more than 3,000 American officers and men, primarily in the air force, in Newfoundland, report Canadian army headquarters here.

Tax-Weary Britain Told More Slated

Inq. 9/13/50

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UP).—A Britain wearied by eleven years of shortages and the world's highest taxes was told Wednesday that the new $9,520,000,000 rearmament program will pull the economic straitjacket even tighter.

Minister for Economic Affairs Hugh Gaitskell, reporting to the special session of Parliament, said in none too optimistic words what the increase of arms production and increase in the armed forces will mean.

Dallas

He said it will mean continued and perhaps more price control. He said Britain will have to continue to sell its best clothing, whisky and motor cars to foreign buyers and push those sales even higher. He asked housewives to cut down on use of electricity.

Gaitskill left to Sir Stafford Cripps, for whom he substituted Wednesday, to deal with how the money will be raised, authoritative quarters said. The anticipated reduction of the income tax burden probably will not be made. British taxes are about 50 per cent, compared to America's 25 per cent.

Gaitskell made it clear also that Britain did not intend to go into an all-out war footing. The vital problem of exports, which for the past six months have shown a healthy margin over imports, will share the same priority with defense, he said.

Gaitskell mentioned licensing of building and rationing or control of raw materials. He warned that it also will be touch and go to find enough workers for the new arms drive. He appealed to unions to call off demands for pay increases, lest they bring on inflation.

A member of Winston Churchill's Conservative party charged earlier that "desparate remedies" were needed to put British armed forces into fighting shape.

Churchill himself attacked the Labor Government's defense program Tuesday, and called for a European army of sixty to seventy divisions. He said Britain should furnish eight divisions. Prime Minister Clement Attlee had just announced that Britain will send another division to Germany, raising British strength there to three divisions.

Wounded in 'Mistake' Bombing

A bandaged British soldier, wounded when American planes bombed his unit by mistake on the southern Korean front, waits for evacuation to a hospital in the rear.

[Associated Press Wirephoto: By Radio from Tokyo]

BRITISH HEDGE ON U. S. PLAN FOR U. N. REVISIONS

Fear Flaws in Acheson Proposals

BY CHESLY MANLY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

New York, Sept. 25—State Secretary Acheson's proposal to circumvent Russia's veto in the United Nations security council by organizing a "collective security" system under the control of the general assembly will be subjected to "constructive criticism" by Great Britan.

This was announced in the assembly's general debate today by Ernest Bevin, Britain's foreign secretary. Altho expressing full agreement with the objectives of Acheson's program, Bevin indicated that his government has serious misgivings about it.

Informed sources explained later that Britain is doubtful about the wisdom of tailoring an arrangement to fit present circumstances which may change. There is on assurance, they said, that the United States and its supporters will always command an overwhelming majority in the U. N.

Fear Future Hazards

These sources also said that if the authority of the security council is undermined and the veto power is circumvented, the major powers will lose their freedom of action and may be required by shifting majorities to send troops to distant areas in which they have no interest.

For weeks Britain hesitated about sending troops to Korea. Not until United States forces had demonstrated their determination and ability to prevent another Dunerque did the British government decide to send ground units. Even now, three months after the communist invasion, only about 1,500 British troops are engaged.

Under Acheson's plan, U. N. members would designate units of their national forces to be trained, equipped, and maintained for U. N. service. The general assembly would be prepared to meet and authorize the use of such forces on 24 hours notice if a veto should prevent action by the security council.

Hails "One World Unity"

Bevin said he wondered a year ago whether the U. N. would survive, but that "this last year has seen the organization turn the corner." In professing his devotion to the U. N. he rejected "the conception that the world is divided into east and west" and expressed determination to follow "the conception of one world unity."

The British foreign minister then torpedoed his own conception of "one world unity" by expressing disbelief "that the soviet government ever had any sincere intention of acting in accordance with the spirit of the agreements entered into during the war." He warned that the world is confronted "with a divided Germany, on which we look with anxiety lest it may be the scene of another act of aggression like that which has taken place in Korea."

"The present organization of Eastern Germany, with its powerful militarized police force, justifies very real anxiety," Bevin said. "We naturally take this into account in the shaping of our policy, for we have a threatening situation which might plunge the world into conflict."

Evades German Issue

Bevin evaded the issue of rearming Germany, which the Atlantic pact foreign ministers will consider again at a meeting in New York tomorrow, but declared that, "we are reluctant to move a single inch towards the creation of any warlike organization, even a purely defensive one."

The soviet union's proposal for a one-third reduction of armaments looks like "a kind of propaganda barrage to weaken the victim before launching the attack," Bevin asserted.

Malik Out to Wreck U. N., Split Common Front in Korean War

Evening Star Sat. 8-5-50 Washington, D. C.

Trump Cards Are Held By Soviet in Drive for Diplomatic Victory

By Dorothy Thompson

We presume that the Russian delegate returned to the United Nations and assumed the presidency of the Security Council for the following purposes:

(1) To wreck the United Nations, which only came to life and began to fulfill the purposes of its Charter after Russia had left it.

(2) To split the common front against North Korean aggression by diverting the issue to China.

(3) To advocate a cease-fire order at a time when the aggressors hold almost the whole of Korea and are already prepared to follow a military coup by a political victory, and to shift the charge of aggressor to those who refuse such a cease-fire order which is wholly to the advantage of the aggressors.

(4) To be on hand with a veto against any future United Nations action against future aggressions already planned.

Reds Hold Trump Cards.

The Russians hold several trump cards.

A majority of the Security Council, prior to the Korean war, already had recognized or were inclined to recognize Peiping and unseat Formosa in the U.N. Of the five great powers, the U. S. S. R., Great Britain, and France have been prepared to seat Red China. Of the six non-permanent members, India, Yugoslavia and Norway are known to favor Peiping. The United States has stated that it will accept the will of the majority. If, therefore, any one of the three remaining non-permanent members, Cuba, Ecuador, or Egypt, should vote for seating Peiping, only the veto of the Chinese Nationalist delegate would prevent it.

As president of the Council, Mr. Malik has considerable juridical powers to hamper the Chinese delegate—who is biased toward the issue—from exercising the veto.

This column does not believe that Great Britain and France decided in favor of Peiping without a previous nod from the United States State Department. The State Department has been under strong barrage from supporters of the Chinese Nationalists who, in turn, have heavy support from American public opinion. To come straight out and vote for Peiping against Formosa would be politically embarrassing and possibly suicidal for the administration. Better, therefore, to wash one's hands of the ticklish issue while encouraging Britain and France to recognize Red China, declaring that the United States would accept the majority will, rejecting the offer of the Chinese Nationalists to send troops to Korea, and ordering a cease-fire from Formosa against the mainland.

Hard to Explain to GIs.

But, of course, to seat the Chinese Communists in the Security Council, cum veto, while American GIs are fighting Korean Communists also would be rather hard to explain—to the GIs. It is difficult to understand why one Communist is good and another evil, when, as everybody knows, for the time being at least, all Communist regimes but one belong to the same Stalinist alliance. It must be hard to explain to the Marines why it is right for them to risk their lives repelling aggression, and wrong for a Chinese Nationalist to risk his for the same reason.

So, it is quite impossible, politically, to elevate the Chinese Communists to the seats of the mighty in Lake Success while American blood is flowing against Korean Communists 6,000 miles away. And probably even Mr. Malik knows that.

Mr. Austin's order of priorities is more politically rational: First, settle the Korean war, then discuss China.

And if Mr. Malik gets 'de facto a North Korean victory (or stalemate) plus another veto (Chinese) in the Security Council, to help stop United Nations action against the next (and, we predict, more vital) aggression, why should he really care which item in the package is on top?

And especially if an outbreak of peace slows down American rearmament.

The West is in imminent danger. And not chiefly, or most importantly, in Korea.

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

U. N. Vote, 8-1, Favors U. S. Plan on Korea

Herald-Tribune Fri. 8-4-50 New York, N. Y.

Then 5-5 Tie Beats Soviet Motion for Discussion of Seat for Red Chinese

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 3.—The Soviet Union suffered its second diplomatic set-back in three days in the United Nations Security Council tonight. The Council voted 8 to 1 to give top priority to a new American proposal seeking to localize the Korean fighting. Russia voted in the negative. India and Yugoslavia abstained.

The Council went on to sweep off its books entirely the two items proposed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yakov A. Malik when he returned from a six-and-a-half-month boycott last Tuesday—namely, a discussion of Communist China's admission to the Council, and a still unexplained "peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

The set-back—in a series of four votes in a half hour beginning at 6:15 p. m.—came after an intense Soviet-American verbal exchange in which Mr. Malik charged the United States with "overt armed aggression" and "deliberate murders" through illegal intervention in a civil war between Northern and Southern Koreans.

"Slander," Austin Replies

Thoroughly angered, Warren R. Austin, American delegate, stormed back that Mr. Malik had voiced "a new slander" against the entire U. N., "a new threat and a new provocation." He warned the Russian he might be sorry if the Council really started to search out "whose design and whose command" had unleashed the Korean war. "Inadvertently, he may expose the villain," Mr. Austin declared.

Mr. Malik retorted that Mr. Austin had engaged in "screams and hysteria" for "purposes of blackmail." He said Mr. Austin could try blackmailing more amenable individuals, but he was talking to "the wrong address" when he aimed at the Russians.

It had taken the Council three full meetings—Tuesday, Wednesday and today—of nine hours and twenty-seven minutes, to get around to deciding what to talk about since Mr. Malik took over the Council Presidency on Tuesday.

U. S. Resolution Up

When the Council adjourned at 6:38 p. m. today until 3 p. m. tomorrow it was just ready to start on a United States resolution to call on all nations to use their influence to stop the North Korean defiance of the U. N. and to avert the spread of the Korean conflict.

Those in favor of putting the United States proposal ahead of all others were Nationalist China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, the United Kingdoms and the United States. The technical question was the continuance of work on a nitem entitled "Complaint of aggression against the Republic of Korea," under which the American proposal had been presented Monday.

Before that vote, however, Mr. Malik had been defeated on a ruling as President that the Council should vote first on whether it would take up each of his two proposed items. Mr. Malik had only India on his side that time, with Egypt and Yugoslovakia abstaining, and seven against.

After the American motion, the Council voted on whether it should discuss admission of the Chinese Communists in place of the Chinese Nationalists. All five Council members which have recognized the Chinese Communists—Britain, India, Norway, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia—voted to discuss this, at some future date, but they were two votes short of seven which is needed to succeed in a Council poll. Against discussing the Chinese question were Nationalist China, Cuba, Ecuador, France and the United States, while Egypt abstained.

The Council's last vote was on the Soviet proposal to put "peaceful settlement of the Korean question" on its books as a separate new item. Majority delegates had repeatedly protested they were already seeking such paceful settlement, and had vainly challenged the Soviet Union to reveal details of any new peace proposals it might have. The Soviet motion was defeated, with only Egypt, India and the Soviet Union in favor, and Yugoslavia abstaining.

British-Russian Tilt

This afternoon's session started with a charge by Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Great Britain that Mr. Malik was motivated by "propaganda purposes" and trying to compel the majority to vote against his proposed items which "we should prefer not to have to do." The Soviet delegate retorted that the British statement had been "full to the brim of propaganda."

Then Mr. Malik began drawing a Soviet-eye view of how all the trouble in Korea began. It was the Southern Koreans who invaded Northern Korea's frontier areas June 25, he said, under a plan prepared with American military advisers and with the knowledge of American Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, and John Foster Dulles, a State Department adviser.

He raised aloft two photostats of newspaper pictures published June 26, showing Mr. Dulles and American Ambassador John J. Muccio in Southern Korean trenches with American and South Korean officers, and demanded whether Messrs. Dulles and Muccio were "in those trenches gathering violets." No, he answered himself. Mr. Dulles was working as a "confirmed warmonger," confirming Southern Korean war preparations.

Mr. Malik asserted Southern Korea's former Minister of Interior, forty-eight former members of Southern Korea's Assembly and many officers of its army had made depositions asserting this alleged Southern Korean attack had been carried out on orders of President Syngman Rhee, on orders in his turn, from American General Douglas MacArthur.

Then Mr. Malik turned to a legal argument. Seventeen nations including the United States, he said, had approved in a League of Na-

Col. Ben C. Limb, Foreign Minister
Republic of Korea

South Koreans Ask U.N. to Push Across Border

Foreign Minister, Here, Calls Nation's Unification Essential for Security

Col. Ben C. Limb, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, asserted yesterday that United Nations forces must cross the Thirty-eighth Parallel to "establish peace and security in Korea."

Col. Limb, who left Korea ten days ago, held a press conference at the Hotel Statler to deliver a message to the American people from Korean President Syngman Rhee, and announced an eight-point Korean plan which he will present to the United Nations General Assembly.

Crossing the Thirty-eighth Parallel is "up to MacArthur," Col. Limb said. [The U. N. forces] will have to go over there to get the jurisdiction." T. S. Chang, vice-president of the Korean National Assembly, who is with Col. Limb, put it in stronger words:

"We Koreans have never recognized the Thirty-eighth Parallel. It was maintained by the Russians for strategic military purposes. [The U. N.] forces must cross the Thirty-eighth Parallel. We expect MacArthur to do this."

Col. Limb first read President Rhee's message, then his eight-point statement which calls for defeat of the aggressors, unification of Korea, elections in the north, an international police force for Korea, relief and rehabilitation in Korea, admission to the U. N., and participation by his government in any decisions concerning Korea.

President Rhee's message:

"There is no treasure so precious to a people as its own sons. Those you have sent to us. These sons of yours have fought and many have died in our fields and on our mountainsides. With faith and courage they have breasted a foe which they recognize as the enemy of all free peoples in the world. On the soil of Korea they have taken a stand against aggression in the hope that peace may be bought at the price of their suffering and their lives.

"In the darkest hours our nation has ever known, we saw them come — these splendid young American boys, many of whom were on their first trip away from home. Even as we welcomed them to our sides in the battle for the survival of freedom, we wept for the dangers they would endure. In the days and the weeks that have passed we have grown to know them well, these sons of yours. We shall never forget them, nor the land from which they came.

"A bridge has been built between Korea and the United States which neither time nor travail can ever destroy. In the sadness of retreat and in the grim satisfaction of victorious advance, we have been by their side. From the depth of our feeling hearts, we thank you, mothers and fathers of America. Your sons have paid rich testimony to the democratic way of life. Our best memorial to them is our solemn pledge to maintain the living faith in freedom for which they have fought.

"The policies of the Republic of Korea to make that freedom secure are embodied in the instructions which we have given to our delegation to the United Nations and will be presented by the delegation."

Opposes Halt at Parallel

Herald Tribune—Acme

Korean Foreign Minister Ben C. Limb at his press conference

Outlining an eight-point program for Korea, Col. Limb called for defeat and punishment for the invaders; the unification of all Korea by election in North Korea to fill 100 seats in the National Assembly and an interim international police force to be maintained by the U. N. until the country is solidified.

He asked for relief in terms of food and shelter, reconstruction and rehabilitation of cities and industries, admission of Korea to the United Nations and full participation and concurrance of the Korean people and their constituted government in all decisions.

Rhee Steps Up Recruiting for Seoul's Defense

30a Korean War

Herald Tribune

Women, Children, Aged To Be Evacuated; Recruits Seen Eager for Action

N.Y. Ed. 12-20-50

By Ansel E. Talbert

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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SEOUL, Dec. 19.—The Korean republican government was completing plans tonight for the evacuation of women, children and aged persons from this capital city. At the same time it called up thousands of military recruits for a fight against the Communist forces.

New York

Partial evacuation will represent a stripping for action, and not necessarily a decision to abandon Seoul to the enemy. A dawn-to-dusk survey by this correspondent in an open jeep over many miles of icy roads around the city disclosed beyond any question the existence of a tremendous mobilization effort by the government of President Syngman Rhee.

South Korean military recruits with small bundles of personal effects slung over their shoulders were lined up along the roads at many points in formations approaching the density of spectators at a Fifth Avenue parade in New York. Tonight, large groups could be seen warming themselves around campfires scattered across the snow-covered countryside.

Sharp Contrast in Attitude

There was little in the demeanor of the recruits to indicate that they considered themselves followers of a lost cause. A sharp contrast was evident between their behavior and the resigned attitude of the refugees plodding southward from the Seoul and Pyongyang areas or who gathered in groups awaiting transport by truck or rail. (Pyongyang, former North Korean Communist capital, now is held by the Chinese Communists.)

Most of the recruits I saw today gave every sign of being in good spirits.

Further evidence that the United Nations army in Korea is at present anything but a beaten force was obtained during a tour of the areas along roads to the battlefront occupied by contingents from the various democratic nations participating in the Korean war. These areas include those occupied by the Dutch, French, Greek, Turkish, Thailand and Filipino forces.

Several of these national contingents have not yet been committed to action, and this was the chief complaint made by members with whom I conferred. Almost to a man they had volunteered for their present duty, and their reason for being in Korea in general agreed with sentiments expressed by Capt. Cornelius van Marion, of the Dutch unit, who has a wife and four children in Holland.

He said: "Why are we here? Probably because we remember what happened a decade ago when we stayed in our homes and waited to see what Hitler would do. Today the situation is the same, except that Stalin has replaced Hitler. Now we know that it is better to die trying to keep aggression away from our fireside than it is to wait and be shot dead on our doorsteps."

A Frenchman Explains

Col. Ralph Monclair, Inspector General of the French Foreign Legion, who voluntarily accepted demotion from the rank of general in order to come to Korea as commander of the French detachment, said tonight at dinner in his unheated field headquarters that his action was motivated by a single wish.

He explained: "I have a young son, and some day I want him to be able to say that his father was a member of the first United Nations army.

"This is an army that is trying to carry out the wishes of the democratic nations of the world after they banded together for the first time in history to stop an act of aggression. Even if the effort should not succeed, the attempt is something to be remembered with pride because it is a step toward an ideal that one day will certainly be realized."

The most eager for action of all the contingents is the Greek Brigade, made up entirely of volunteers from among military units which cleared the mountainous northern areas of Greece of Communist guerrillas.

Rhee Says He Can't See the 38th Parallel

New York World Telegram & The Sun

Korean President Plans Triumphant Seoul Entry; Would Unite Nation

Hugh Baille, president of the United Press, says in the following dispatch that the South Koreans plan to ignore the 38th Parallel and conquer all of Korea. He has just completed a four-day tour of the fighting front in the Pusan perimeter.

New York

By HUGH BAILLIE,
President of the United Press.

KOREA, Sept. 21.—President Syngman Rhee of the Korean Republic is planning a triumphant return to Seoul at the earliest possible moment. Thereafter, he expects to achieve a united Korea, ignoring the 38th Parallel, of which he says, jokingly, "Show it to me; where is it?"

The confident Mr. Rhee quite obviously believes it is all over but the mop-up in which he anticipates the rapidly growing Republic of Korea army will play a predominant role.

Will Find Hidden Guns.

"The Reds can bury their guns and hide their uniforms, but we know how to find them," Mr. Rhee said. He adheres to his earlier prediction that the war wouldn't interfere with the harvest of the rice crop.

Mr. Rhee believes the majority of Koreans are not Communists, but were dragooned into the North Korean army. He believes the actual Communists were a minority in North Korea from the beginning of the Russian occupation, but Russia took charge and soon subjugated the territory along the Balkan pattern.

Army Gains Prestige.

Mr. Rhee has reason to be proud of the manner in which his Korean army has taken shape. Its prestige is growing throughout United Nations forces.

I met Gen. Yu and Gen. Lak, two top commanders. Both are products of the Japanese War College with high grades and plenty of combat experience since. They appear confidently and efficiently in charge of their troops.

In Taegu and other cities you see all stages of the development of the new Korean army, from the rawest recruits in old clothes going in columns toward traning centers and not always looking too happy about it, to the alert, chins-up, sharp-uniformed infantrymen, stepping smartly along at the double.

Air Force to Expand.

Gen. Kim, commander of the Korean Air Force, has some experienced youngsters and expects to have many more Korean pilots flying shortly.

Gen. Frank Milburn, a West Pointer, arrived from Germany and now commands the 1st Corps, comprising the 1st Cavalry, the 24th Infantry and the 1st ROK division. He is a fighter in the Patton tradition whose idea is to keep slamming ahead.

But notwithstanding the fact that we are starting to get some semblance of a striking force in the field after nearly three months on the defensive, it would be premature to conclude that the war is over.

Plenty of Manpower.

The Air Force has hashed up the enemy's tanks and mechanized transport and blitzed his factories, but the question remains, will he get fresh material and from where? As far as manpower, he has plenty, provided he has time to train it. They are good fighting men.

You can say the same for the North Koreans, although when they are captured they look pretty sad. I saw three being interrogated. They resembled scared little boys. And you wonder how they do it. But give even a 12-year-old a burp gun and a sack of grenades and you will soon find out.

Word of Gen. of Army Douglas MacArthur's master stroke at Inchon is just commencing to percolate among the enemy around the Pusan perimeter. This is one reason they are giving ground, which the MacArthur strategy intended to accomplish. If they stay put they run the risk of being bagged.

It's No Parade.

But it is still uncertain whether the enemy army around the Pusan perimeter knows what's going on around Seoul. We have showered them with leaflets giving the word. The enemy has to read them surreptitiously—officers or political commissars will punish troops caught reading them.

Our advance is no parade. Enemy trickery still moves our road mines to the path of our own traffic. The enemy still has hundreds of thousands of human beasts of burden to carry up supplies.

You still see plenty of our lads jeeping to the rear on stretchers. We have offensive moving forward on two fronts. But don't start for the exits, yet, folks. The game isn't over.

TROOPS SPURRED BY RHEE SPEECH

Korean President Makes Appearance at Front

BY BEM PRICE
(The Associated Press)

Kyongju, Korea, Sept. 11 — South Korean troops, encouraged by a front-line appearance of President Syngman Rhee, drove two miles forward Sunday and sent Communist forces reeling back in some disorder.

The drive, which began Saturday, cleared the Yongchon highway for military traffic and bolstered the United Nations position on the northern front.

The Republicans moved to the northeast from a point two miles southeast of Yongchon.

Two Red Korean tanks were destroyed and six 122-millimeter howitzers, five antitank guns and one truck were captured.

American military advisers said the Reds retreated "in some disorder," leaving heavy weapons and equipment behind them.

More important still, the South Korean troops of the Second Corps freed 73 South Korean soldiers who had been captured by North Koreans earlier and impressed into the Red army.

President Rhee spoke to his fighting men at an advanced command post and declared the North Korean spearhead "has just about been broken." He predicted that once the spearhead of the Red offensive is smashed the Communist invasion of South Korea would fail. Apparently he felt that the Reds had committed all of their strength to their present attacks along the South Korean beachhead.

In an interview Rhee said though he was not a soldier "I think we are about ready to go up (north) at long last . . . I can read the signs of the times, and it is coming."

Rhee hoped the UN offensive could be mounted soon.

"We all know," he said, "that ultimate victory belongs to the democracies but victory won't mean much if it comes too late for the rice crops."

The rice crop—mainstay of Korea's food supply—normally is harvested in late September.

Rhee declared "I shudder to think" what will happen to many thousands of refugees if the rice growing areas are not retaken soon.

RHEE PREDICTS EARLY VICTORY

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, Sept. 17 (AP).—President Syngman Rhee said Sunday "I believe the enemy is now crushed."

"His troops are going home and we will also go home," the 75-year-old South Korean said in an interview.

Rhee said he was "happy to hear our forces have landed at Inchon and one or two other places without much enemy resistance." He added:

"The hour of victory is not far off."

He said the Korean republic's fight against "overwhelming odds, side by side with the forces of democracy" had brought the praise of the free world.

U.N. Order Bars Rhee Regime In North Korea

By the United Press.

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Oct. 12.—The United Nations Committee on Korea instructed Gen. of Army Douglas MacArthur today to confine the authority of the South Korean government below the 38th parallel and to set up a new civil administration in liberated North Korea.

The instructions, based on committee adoption of an Australian resolution, were cabled to Tokyo by United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

The swift committee action, which blocks the announced desire of the Syngman Rhee regime to take over all Korea, took the following course:

(1) Meeting in secret session at 10 a. m., the committee found six of its members—Australia, Chile, Turkey, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand—favored the Australian proposal. It authorized its officers to take action automatically when the seventh member, the Netherlands, received instructions from The Hague.

(2) Thirty minutes after the committee adjourned, the Netherlands representative received orders to support the Australian proposal.

(3) Shortly after noon the U.N. secretariat, on advice from committee officers, sent the instructions to Gen. Mac Arthur.

Rhee Opposes Plan of U.N. for All-Korea Vote

Herald Tribune

Contends Election May 30 Set Up a Legal Regime; His Cabinet Backs Him

SEOUL, Oct. 14 (AP).—A United Nations commission plan for new elections in all of Korea after the Communists are defeated in the North drew opposition today from President Syngman Rhee and his Cabinet. The plan was adopted Thursday at Lake Success, N. Y., by a seven-nation commission.

President Rhee contended today that the U. N.-supervised election in South Korea last May 30 legally established the government there and that only Communist opposition prevented it from being established throughout Korea.

"To attempt to discard the duly-elected government now seems sophomoric," Mr. Rhee said. His Cabinet voted in agreement with him.

After the May 30 election, seats in the National Assembly for North Korea were left vacant.

[Informed sources at Lake Success said the United States also is opposed to all-Korean elections, because the Rhee government was set up in the South, making elections after a period of military-imposed civil rule in the North.]

Responsibility for order and security in South Korea now has passed completely to the South Korean police, the republic's police chief, Kim Tai Sun, said today.

The police chief also announced that martial law proclaimed Tuesday in liberated territory of North Korea will be continued for the present.

The measures leave U. N. troops free to concentrate on the battle for North Korea.

RHEE MAPS LAND REFORM POLICIES

Return of Areas Confiscated by Reds Planned

(The Associated Press)

Seoul, Korea, Oct. 18—President Syngman Rhee said Tuesday he will install as soon as possible in North Korea a program of land reform, including the return to owners of property confiscated by the Reds.

"This year it is too late to put it into force for the current crop," he told a news conference. "We'll let them harvest and get along as best they can. We will not confiscate their rice."

Previously, Rhee said he would abide by any United Nations directive. The UN commission on Korea has adopted a resolution limiting his powers to South Korea. Apparently, he does not expect the UN policy to continue for he was full of plans for the future of a United Korea.

"If the land in the north was taken away and given to the tenants it will be discovered and returned to the owners," he said. "But the owner can keep only as much as he can cultivate himself—there will be no absentee ownership.

"Tenants will be allowed to buy under easy government terms over 10 or 15 years. The owners will receive payment for their land."

Collaborators and criminals, the president said, should get fair trials, not lynching, and military courts will hear their cases.

Members of the youth corps are going into North Korea to explain conditions to the confused people, Rhee said. These young people are acting privately, and most are former residents of the north who fled from the Communists, he added.

The youth groups also will provide help in making the country safe from Communist remnants who hide weapons in the mountains and remote villages, then remain behind and harass the populace, Rhee said.

Rhee Regime Accepts U.N. Restrictions

SEOUL, Oct. 21 (AP).—The government of President Syngman Rhee will work with the United Nations and its field commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, "in complete harmony" to win the peace in Korea, the highest Korean Republican sources let it be known Saturday.

This includes temporarily limiting Rhee's authority to territory south of the thirty-eighth parallel and holding separate elections north of that line under United Nations' supervision.

In the long run, however, persons close to the Republican president still feel it is "utterly absurd" to limit Rhee's authority to 21,000,000 southerners and leave 10,000,000 northerners under U.N. control.

One source close to the president pointed out that Maj. Gen. Chung Il Kwon, commander in chief of the Republican armed forces, is a North Korean. So are five of his six highest ranking staff members.

The source added:

"Must they remain exiles even though Communism has been beaten? Will that be their reward for fighting the Reds?"

The source also pointed out that when the Communists were placed in control of North Korea five years ago by the Russian occupation forces, anti-Reds streamed souuthward to live under democratic rule.

Nearly 4,000,000 people in South Korea are refugees from the North.

"Some of these have the capacity for leadership in a democracy," the high sources continued.

The Rhee government balked when first accounts arrived here that the United Nations Commission on Korea favored confining Rhee's authority to the South.

Vows Defeat of 'Ruthless, Savage' Foe

Washington, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Truman today told Syngman Rhee, South Korea's president, that "victory is assured" in the Korean war.

"I know that the aggressor will be repelled and that the people of Korea will achieve the freedom and independence which are their natural right," Mr. Truman said in a message. "By a stanch adherence to the principles of right and democracy, victory is assured."

Anniversary of Republic

The message, made public by the White House, follows:

"On this second anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of Korea, which binds the United States and other members of the United Nations aiding your people in the common purpose of repelling a savage and ruthless communist invader, I convey to your excellency and to the people of Korea the good wishes of the people of the United States.

Their Natural Right

"The American people have watched with great satisfaction the impressive achievements of the republic of Korea since its founding two years ago.

"I know that the aggressor will be repelled and that the people of Korea will achieve the freedom and independence which are their natural right. By a staunch adherence to the principles of right and democracy, victory is assured."

RHEE SAYS HE'LL RUN NORTH TEMPORARILY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UP) — President Syngman Rhee of the Korean Republic, said today he was taking temporary civil control of North Korea because the United Nations "has no reason to insist on controlling" it until elections are held.

"The war was to unify Korea," he said. "When the war is over, the country will automatically be united."

Mr. Rhee discussed Korea's future in a copyrighted interview telephoned from his country to United States News & World Report, weekly news magazine.

He said he was sending five governors into North Korea on a "temporary" basis.

"If these governors are acceptable to the people, then they will be formally appointed," he said. "If the people say the North and South should have a general election, it will be carried out."

Mr. Rhee said he had not received "official confirmation" that the United Nations General Assembly wanted control over North Korea until the elections. But he added that an independent Korea was set up on May 10, 1948, and recognized by the United Nations.

Mr. Rhee called on the United Nations to act only as an "observer" in the elections lest Communist propagandists denounce the Korean government as a "puppet" of the United Nations.

Asked about reports his Government was not popular either in North or South Korea, Mr. Rhee said there were "factional groups" in the United States spreading false stories. He did not identify the groups.

Mr. Rhee stressed that he would accept any resolution or plan by the United Nations for handling the Korean situation.

Rhee Pledges Last Ditch Fight Against Chinese

Says His Government Will Battle Reds From Exile if Worst Should Come

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 4 (UP).—South Korean President Syngman Rhee pledged today to "fight to the last ditch," in exile if necessary, against invading Chinese Communists.

Solemn and grim, Mr. Rhee told a press conference that "a line must be drawn soon or there will be no chance to halt this Communist aggression."

"The longer we drag the thing out, the more difficult the situation will become," he said. "We will fight to the last ditch for the restoration of Korean soil."

Then the aged leader, who spent more than a quarter of a century in exile during the Japanese occupation of Korea, said: "Should the worst come we will continue to fight as an exiled government. But to do this we desperately need weapons—guns, planes and tanks."

Mr. Rhee said the situation was "serious but not desperate." He expressed belief that the United Nations forces "will not put their very lives in danger by backing down here."

Asked if he advocated a major war against communism now, Mr. Rhee replied: "As I do not wish to be branded a warmonger, I cannot answer that. However, I do not think the Communists will stop until they are stopped. I do not believe the situation in Korea will be settled until a solution between democracy and communism is reached—a solution in which either all democracies are engulfed into one Red world, or all military conquerors are defeated as they were in the last two world wars."

Mr. Rhee evaded direct answers to questions about his opinion of President Truman's remarks concerning consideration of use of the atom bomb in the Korean war.

Eighty-two members of the Korean National Assembly adopted a resolution exhorting the United Nations "to fight the Chinese Communists to the last man."

The resolution was adopted unanimously by members who assembled for an emergency session of Parliament. But the session was postponed until later in the week because 185 members failed to appear and there was no quorum. It is expected that the Assembly will approve the resolution formally when it meets.

Chairman Shin Ik Hi urged that the Assembly call for giving full information to the public regarding the military situation. This, he said, would prevent another precipitate flight of the government—such as happened last June 27—without giving the public notice.

President Syngman Rhee
Republic of Korea

Rhee Says He Intends To Govern North Korea

By JACK JAMES,
United Press Staff Writer.

SEOUL, Oct. 17.—President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea said today that the Korean people have the sovereign right to set up their own government" and indicated he intends to see they do it.

He told newsmen that he was in disagreement with the United Nations interim commission which last week called for new elections throughout Korea—north and south.

"Korean independence has been established since May 10, 1948," Dr. Rhee said. "This has been recognized by the U.N. and by its separate nations. We hold that independence has been established. How can it be re-established now?"

He admitted his government has been sending civil administrators into North Korea but denied he intended "imposing" governors on the Koreans of the north.

"If the governor appears unpopular with the people or unfit, then he will be replaced," Dr. Rhee said. He did not make clear just how such decisions would be made.

He also admitted that he was sending members of the Nationalist Taehan Youth Corps and extreme rightist Northwest Youth's League into northern areas. They are going with government blessing, if not with government aid.

Dr. Rhee charged that South Korea is being "sabotaged" in the U.N.

"In the United Nations, certain members have indicated—as many Americans have done—that the ROK government is not popular, that the people of the north should not be forced to come under an unpopular government.

"We've more friends than enemies in the world but the enemies go around creating the impression that this government is unpopular. This has included policy makers."

Dr. Rhee implored the reporters gathered in his office to go and "see for yourselves" whether his government is popular.

BOARD IN RHEE HOME TELLS OF RUSSIAN THERE

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 14 (AP)—A mour star general's shoulder board such as is worn by Russian officers is en route to President Truman as a gift from President Syngman Rhee of the republic of Korea.

It is one of a pair found in the second floor bedroom of the President's residence when Rhee returned after the liberation of Seoul. Rhee is keeping the other one.

"Our place here was lived in by two Russian officers while Seoul was in North Korean hands," Rhee said.

Rhee Sends Korean Medal of Merit to MacArthur

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 14 (AP)—President Syngman Rhee has sent the medal of the order of military merit first class to Gen. MacArthur. A token presentation was made to MacArthur during his visit to Seoul last month.

RHEE ASSAILS U. N.'S PLAN FOR KOREA ELECTION

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 14 (AP)—A United Nations commission plan for new elections in Korea after the Reds are defeated in the north drew opposition today from President Syngman Rhee and his cabinet.

Rhee contended that the U. N. supervised election in South Korea last May 30 legally established the government there and only communist opposition prevented it from being general thruout Korea.

"To attempt to discard the duly elected government now seems sofomoric," Rhee said. His cabinet voted in agreement with him.

Informed sources said the United States also is opposed to general all-Korean elections, because the Rhee government was set up in the south, making elections unnecessary there. The U. N. plann calls for general elections after a period of military imposed civil rule in the north.

Rhee Defying U.N. on Pushing Rule Into North

Sends Civil Administrators Into Liberated Regions Despite 'Ban' on Action

Wed. 10-18-50

SEOUL, Oct. 17 (UP).—Synghman Rhee, President of South Korea, said today his government is sending civil administrators into liberated areas of North Korea despite United Nations action to limit his authority to the southern half of the country.

"The Korean people have a sovereign right to set up their own government," President Rhee told a new conference. "Korean independence has been established since May 10, 1948 (when the first U. N.-supervised elections were held). This has been recognized by the U. N. and by its separate nations. We hold that independence has been established. How can it be re-established now?"

President Rhee criticized the adoption a few days ago of a U. N. Korean Interim Commission resolution restricting the activities of his government to the area south of the 38th Parallel and calling for nation-wide elections as soon as possible. He said he believed the Koreans were being sabotaged in the U. N.

Criticizes the U. N.

"In the U. N., certain members have indicated the R. O. K. (Republic of Korea) government is not popular—that the people of the North should not be forced to come under the unpopular government," he said.

"We have more friends than enemies in the world, but our enemies go around creating the impression that this government is unpopular. This has included policy-makers."

President Rhee said he still had not been informed officially of the commission's action. He would not comment when asked whether he would refuse to hold elections if the U. N. insists.

The elderly President admitted his government was sending civil administrators into the North. These include Governors for five northern provinces who were appointed by President Rhee and have been functioning in Seoul for the last two years. Governors in South Korea also are appointed.

Youth Corps Going, Too

He said the Republic of Korea has no intention of imposing the Northern Governors on the people. This is only a temporary measure, he said. If the governors are unpopular with the people or unfit for their jobs, they will be replaced, he added.

Also going into the north, President Rhee said, were members of the Nationalist Taehan Youth Corps and the Rightist Northwest Youth League, an organization of young refugees from the North. The youth groups will teach the people about democracy, the President said.

Asked if Gen. Douglas MacArthur agreed with his sending civil administrators North, President Rhee replied: "If he does not, he will let us know."

Rhee Expects To Form United Korea

BY HUGH BAILLIE
President of The United Press

KOREA, Sept. 21 (U.P.)—President Syngman Rhee of the Korean Republic is planning a triumphant return to Seoul at the earliest possible moment. Thereafter, he expects to achieve a united Korea, ignoring the 38th Parallel of which he says, jokingly, "Show it to me, where is it?"

Rhee exudes rebounding confidence and quite obviously believes it is all over but the mop-up, in which he anticipates the rapidly growing Republic of Korea Army will play a predominant role.

"The Reds can bury their guns, and hide their uniforms, but we know how to find them," Rhee said. He still adheres to his earlier prediction that the war wouldn't interfere with the harvest of the rice crop.

Rhee believes the overwhelming majority of Koreans are not Communists, but were dragooned into the North Korean army. He believes the actual Communists were a minority in North Korea from the beginning of the Russian occupation, but Russia took charge and soon subjugated the territory along the Balkan pattern.

Army Improves

Rhee has ample reason to be proud of the manner in which his Korean army has taken shape. Its prestige is growing daily throughout United Nations forces.

I met General Yu and General Lak, two of their top commanders. Both are products of the Japanese War College with high grades and plenty of actual combat experience since. They appear confidently and efficiently in charge of their organizations and of their troops.

Their headquarters have the snappy atmosphere of a crack organization.

In the streets of Taegu and other cities, you see all stages of the development of the new Korean army, from the rawest recruits in old clothes going along in columns toward training centers and not always looking too happy about it to the alert, chins-up, sharp-uniformed infantrymen, stepping smartly along at the double.

These lads look eager and willing, when you see them marching briskly and singing rousingly. Occasionally a Korean military band, a rare thing in this war, leads a parade, playing some American hit tune.

General Kim, commander of the Korean Air Force, has some experienced youngsters and expects to have many more Korean pilots flying shortly.

Gen. Frank Milburn arrived after a rush trip from Germany and now commands the First Corps, comprising the First Cavalry, the 24th Infantry and the First R. O. K. Division. He is known to his West Point friends by the nickname of "Shrimp." He is a fighter in the Patton tradition whose idea is to keep slamming ahead.

War Not Over

But notwithstanding the fact that we are starting to get some semblance of a striking force in the field after nearly three months on the defensive, it would be premature to jump to the conclusion that the war is over or that we can give our undivided attention to the World Series without worrying about this Asiatic war.

The Air Force has hasned up the enemy's tanks and mechanized transport and blitzed his factories, but the question remains, will he get fresh material and from where. As far as manpower, he has plenty, provided he has time to train it.

Word of Gen. MacArthur's master stroke at Inchon is just commencing to percolate among the enemy around the Pusan perimeter. This is one reason they are giving ground, which the MacArthur strategy intended to accomplish. If they stay put they run the risk of being bagged.

But it is still uncertain whether the enemy army around the Pusan perimeter knows what's going on around Seoul. We have showered them with leaflets giving the word. The enemy has to read them surreptitiously—officers or political commissars will punish troops caught reading them.

Our advance is no parade. Enemy trickery still moves our road mines to the path of our own traffic. Some jeeps are armor-plated underneath or have sandbags on the floor, but remember these road mines can capsize a tank. The enemy still has hundreds of thousands of human beasts of burden to carry up supplies, lugging them over the mountains if we seize all the roads.

M'ARTHUR IS SEEN CURBING RHEE RULE

U. N. Sources Say the Unified Command Has Moved to Halt Korean in North

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 30—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Unified Command was reported today to have taken active steps to prevent the South Korean Government from extending its authority into North Korea. This was said to have included the barring of five governors who had been ordered to northern provinces by the southern regime.

The Unified Command is also understood to favor elections in the North as soon as possible. The aim would be to form a provisional regime that would help administer that area until a unified Korean government could be formed.

This information was said to have been given to members of the United Nations Interim Committee on Korea. The committee held three meetings last week. Their existence had hitherto been kept secret. While the committee's chairman, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, was in Brazil, Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile substituted for him.

The interim committee on Oct. 12 decided that the authority of the South Korean regime should be limited, at least temporarily, to the south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. This decision has been repeatedly denounced by the South Korean President, Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Under the plan believed favored by the Unified Command, early elections would be held in the North to create provisional government machinery. This would operate not under President Rhee but under General MacArthur's command, so long as the fighting continued, and then under the new United Nations Commission.

Meeting in Tokyo Foreseen

The roster of the latter was completed today and the commission may hold its initial meeting in Tokyo next week. Its predecessor, the interim committee, will meet tomorrow morning to discuss the date.

On Wednesday, the interim committee will probably hear John J. Muccio, United States Ambassador to Korea throughout the history of the southern republic, including the current war. Mr. Muccio, who is on a flying visit to this country, is expected to report to the committee on behalf of the Unified Command regarding implementation of the decision on rule in North Korea.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Economic and Social Council tonight concluded its drafting of a resolution that would create a United Nations Korean reconstruction agency. The text was completed, following in general the original United States proposal on this subject. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.

The Council President, Dr. Santa Cruz, is expected to ask tomorrow's plenary meeting of the General Assembly for an extension of the Council's deadline on this plan. It was originally due last Saturday. It is understood that Dr. Santa Cruz will ask that the Council be given until Nov. 10.

It is hoped that by then the Unified Command will have furnished more detailed estimates on how much the relief and rehabilitation of Korea is going to cost. The delay also would give the Council time to decide on the method of raising money for this program.

While General MacArthur is reported to be enforcing the United Nations decision at present limiting the rule of the South Korean Government to the South, he is understood to be confronted with a shortage of administrators. Few Koreans are available in the North who speak English or are otherwise fitted to aid in local administration.

The composition of the new United Nations Korean Commission indicates that it is expected to play a vigorous role in determining the future of Korea. This would be in contrast to the comparatively passive commission that represented the United Nations there before the present war.

The new seven-nation body includes one former Foreign Minister and one Deputy Foreign Minister. The following have been named by their governments to this organ, whose full title is the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea:

Australia—James Plimsoll, First Secretary of the Australian Embassy in Washington and former member of the Far Eastern Commission in Tokyo. Mr. Plimsoll represented his country on the Interim Committee.

Chile—Manuel Trucco, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The Netherlands—Hendrik Mouw, Ambassador in Tokyo.

Pakistan—Mian Ziauddin, until recently Pakistan's representative on the United Nations Commission on Eritrea. He has represented his country on the Interim Committee and also was a Pakistani delegate to the last General Assembly.

The Philippines — Dr. Bernabe Africa, member of the former United Nations Commission to Korea and currently Ambassador in Tokyo.

Thailand—Nai Toj Sarisin, who resigned his post as Foreign Minister last March in protest over his Government's recognition of the Bao Dai regime in Indo-China.

Turkey—Cemal Husnu Taray, Ambassador in Rome.

Apparently the Unified Command and the United States delegation here have not indicated to the United Nations Interim Committee what procedure is favored for unifying the country. One influential member of the committee has suggested that once a provisional administration is formed in the north, a constitutional convention from both the northern and southern regimes set a nation-wide consitution under which national elections would be held.

In the Economic and Social Council today the proposal for a Korean reconstruction agency was carried, with only the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia dissenting. They opposed the preamble to the resolution, which cited devastation wrought as a result f "aggression by North Korean forces."

Rhee Sees One Government

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

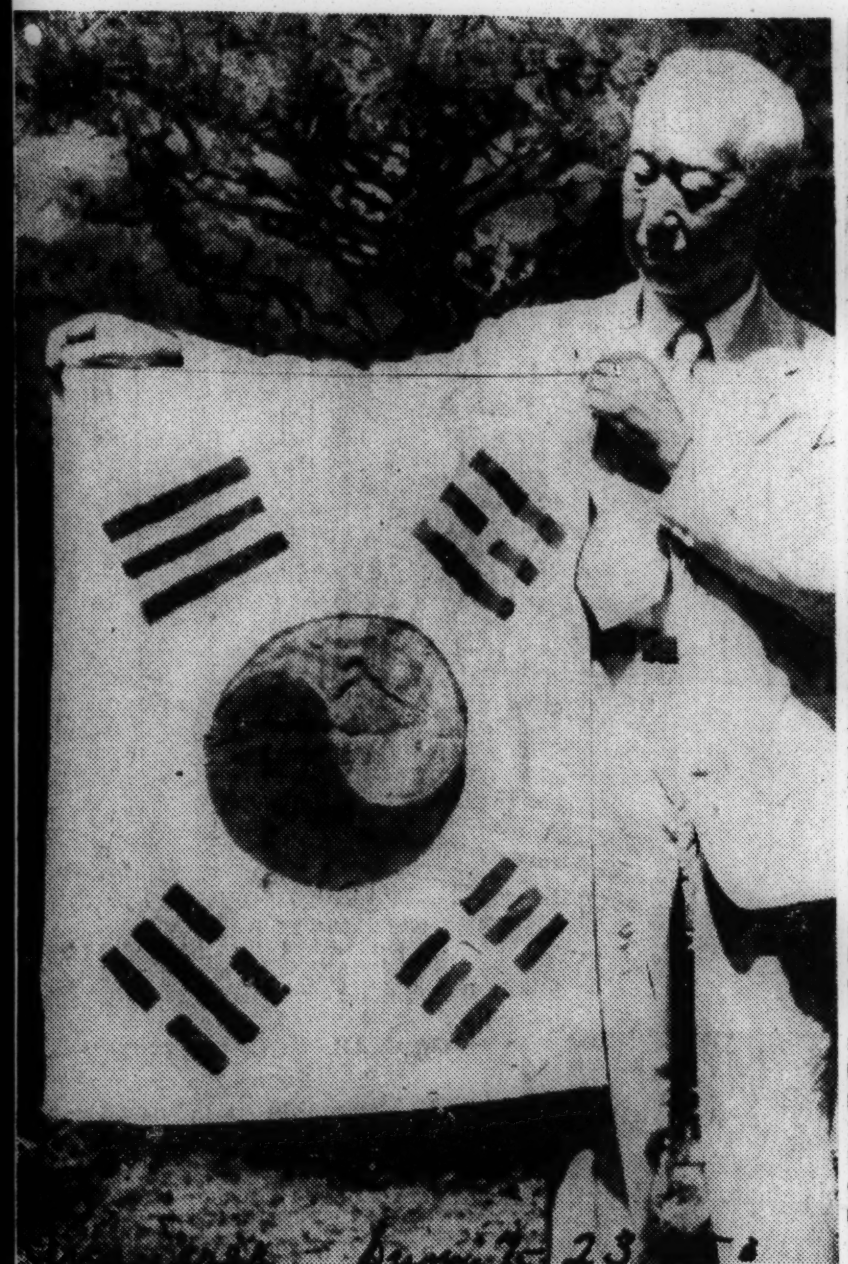
PYONGYANG, Korea, Oct. 30—Declaring that Korea had been "automatically" unified through the defeat of the North Korean Communists by the United Nations, President Rhee, in his first visit north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel since the defeat of Communist forces, told a gathering of nearly 10,000 Koreans that they would soon participate in the government of all Korea.

He left no doubt that the Government would be the Korean Republic established in 1948 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Dr. Rhee arrived here this morning, accompanied by his Premier and Defense Minister and top officers of the Republican Army

Facing a throng of persons who had come running from all sections of the city when his presence was learned, the Chief Executive told them:

"I was last here in 1911. I am able to come again because the United Nations have driven out the Communists. I'll come again any time you want me to."



Philadelphia (Acme Telephoto) Pa.

FLAG Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, poses with the South Korean flag at his headquarters south of the battle lines.

RHEE SEES ROUTING OF FOE IN OCTOBER

Korean President, at the Front, Predicts Reds Will Be Driven North Before Rice Harvest

Mon. 9-11-50

By The United Press.

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES, in Korea, Sept. 10—President Syngman Rhee of the Korean Republic predicted today that the United Nations armies would have the Communists on the run by the end of the rice-harvesting season next month.

Dr. Rhee estimated that a big Allied counter-offensive toward the north was imminent and said it must not stop until the Reds were driven entirely out of Korea—into Communist China or Soviet Siberia.

"All Koreans are clamoring for going back—back up North," Dr. Rhee said. "My observation is that we are about ready to go."

Dr. Rhee made this statement at a press conference here in the Kyongju area of the northeeastern front with Maj. Gen. John H. Church, commanding the United States Twenty-fourth Infantry Division and other United Nations troops, beside him.

Speaking earlier to Headquarters troops of the South Korean Capital Division, Dr. Rhee said:

"I am not a soldier, but I feel very sure that victory will come very soon. You can read the signs of the times and you can see it coming."

The rice harvest in agricultural South Korea will start late this month and continue into October, Dr. Rhee noted.

"We all know that ultimate victory will belong to the democracies," Dr. Rhee continued. "But victory will not mean much to the people of Korea if it comes too late to harvest the crops."

Dr. Rhee acknowledged that the North Koreans were tough and well-armed.

Mon. 9-11-50

"But there is little behind them," Dr. Rhee said. "It will be a fairly easy matter once we crush the spearhead."

General Church almost matched President Rhee in optimism. General Church told correspondents:

"I do not think their (the North Koreans') divisions have too many men left in them. I think they've gone about as far as we're going to let them go. They don't seem to be too strong."

General Church said that Dr. Rhee had wanted to visit the troops battling in the line.

"We can't let him do that," the American officer added, "because we know the North Koreans would love to see him."

Reds' Spearhead 'About Broken'

KYONGJU, Korea, Sept. 10 (AP)—President Rhee, speaking to South Korean troops at an advanced command post near here, said the North Korean spearhead "has just about been broken."

He predicted that once the spearhead of the Red offensive was smashed, the Communist invasion of South Korea would fail. Apparently he felt that the Reds had committed all of their strength to their present attacks.

Rhee Visits Front Line, Feels Foe Is Weakening

KYONGJU, Korea, Sept. 10 (AP).—President Syngman Rhee of the South Korean Republic spoke today to his fighting men at an advanced command post and declared the North Korean spearhead "has just about been broken."

He predicted that once the spearhead of the Red offensive is smashed the Communist invasion of South Korea will fail. Apparently he felt the Reds have committed all of their strength to their present attacks on the South Korean beachhead.

In an interview, Mr. Rhee said that though he is not a soldier, "I think we are about ready to go up (north) at long last. . . . I can read the signs of the times, and it is coming." Mon. 9-11-50

He said he hopes a United Nations offensive can be mounted soon. "We all know," he said, "that ultimate victory belongs to the democracies, but victory won't mean much if it comes too late for the rice crops."

Mr. Rhee declared, "I shudder to think" what will happen to many thousands of refugees if the rice-growing areas are not retaken soon.

Rhee Struggles to Keep Power

New Delegates to Assembly Lead Opposition

By KEYES BEECH

(Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

Pusan, South Korea, Sept. 2—With the war yet to be won, a struggle for power is developing within the refugee South Korean government a few miles from the front lines. Sun. 9-3-50

Encouraged by reports of popular discontent with the present government headed by President Syngman Rhee, the anti-Rhee faction is trying to throw it out.

Opposition to the Rhee government springs from the newly elected national assembly men who are arriving at this temporary capital in increasing numbers.

So far 140 of the 210 assemblymen elected May 30, less than a month before the war began, have turned up here. Those caught by the Communists are doubtless dead.

Most of the new assemblymen are considered anti-Rhee. Besides this the aging president was having enough trouble the preceding assembly.

Prewar Corruption

Rhee and his cabinet have inevitably suffered loss of prestige as a result of the South Koreans' collapse under Communist invasion. Nor has the cabinet's hurrying from one place to another done anything to restore its lost face in oriental eyes.

Some of his critics blame Rhee for South Korea's lack of preparedness for invasion. Neutral observers say this is hardly fair in view of the fact that Rhee was constantly begging the Americans for planes and arms before the Communist attack came.

Prewar discontent with corruption and inefficiency within the government has been fanned by the "press gang methods" of conscription for the South Korean army, outbreaks of police brutality, and government failure to cope with the refugee problem.

Although Rhee has personally forbidden it, any able-bodied South Korean male is likely to be picked off the street and put into the army regardless of age or circumstances.

The war has given the South Korean police a beautiful outlet for the particular brand of brutality they learned from the Japanese. Police practice in screening refugees for Communists or

have occurred behind our lines.

When the war began such outbreaks were considered inevitable.

But with P. O. Chough, Princeton-educated former South Korean envoy, back in the saddle as director of the national police, order if not liberty has been maintained.

While civil liberties have suffered this may be one reason why few if any known acts of sabotage have been planned in almost every group.

The population also blames the government for the disappearance of anybody who happens to speak critically of the government. Counter-intelligence corps informers have been planted in almost every group.

Americans, trying to bring some order out of the chaos developing the refugee problem, complain bitterly that the government has done little or nothing to help.

At present there are about 1,500,000 refugees in unoccupied South Korea. Thousands are liv-

who looks doubtful.

"Chough may be a party boy but he's an efficient cop," Americans observers say, local Communist uprisings

ing in incredible squalor in camps in the Pusan area and on islands off the southwest coast. Disease is widespread.

Food is scarce in the cities and the price of rice has doubled in the past few days. However, American ambassador John Muccio says there is enough food on hand to feed the population until the end of September when food imports are due.

The South Korean government's greatest handicap from the beginning has been lack of capable leaders. One former cabinet minister spent most of his time praying for victory when it was felt he should be out working for it.

However, Premier Shin Sung Mo, who is also national defense minister, appears to have done a good job under adverse conditions.

Rhee, who spent more than 30 years in exile working for Korean independence, married an Austrian who became an American citizen and still is.

Premier Shin is a former British merchant marine captain. Ben Limb, the small, dapper, likable foreign minister, is more American than Korean in manner.

A young South Korean schoolteacher expressed the yearning of many Koreans when he said:

"Somewhere we must find capable leaders from our own people when this war is over. Because a Korean doesn't speak English doesn't mean that he isn't as intelligent and able as one who does."

Rhee Thanks US for Freeing Seoul

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 6—President Truman made public Friday a message from President Syngman Rhee of South Korea expressing gratitude to the United States for the "liberation of Seoul."

Seoul is the capital of the South Korean republic. The message to Mr. Truman follows:

"Please accept for yourself personally and, through you, all the American people and US forces fighting in and near Korea, the deep gratitude of the Korean people for US decisions and actions which now have led to the liberation of Seoul. The Korean people will always cherish the memory of your bold leadership in defense of liberty."

Mr. Truman, now cruising in Chesapeake bay water, sent the message to the White House for release.

Rhee Says G. I.s Must Remain For Some Time

Asserts They'll Have to Stay to Give Korea a Chance 'to Build Our Defenses'

By Marguerite Higgins

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 2.—President Syngman Rhee of the South Korean Republic said today that American troops "will have to remain for quite some time in this country after the war's end to give us a chance to build our own defenses."

Sitting on the porch of his hillside home on an Indian summer morning, the seventy-two-year-old President declared: "The sooner the United Nations forces penetrate north of the artificial boundary of the 38th Parallel the better. Our aim is to unify the country, so that Communist Koreans will never be able to rebuild their strength for a new civil war."

The venerable Korean patriot, who for forty years in exile led his country's struggle for independence from Japanese imperialism, stated that his government—which was established by the U. N.—is prepared at a moment's notice to take over the leadership of Red Korea.

South Korean governors for the Red provinces are all set to rush north and take over their assignments, he said. The governors were appointed at the time the U. N.-sponsored Constitution for the South Korean Republic was adopted. The republic, from the first, claimed jurisdiction over the entire country.

The Reds who set up their own government in the north never, of course, accepted this claim. Instead, they also pictured their regime as valid for both North and South Korea.

President Rhee, whose term of office expires in two more years, said he did not think a new nation-wide general election would be necessary after the unification.

The South Korean President pointed out that a provision already exists in the republic's constitution for the inclusion of 100 Assemblymen from the North. These places in the National Assembly have been left vacant because North Korea would have no part of the U. N.-sponsored Constitution.

The elections in South Korea were held May 30, President Rhee pointed out, arguing that there was no need for a new vote. The election was observed and praised by the U. N. He conceded that in the general destruction in his country a number of Assemblymen had been murdered by the Communists, and that this would make necessary some by-elections in individual districts in the South.

President Rhee said that one of the first acts of his government after unification of the country would be an official ban on Communism in the north.

He seemed a little vague as to what to do with the North Korean prisoners of war. "Some form of re-education must be attempted, of course," he stated. The biggest blow to North Korean morale will come, President Rhee predicted, when "the army soldier realizes that Soviet Russia has abandoned him."

President and Mrs. Rhee returned to their substantial modern home in Seoul last Friday to find it full of copies of "Izvestia," a Russian newspaper, but comparatively unlooted so far as the furniture went. High-ranking Russian civilians were reported to have stayed there. They left behind all showy and costly items and went off instead with warm winter clothing belonging to Mrs. Rhee, including her warm winter underwear.

There was a certain smugness in President Rhee's voice when he discussed the defense problems of Korea. This is understandable, in light of the fact that the President had always urged a far larger force than his American advisers thought permissible.

"When I asked for 300,000 troops to defend South Korea the American Military Mission frowned on me and told me it would ruin this country's economy," President Rhee said.

"We were never allowed to get the equipment which my Defense Minister considered essential. For instance, we had no tanks and no airplanes.

"I do not think, after this incident, that South Korean defenses will in the future be neglected."

President Rhee stated that the problem of defending South Korea would have to be worked out in conjunction with the U. N. But he added, "It is clear that American and United Nations troops will have to stay in this country until we are prepared to defend ourselves."

The biggest peace-time problems facing the Korean Republic are housing and refugees, President Rhee said. He added that it was obvious that the Koreans could not, without outside aid, cope with their country's reconstruction. He said he would endeavor to encourage outside capital to come into the country to help rebuild it. But a lot of help, he intimated but would not say directly, would have to be charity.

"The most hopeful thing of the present," President Rhee said, "is that despite the ravages of war the rice harvest will be one of the best in our history. Perhaps this is a good sign."

Jigsaw of men and material

Pyongyang-Seoul road is a bitter haul; six weeks ago it was a victory route

BY DON HUTH AND BILL WAUGH

ON THE PYONGYANG-SEOUL ROAD, Korea, Dec. 5— (AP) —This road, for cenutries the path of aggressors from Manchuria, is filled today with the men and vehicles of the biggest retreat in the Korean war.

United Nations forces, hurled from the northwest by Chinese Communist hordes, are withdrawing down this slender, dusty thread which links the former Communist capital of Pyongyang and the ancient Korean capital, Seoul.

* * *

ENDLESS COLUMNS of tanks, heavy guns and jeeps are moving southward, bumper to bumper. Only six weeks ago these same vehicles thundered northward in pursuit of a shattered North Korean Red Army.

Today this jumbled mass moved south through every type of road and weather hazard. Heavy trucks skidded on narrow, icy roadways flanked by deep ditches. Jeeps a few feet ahead became ghost-like apparitions in the thick dust clinging to the roadway. A light snow mixed with the dust, which windshield wipers swished into an opaque paste.

Stirred into this cocktail of weather along 165 miles of lowlands, foothills and mountains was a bitterly cold wind. The wind pierced layers of clothing like a rapier. It numbed hands and faces and dulled the senses.

TRUCKS OR ARTILLERY batalions became scrambled with headquarters service units. Convoys jerked and halted to a stop, and continual traffic jams developed. Tanks attempted to dodge ahead of rumbling trucks.

This was not a rout. This jigsaw of men and material began dropping into place as units reached their designated areas. Harried military police working on the road with unit officers began funneling trucks into their proper assembly positions.

A light snow was falling Sunday morning when we left Pyongyang Airport on a trip that took 18 hours to complete—a 45-minute ride by air. Our open jeep passed hundreds of refugees along the road before we reached the city limits. They were all heading south.

Rubbled and battlescarred buildings in the southeast outskirts of Pyongyang lined this main escape route southward. It was on this same road that North Korean soldiers streamed out of Pyongyang Oct. 19 to surrender to the Americans First Cavalry Division's Fifth Regiment as it fought its way into the Communist capital.

* * *

LESS THAN THREE miles down the road the convoy ground to a halt. Already the convoy was beginning to break into a jigsaw. In the distance the first snow covered mountain pass was visible.

* * *

AS THE JEEP rolled to a stop a heavy truck carrying Turkish troops bore down from the rear. An American officer flagged it down. The officer's orders were not understood, but his motions were, and the protesting Turkish driver pulled back into the column.

The convoy rolled on through the first of several treacherous mountain passes.

The town of Hukkyo appeared on the southern slope of the pass. Four Russian made tanks stood as twisted, grim sentinels just outside the city. American forces had destroyed them the morning they began their successful attack towards Pyongyang.

On the floor of the valley the road was easily sighted by the clouds of ice-soaked dust. The dust became so heavy it almost brought an unpleasant end to our journey. The convoy stopped after moving at a fairly good clip. Out of the dust to our rear came a speeding truck. It bore down on us, despite the frantic waving.

At the last moment the driver swerved to the right, barely smashing in one corner of the jeep. The driver rolled up the right side of the column, forcing an American officer to scamper wildly between cars to escape being hit. The driver crawled out. He was one of the Turks, who could only say, "No brakes."

* * *

THERE WERE only a few children to shout the familiar "banzai" as the convoy rolled onward. It was between Hwangju and Sariwon to the south that the American cavalry's Seventh Regiment and the British 29th Commonwealth Brigade had closed a gap which netted 1,200 prisoners in a single action.

Kumchon, just north of the 38th Parallel, was the last North Korean city the convoy moved through. Kumchon was the key to the beginning of the U. N. drive across the 38th Parallel. Its capture by the First Cavalry Division in a three-pronged drive disclosed at first hand how thorough was the Communist propaganda.

A majority of the houses have prominently displayed pictures of Stalin and the Korean Communist leader, Kim Il Sung.

In the darkness we rolled across the parallel into Kaesong. The trucks inched their way through the dark city as MP's feverishly worked to unscramble the jumble of convoys. Vehicles of all types lined the roadways, and reshuffled into their respective units.

* * *

THE MPs HALTED our jeep only momentarily and then waved us on to Seoul. During the first few miles the road was blocked by trucks turning around. They had pushed too far.

Suddenly the road became as barren as it had been crowded. Our vehicle was the only one powered with gasoline along the highway. In the distance a darkened train rolled slowly northward, a sliver of light shining from its nearly blacked-out headlight. The wail of its whistle, echoing over the steady beat of the jeep engine, sounded as lonely as we felt.

The road to retreat is a long and bitter one. It is pockmarked with delay and confusion enough to break the morale of many men. But the army it carries south down this long route is ready to roll again—this time northward.

Escape Across Icy Chongchon All but Complete

China Troops' Sweep Threatens to Trap Four U. N. Divisions

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 29.—Allied forces escaped across the icy Chongchon river in northwest Korea today under swarming attacks mounted by 200,000 or more Red Chinese in near-zero weather.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert, with the United States 8th Army, reported that the withdrawal in the eastern sector was all but complete.

But fresh Red attacks from three sides threatened the escape gate at Kunu, road center south of the Chongchon. Communist tanks rumbled on the city from the west—the first reported in the Chinese drive.

Red Chinese sweeping in from the northeast still threatened to trap the two American divisions around Kunu and two other allied divisions.

No News of Division's Fate.

There were no immediate reports on the fate of the United States 24th and South Korean (ROK) 1st Divisions on the Western flank.

The 24th Division, first American outfit to fight in Korea, last was reported in the Pakchon area north of the river, holding open an escape route across the Anju bridge.

The ROK 1st Division was fighting on the 24th's right flank, with its back to the river.

The 8th Army said the South Koreans at noon today were holding off enemy attacks.

It was from this bridgehead north of the river that a 110,000 man Allied force launched Gen. MacArthur's proclaimed "end-the-war" offensive only five days ago.

The offensive stalled after two days when U. N. forces ran into masses of surging Chinese Communists.

"Saved From Trap."

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker said in a statement tonight that "the assault launched by the 8th Army five days ago probably saved our forces from a trap which might well have destroyed them."

The 8th Army chief returned from Tokyo, where he and Maj. Gen. Edward Almond, commander of the 10th Corps, were summoned last night for an urgent conference with Gen. MacArthur.

Gen. MacArthur warned yesterday: "We face an entirely new war." He called on the United Nations and all governments to seek a solution to the growing crisis.

There was hope of salvaging enough Allied manpower and materiel to set up a winter defense line and hold off the Chinese somewhere in North Korea.

Military authorities considered such a defense could hold with allied superiority in the air and in firepower against Chinese who had depended at the outset on the swarming weight of their lightly armed foot soldiers. Now Red tanks are reported in battle.

750 Reds Killed.

United States Marines killed an estimated 750 Chinese Reds today in heavy fighting south of the Changjin Reservoir in North Central Korea, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Stone reported.

A 10th Corps spokesman said: "They're still counting the enemy dead."

The Leathernecks still were under fierce attack tonight on the northwest side of the snow-banked lake, but the pressure was somewhat less intense. The 5th and 7th Marine Regiments tightened their lines there to block infiltrators.

The fighting in that sector was 2 to 3 miles west of Yudam.

(High Defense Department officials in Washington expressed belief that Gen. MacArthur has enough men and machines to avert a military disaster in Korea. Some Congressmen were advocating use of the atomic bomb against Chinese aggressor concentrations and war production.)

An envelopment by the Red Chinese hordes, through the Tokchon gap torn on the right flank when three South Korean divisions crumpled, had threatened to trap the four Allied divisions north of the Chongchon River.

Orderly Withdrawal.

Correspondent Lambert said it was hoped that the last troops of the two divisions in the Kunu sector would be across the river by nightfall.

He described the withdrawal as orderly and without panic.

Mr. Lambert said he left Kunu, eastern anchor of the shrunken northwest front, at 4 p.m. (2 a.m., EST). He said it was doubtful the city. south of the river, could be held long.

Eighth Army headquarters said tonight: "The situation in the Kunu area is confused." It reported Communist tanks rumbling on the road center from the west.

Mr. Lambert said Chinese attacks from the northeast and east seriously threatened Kunu.

United States 2d and 25th Divisions were badly mauled.

The retreat was carried out in near-zero weather.

Helicopters shuttled back and forth removing the seriously wounded from the front.

U. N. forces held virtually nothing east of Kunu. Contact with the 10th Corps in Northeast Korea was broken.

United States 2d Division elements fought an 8-mile delaying action into the town, blasting through strong Communist ambushes and flanking attacks.

The United States 25th Division fought off savage Chinese Red attacks last night and this morning north of the river while its units were being ferried across the Chongchon.

The Chinese hurled massed attacks at the 25th but without support, air or artillery. They used swarms of troops armed with rifles, automatic weapons and mortars.

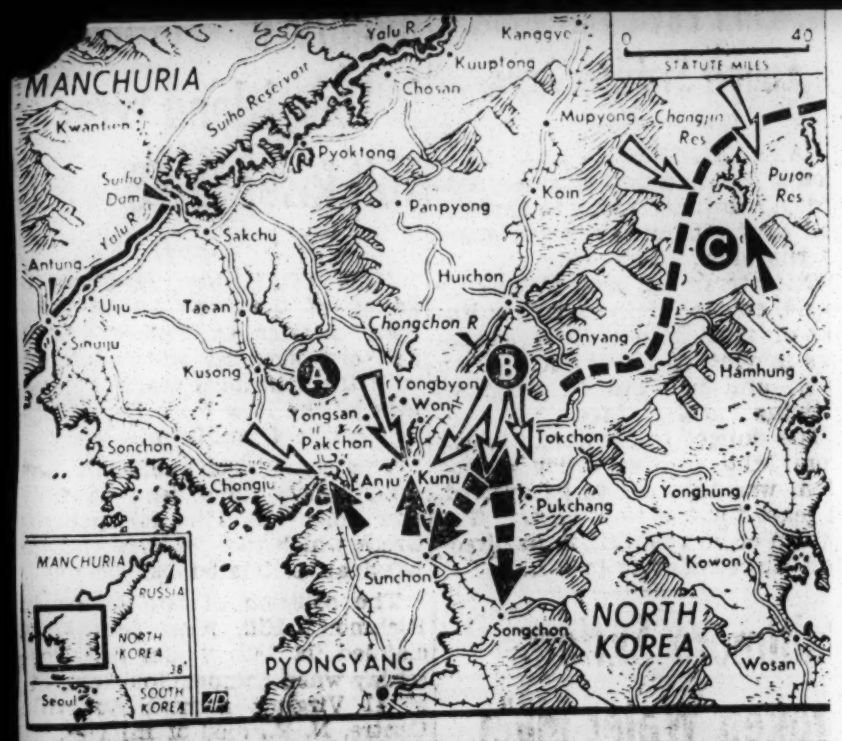
Night Attack Repulsed.

Five miles south of Kunu, the United Nations Turkish brigade repulsed a night attack and dug in on defensive positions. Earlier it had fought its way with bayonets out of a Red Chinese trap farther east.

A Turk liaison officer who fought through to American lines early today with remnants of his platoon said his commanding general had been wounded. The general was not identified.

Associated Press Correspondent William J. Waugh, with the United States 9th Corps, said the

United States 2d Division trap



REDS CONTINUE SWEEP THROUGH UNITED NATIONS LINES
Red Chinese forces (A) forced withdrawal of Allied units across Chongchon River in Northwest Korea today. The United States 24th Division was reported battling in Pakchon sector to hold open an escape route across the Anju bridge as withdrawal was all but complete. Other Red columns (B) poured through the Tokchon gap with one driving on Kuno area; another toward Pukchang and a third aimed (broken arrows) at either Sunchon or Songchon. In the north central area (C) the Reds attacked on three sides of Changjin Reservoir. —AP Wirephoto.

Besides the frontal attacks along the Chongchon, the Chinese were throwing at least three columns behind the Allied forces there.

These were streaking in from the East. The 8th Army rushed up tanks and troops in efforts to hold open a corridor to Pyongyang, the former Red Korean capital less than 50 miles to the south.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo said the Chinese were developing a three-column smash toward the Yellow Sea south of the Chongchon River.

Threat From Tokchon.

This threat was mounted from fallen Tokchon, former eastern anchor of the Allied offensive line.

One column was smashing west toward Kaechon, four miles southeast of Kunu. A second thrust southwest toward Pukchang, 14 miles south of Kunu. The third was driving toward either Sunchon, 18 miles south of Kunu, or Songchon, 35 miles southeast of Kunu.

Masses of Reds were streaming through the Tokchon gap in support of this triple thrust.

One Chinese Communist force, in at least battalion strength, smashed all the way to Samso, eight miles south of Kunu. United States 1st Cavalry Division foot troopers and tanks killed or wounded about 600 Reds.

The foot troopers were protecting the vital supply route from Pyongyang. The British Commonwealth 27th Brigade also was guarding the route.

Communist guerrillas fired on a southbound American truck convoy tonight only eight miles north of Plongyang.

Attacks Pressed.

Chinese Reds were pressing the attack elsewhere in Korea.

In the North Central area they attacked on three sides of the Changjin reservoir, which supplies power to Manchuria.

Marines fought off heavy attacks on the west and south shores.

The United States 7th Division fought off night assaults on the east side of the reservoir.

North of Chongjin port on the Sea of Japan, the South Korean Capital Division ran into a force of 700 Reds who attacked with small arms and mortars.

There was no report on the outcome of this action.

Allied bombers and fighters, held down this morning by bad weather, roared to the attack along the Northwest Korea front in the afternoon. Fifth Air Force flyers reported they killed several hundred Red Chinese.

New Foe for U.N. Armies?

World Telephoto Fri. 10-27-50

A South Korean commander announced that 40,000 Chinese Communist troops have entered Korea, some of them already fighting as part of North Korean divisions. Chinese Reds above equipped with automatic weapons and apparently well-uniformed were photographed before outbreak of Korean war.

Acme Telephoto.

FIGHTING TURKS—Turkish troops fighting a rear guard action in North Korea launch a counter-attack across a frozen creek bed. The Turks held back Chinese Communists, allowing the Second Division to escape to new defense positions. (Post-Herald Acme Telephoto.)

Huge Armies Pound Retreating Allies

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 6 (U.P.)—The Allied Army of Northwest Korea fell back more than 20 miles below Pyongyang today and fought off Communist jabs at its flank nearly halfway to Seoul.

Communist armies pounded at the heels of the retreating U. S. Eighth Army, tightened a strangling noose on 15,000 Americans trapped at the Chosin Reservoir in Northeast Korea, and plunged to the approaches of Hamhung and Wonsan on the East Coast.

There was no official word on where the Eighth Army would try to make a stand. A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur asked if there were any natural defense lines below Pyongyang, said several could conceivably be manned successfully if the Allies had sufficient forces to man them against overwhelming odds.

(In London, an authoritative source said Prime Minister Clement Attlee had sent word from Washington that the Allies might be forced into a mass exacuation of Korea.)

Reoccupy Capital

The Communists reoccupied their abandoned capital city of Pyongyang, drove across the Taedong River under a blazing air assault that killed 2,000 of them, and pushed on toward the rear guard defense line the Eighth Army had thrown across the main highways about 20 miles south and southeast of the city.

Other Communist forces in undetermined strength—possibly the vanguard of the Chinese legions surging down through Central Korea—were reported around Sinmak, Singye and Sibyon. These transport centers lie on or near the two trunk highways down which the Eighth Army was falling back toward Seoul.

American troops were fired on along the road northwest of Singye, 55 miles southeast of Pyongyang and 68 miles northwest of Seoul on the easternmost of the two trunk highways. Three GIs were killed.

Northeastward some 150 miles, 15,000 men of the U. S. First Marine Division and Seventh Infantry Division, plus a unit of British Commandos, held attacking Chinese at bay around the village of Hagaru, at the southern tip of the Chosin Reservoir.

Food By Airlift

An emergency airlift showered food and ammunition into the encircled American camp — supplies they will need for the brewing attempt to crash through the Chinese ring and fight their way 50 miles southward to Hamhung.

The drive down the winding mountain road through Chinese-infested territory was expected in some quarters to begin today.

Every hour the trapped Americans waited gave the Chinese time to tighten the noose and reinforce the estimated two divisions blacking the retreat route through Koto, 10 miles south of Magrau, where another 5000 Marines and infantrymen were surrounded in a second pocket.

United Press Correspondent Joe Quinn reported from embattled Hagrau that the Marine commanders did not think they could hold the crude airstrip dug in the frozen ground there though Tuesday night.

Even as the Americans prepared to try a breakout drive to Hamhung, a heavy Communist attack hit troops of the U. S. Third Division only 17 miles from that key east coast city at sundown Tuesday. The rumble of artillery could be heard in Hamhung, headquarters of the U. S. 10th Corps.

Civilians On Run

Another 58 miles to the south, a 10th Corps spokesman reported Communist troops of unknown nationality attacked the town of Anbyon 10 miles south of Wonsan, another East Coast stronghold. Civilians poured into Wonsan from west and north.

A Communist propaganda broadcast from Peking claimed the "complete annihilation" of the South Korean Capital and 3rd Divisions on the extreme northeastern front near the Russian and Manchurian borders.

Wave upon wave of Chinese troops swept into Pyongyang about midday Tuesday, less than 12 hours after the Allies had abandoned the city, U. S. 8th Army headquarters reported.

Thousands of the Chinese died under concentrated strafing, bombing and fire raids by the U. S. Air Force and Marine and Navy planes. But more thousands poured into their places, and long lines of reinforcements were reported moving from the Manchurian border area.

A dispatch from 5th Air Force Headquarters said the Pyongyang area became a "death trap" for the Chinese. By early afternoon American jet pilots alone claimed a bag of 2000 Communist troops.

MacArthur's Headquarters gave a clue to the price the Allies have paid in battling against overwhelming odds to slow the Chinese advance. Headquarters said planes had evacuated more than 14,000 war and weather casualties from the Korean battle zones since the Communist offensive began nine days ago.

NO KOREA A-BOMB

SEOUL, Korea, Wednesday, Dec. 6 (U.P.)—Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, said today he could not see the use of the atom bomb in support of military operations in Korea.

Silence—Then Red Flood: That's Korea Night Raid

Wed. 11-29-50

Overrun U.S. Battalion, Ripped, Retreats Across Chongchon River

By TOM LAMBERT,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

WITH U.S. SECOND DIVISION, KOREA, Nov. 28.—(Delayed)—A tired and shivering battalion of the 2nd Division struggled back to American lines early Tuesday after a surprise Chinese night attack.

One sergeant said the Reds worked their way close enough to the battalion "to drop hand grenades in our pockets" before launching the attack.

Many Chinese Slain.

Despite the severity of the attack in freezing weather, Maj. (Butch) Barberis of Dover, N. J., said his battalion left behind "many good (dead) Chinese."

The Chinese hit Maj. Barberis' outfit frontally, forcing it to withdraw across the Chongchon River. Some American troops who waded the river walked into the lines with their feet and trouser legs "masses of ice," he said.

Maj. Barberis had three companies on the high ground on the east bank of the Chongchon with remnants of another when the Chinese struck about 11 p.m. Monday. His battalion was about half a mile inland from the ice-crusted edges of the Chongchon.

Patrol Gives Warning.

"We got our first warning from a patrol we had sent out toward another battalion on our left," he said.

"The patrol got out 150 yards from our position when it ran into the Chinese."

The Chinese apparently were moving toward Maj. Barberis. On contacting the enemy patrol they unlimbered their bugles and began their assault.

"They blew their bugles just as sweet and clear as any bugle I ever heard," said Lt. Martin (Mike) Kavanaugh of Southington, Conn., company commander. Then the Reds flooded into the battalion positions.

Jeeps Frozen.

Platoon Sgt. Howard Bozarth, a huge redhead from Austin, Tex., who was near Lt. Kavanaugh, said the Reds blew bugles and "fired a little red flare that went woosh about as high as a house. Then they were close enough to drop hand grenades in our pockets."

When the patrol contracted the Chinese, Maj. Barberis tried to move his vehicles.

"We tried to start our jeeps, but they wouldn't go, too cold," he explained. "In a couple of instances the wheels were frozen to the ground."

He began withdrawing his battalion, ntill under attack. The Chinese were using "the same old tactics—masses to overwhelm us."

U.S. Tank KO'd.

He ordered hin tanks and flakwagons (self-propelled, twin 40 mm. gun) to withdraw toward the Chongchon, loading his troopn on them.

The battalion had suffered some casualties in the initial Red attack.

As the tanks and flakwagons neared the river they were taken under fire by Chinese who had slipped around Maj. Barberis' flank to the river bank and set up machineguns and bazookas.

He said the Chinese knocked out one American tank with a bazooka.

"From the blast when the projectile exploded I think it was an American 3.5," he said.

Close Fighting Starts.

Another tank was damaged.

The knocked-out tank burst into flames, lighting up the river's edge and the American troops and vehicles trying to cross. Casualties went up sharply.

Tte Chinese threw "very intense small arms and machinegun fire" at the Americans and moved in close.

"Our men were shooting Chinese within five to 10 yards of the tanks, which were firing back heavily, as were the flakwagons," the major said.

Under intense fire and in the flaring light of the dying tank the troops started to cross the river. Tanks and flakwagons supported the wounded.

Some Wounded Abandoned.

Others carried wounded across the 100-yard-wide Chongchon, closhing through two to three feet of racing watetr. Others forded backwards and sideways, firing as they went to cover withdrawal.

Some wounded were left behind. Some soldiers still were unaccounted for. Possibly they are not killed, wounded or captured and will be able to make their way back, too.

Some doughboys suffered frozen feet as a result of fording the river.

Despite the intense cold and enemy fire, Lt. Kavanaugh and a tank platoon leader, 2nd Lt. Charles Haywood of Massachusetts, went back across the river in a tank to bring out more wounded.

Much Equipment Cost.

Maj. Barberis said he and many of his men lost all their personal equipment, "except what we could carry."

His men hand-grenaded their jeeps and destroyed 81 mm. mortars they had to leave behind. Some of his machine guns apparently were captured.

Maj. Barberis said the Chinese last night used mortars, automatic weapons, Japanese 25-caliber rifles and hand grenades, including high explosive antitank grenades.

FOE'S HORDES FORCE NEW U.N. RETREATS

Drive Perils 110,000 Men

11-28-50

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (Tuesday) (AP).—Waves of Chinese Communist infantry smashed Tuesday at the turned right flank of the United Nations in Northwest Korea. The Reds attacked all along the 75-mile front, forcing new withdrawals.

Elements of the South Korean II Corps were surrounded at the crushed right flank.

A United States battalion, about 1,000 men, was reported encircled near the center of the front.

Near the front line's left flank, battering Red forces cracked a hole before dawn Tuesday and captured the town of Yongsan east of the Taeryang River. The penetration was achieved against South Korean troops.

More Red troops were moving up to the attack. United Nations reinforcements were on the way north to the crucial battle zone.

More than 120,000 Communists appeared bent on cutting in behind the United Nations line on the exposed right and imperiling a U.N. force of more than 110,000.

The third straight day of Red onslaughts hit from the western anchor, held by the United States 24th Division southeast of Chongju, eastward to the collapsed right flank of the South Korean 8th Division southeast of Tokchon.

South Korean withdrawals in the Tokchon area have exceeded twenty miles since the big Red counterdrive began Saturday. The Red thrust definitely has stalled a U.N. offensive which opened Friday with the aim of quickly ending the war.

A right-to-left look at the situation:

1. South Korean II Corps (6th, 7th and 8th Divisions)—The Red Peril posed by collapse of the Corps in the Tokchon area increased. That is the mountainous right flank of the line.

ELEMENTS CIRCLED

Elements of the II Corps were surrounded at Maengsan, eleven miles southeast of fallen Tokchon. The three divisions were trying to regroup along a new defense line below a breached one they had been ordered to hold as a line of "no retreat."

2. United States 2d Division—on the South Korean II Corps' left flank straddling the Chongchon River. At 1 a.m., Tuesday, the Reds heavily attacked the division's right flank near Unbong. That is fourteen miles northwest of Tokchon. The new attack followed others which forced the defending United States regiment to withdraw Monday and Monday night. Behind this regiment, a retreating South Korean division was organizing along with reinforcements to hold the flank shoulder.

On the United States 2d Division's left flank, a battalion was reported surrounded by Communists at 3 a.m. This was in a sector four miles north of Kujang near the Chongchon River.

3. United States 25th Division—on the 2d's left flank. Employing artillery for the first time, the Communists opened an attack at 1 a.m. all along the 25th's line which is near the center of the U.N. northwest front.

In the first thirty minutes, 300 Reds penetrated to rear positions of a 25th Division task force six miles south of Sanggu. Sanggu is about ten miles northwest of the 2d's position near Kujang. The attacked task force reported it was "falling back to readjust positions."

YONGSAN CAPTURED

4. South Korean 1st Division—on the United States 25th's left flank. Early Tuesday, the Reds broke through the South Korean line and captured Yongsan on the east side of the Taeryang River. At daybreak, the South Koreans counterattacked, seeking to recapture Yongsan.

On the west side of the river and south of Taechon, the Reds probed the 24th Division front and then swung east to hit the South Koreans on the left flank.

The South Koreans, which penetrated past Taechon at the outset of the U.N. offensive, since have fallen back more than twelve miles, retreating five miles in the last twenty-four hours.

5. The United States 24th Division—on the left flank of the U.N. front. At the outset of the U.N. offensive it had moved without opposition into Chongju but withdrew from there Monday because of the threat to its right flank.

Chinese Watch Fur Fly in U.N.

11-28-50

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (AP).—A Chinese Communist delegation sat in the United Nations meeting halls for the first time Monday. It sat by silently as the Soviet Union charged the United States with aggression against China and maneuvered to prevent the United States from asking twenty questions on Red China's intervention in the Korean war.

The Red Chinese were called to the Security Council table late Monday after the Council decided to lump the Korean and Formosan issues together in one big subject. The Russian delegate, Jakob A. Malik, attempted repeatedly to knock out any reference to Korea but the Council finally voted him down, 7 to 1. He voted alone for his proposal, which was designed to make it possible for United States Delegate Warren R. Austin to ask questions of the Red Chinese Peiping's intervention in Korea. Egypt, India and Ecuador abstained on that vote.

The Chinese Communist delegate immediately tried to speak but Ales Bebler, Yugoslavia, ruled Austin was ahead of him. Malik started another argument and the Council adjourned at 6:13 p.m. until 10:45 a.m. without finally saying who would speak first.

It was an unruly session of the Council, with Malik repeatedly speaking to stall off Austin.

The Chinese Reds also heard a speech by John Foster Dulles saying that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky and his government are plotting to break up the old Chinese-American friendship to gain advantage for the Soviet Union.

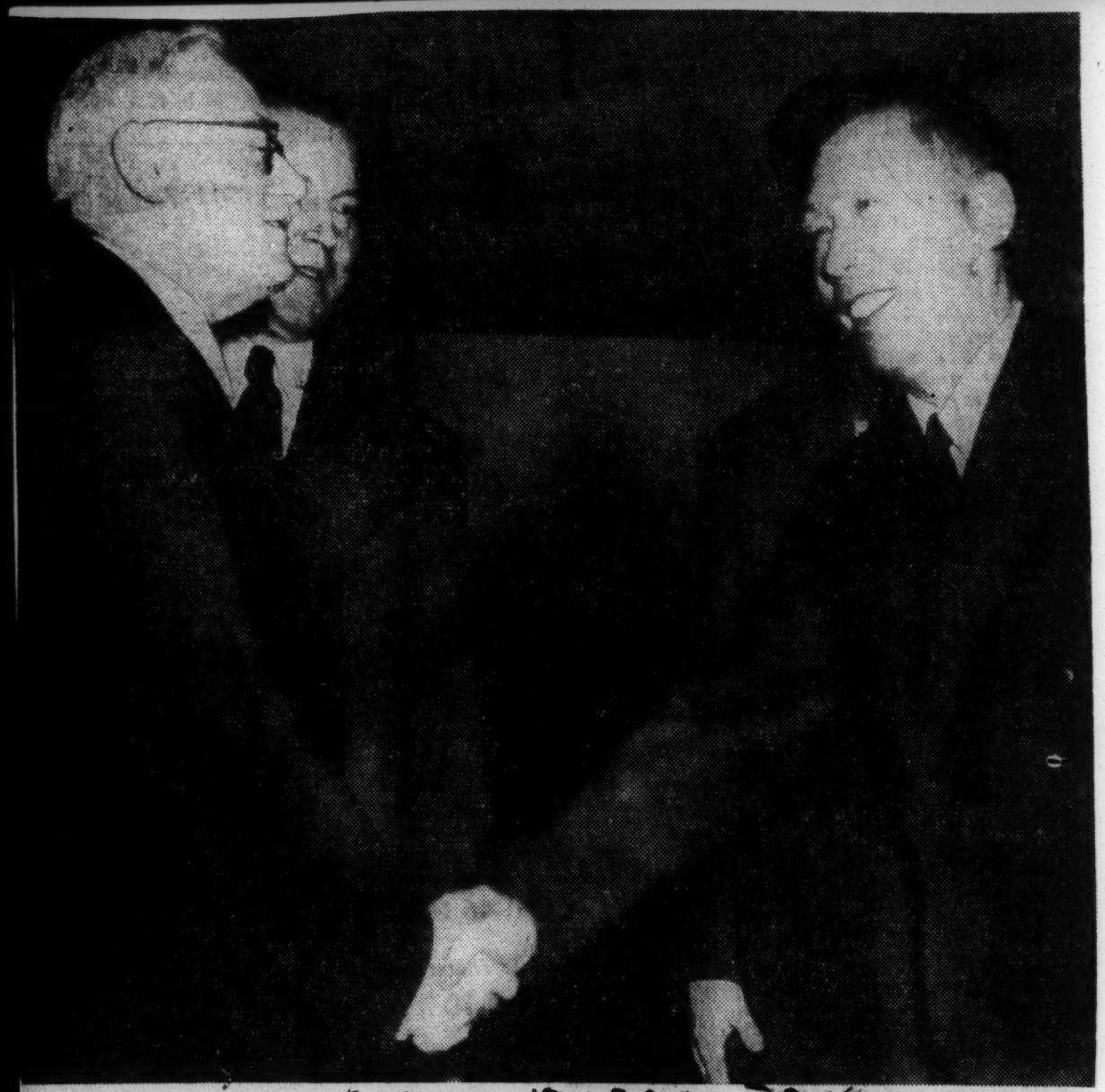
Through it all—in the political committee of the U.N. General Assembly and later in the Security Council—Chinese Communists Delegate Wu Hsiu-chuan and his group said nothing. Their turn will come later when the United States and the Soviet Union had fired their broadsides. The Russian team—Vishinsky and Malik—carried the ball for them Monday.

Overshadowing all of the verbal blasts in the U.N. was the news from Korea that the U.N. forces fighting there were in grave jeopardy from a fierce Communist China counterattack.

Led by U.N. officials, Wu and his delegation walked into the political committee chamber at noon, on invitation of the committee. Vishinsky was in the midst of a blast at the United States and was demanding that it show a "modicum of realism" and recognize the Chinese People's Republic, which is the official name of the Communist regime installed in Peiping.

Vishinsky pointedly stopped when Wu walked in and then welcomed him in the name of the Soviet Government.

"I wish him success in his activities, which are being inaugurated today in the United Nations," Vishinsky observed.



Associated Press Wirephoto.

MR. VISHINSKY MEETS MR. WU

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, left, shakes hands with Wu Hsiu-chuan, head of the Chinese Red delegation, after the session of the United Nations General Assembly in Lake Success, N.Y., Monday. The Peiping Reds made their first appearance before the assembly as their soldiers were fighting United Nations troops in Korea. Second from left is Jakob Malik, Soviet U.N. delegate. Man behind Wu is unidentified.

REDS BAYONET OWN CASUALTIES

Chinese Burn Injured GI's, Survivors of Attack Report

By CHARLES MOORE

NORTHEAST FRONT, KOREA, Dec. 2 (UP).—Survivors of a Communist ambush reported Saturday that fanatical Chinese burned wounded American prisoners to death with gasoline and threw others onto the road and ran over them with halftracks.

The men were from the 7th Division who made a bloody retreat down the east side of Chosin Reservoir in Northeast Korea to Hagaru at the southern tip.

Two men of the 32d Regiment and one from the 31st Regiment told how the Chinese bayoneted some wounded soldiers, machine-gunned others and burned some of them to death with gasoline.

CONVOY SURROUNDED

The three survivors with whom I talked were Pfc. Benjamin Butler, 19, of Browns, Ill., of the 32d; Pfc. Doyle Logan, 19, of Smithers, W. Va., and Pfc. Jackie Brooks, 18, of Richmond, Va., of the 31st Regiment.

The soldiers, interviewed separately, said the Chinese brutality was not reserved for the Americans but that they also bayoneted their own wounded.

They said the Chinese attacking in darkness early Saturday surrounded their convoy, which included several truckloads of wounded, riddled the truck with bullets from Thompson submachine guns, threw in grenades and bayoneted many wounded.

Then the Chinese poured gasoline over the trucks and set them afire while living men were aboard in helpless condition. Others they threw into the road and ran over them with the heavy halftracks.

The men said the Chinese troops danced around the trucks "like wild Indians" while the prisoners were being burned alive.

TRUMPETS BLOWN

Brooks said he was riding as guard on a truck loaded with litter patients.

"We had fought through three roadblocks," he said. "Some trucks made it and some didn't. Just after midnight the trucks ahead of us began shot up and blocked the road. The Chinks started down out of the hills blowing trumpets and whistles.

"They came right alongside the trucks and we could see them pretty well in the moonlight.

"Most of them had Thompson submachine guns. A few had .30-caliber carbines with bayonets. The guy in the next truck had a .50-caliber machine gun and I had an M-1 rifle. They killed the machine-gunner with a grenade. I got down in the truck body and fired back at them. I stayed there till almost dawn.

"Then they poured gasoline over the truckloads of wounded and set them afire. I actually saw them do it to four trucks. There must have been about forty men in each one. Some of them had already been killed by bullets.

"I could hear the men on the trucks screaming 'help me.' I couldn't do anything. I was out of ammunition by then and there were Chinese between me and the nearest truck.

"They would pour gas on a truck and set it afire and run around yelling like a bunch of wild Indians. I could see their faces in the light from the flames and they were all grinning and laughing.

"They turned over one truckload of wounded men and ran over several of them with halftracks.

"I stayed in the truck until they pitched in a grenade and started to pour gas on it. Just as they set it afire I made a run for it. There were a lot of slugs falling all around me but I had a lot of luck and got away.

"I walked across the ice (of Chosin Reservoir) for about a mile and then made it to Hagaru."

Brooks and the other survivors said the Chinese went among the victims, taking clothes and equipment and shooting and bayoneting anyone not dead.

A high-ranking intelligence officer who talked to the survivors called it "a story the American people ought to know."

The haggard, dirty and often blood-stained American troops had battled their way twenty miles from the village of Sinhung-ni to Hagaru through Communist road blocks and past enemy units who swept them with fire from the snow-covered hills, a X Corps spokesman said.

Withdrawals Now General

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (Sunday) (AP).—Overwhelming Chinese Communist armies threatened the entire United Nations forces in North Korea with twin entrapments Saturday.

In the northwest, United States Eighth Army troops literally burned bridges and other vital equipment behind them as they pulled southward through the former Red capital of Pyongyang. The Reds were twenty-five miles from that military and political prize.

In the northeast, Red regulars were within twenty-five miles of the vital port of Wonsan, and guerrillas were a dozen miles closer, threatening the United States X Corps rear. The United States 7th Division's 17th Regiment, first and only American outfit that had reached the Manchurian border, was ordered to fall back from its perilous position.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur estimated that the enemy already at the fronts or quickly moving up totaled 500,000 Chinese, plus 100,000 to 150,000 North Korean Reds being regrouped in the rear.

The United Nations commander bluntly admitted the "overwhelming strength of the enemy completely outnumbers us on the ground."

He declined to estimate Allied forces, but earlier unofficial estimates have been about 200,000, of whom approximately half are South Koreans.

PYONGYANG SITUATION BAD

The sharpest immediate crisis was in the northwest, before Pyongyang, which the Allies occupied Oct. 20.

Troops of the United States I Corps, who had set up a defense line about thirty miles north of Pyongyang, were making a general withdrawal Sunday. "We are trading space for time," a spokesman said.

The IX Corps, on the flank east of this line, also was making a general withdrawal. Elements of the United States 25th Division and some South Korean units protected the withdrawals.

Field dispatches said huge fires marked the destruction of bridging material air lifted from Japan to Korea, and other vital equipment which the retreating Americans were unable to move.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert reported that withdrawal of United Nations forces south through Pyongyang gained momentum in the Allies' fifth straight day of retreat. He said some units stationed in the city itself began leaving.

Red fifth columnists were reported active in Pyongyang.

Chinese Communists had a 12,000-man spearhead within twenty-five miles of Pyongyang after capturing Songchon, thirty miles to the northeast. More than 1,000 Reds were killed by United States 1st Cavalry troopers and by air strikes in heavy fighting in the sector.

EIGHTH'S FLANK EXPOSED

If successful in turning the right flank of the new United Nations defense line, the Chinese would threaten to pin most of the Eighth Army to the coast in the northwest. This would include four United States divisions.

In the northeast, elements of 80,000 Chinese menaced the big east coast supply base of Wonsan, headquarters of the X Corps. This base largely supports three United States divisions and two Republic of Korea divisions spread over 23,000 square miles.

Field dispatches from both fronts took a gloomy over-all view.

General MacArthur, answering written questions of Tokyo correspondents, estimated that more than half of the 500,000 Chinese were in the front echelon while the remainder were moving up rapidly from Yalu River bases on the Manchurian border, in an "undeclared war," against the United Nations.

AP Correspondent Don Whitehead of the northwest front said there was no end in sight of the United Nations retreat in Korea. He pointed out that the first week of the huge Chinese counteroffensive had separated the Eighth Army in the west and X Corps in the east.

Trapped Yanks In Do-Or-Die Escape Battle

Relief Force Links With Marines, GIs

TOKYO, Friday, Dec. 8 (U.P.)—The vanguard of 110,000 Chinese troops today launched the first attack on a new Allied defense arc curving like a half moon 25 to 50 miles below Pyongyang. The initial blow knocked South Korean troops out of their defenses 25 miles southeast of the city.

To the northeast a do-or-die convoy of 20,000 U. S. Marines and troops fought down an ice-glazed Korean mountain trail to within 25 miles of Hamhung on the last lap of a bloody push out of a Chinese encirclement.

A relief task force knifed north from Hamhung through the Chinese lines and linked up with a tank spearhead of the beleaguered band, an unconfirmed air report said. Front dispatches said Marine commanders were confident the Yanks would come through.

The U. S. Eighth Army braced on a more or less stabilized line curving from just south of Koksan, 53 miles southeast of Pyongyang, up through Yul, 23 miles to the northwest and 28 miles from the Communist capital, and down to the Taedong River estuary across from the port city of Chinnampo, 25 miles southwest of Pyongyang.

Big Question

Nowhere were the Allied front line defenses, or any Chinese troops, closer to the 38th Parallel than 50 miles, officials reported. The big question of whether the Chinese would stop at the old boundary between North and South Korea remained unanswered.

The U. S. First Cavalry Division recaptured Koksan for a time in the first Allied counter-blow since the retreat through Pyongyang. To its left, the U. S. 24th Division and the South Korean Sixth Division manned the center of the defense arc. The South Korean First Division fought off guerrilla feints around Sariwon, just south of Chinnampo.

The situation was more critical in Northeast Korea. The U. S. 10th Corps' 60,000 men were falling back as fast as they could to the haven of Hamhung and its twin port city of Hungnam, where a Dunkirk evacuation was shaping up.

Dramatic Dash

The dramatic dash of the U. S. First Marine Division and two regiments of the U. S. Seventh Division down through the tortuous valley of death from the Chosin Reservoir, where massed Chinese forces trapped them, highlighted the general pullback to Hamhung.

The Americans may reach the Hamhung beachhead just in time. *The Chinese were closing in within sight of Hamhung in concentric drives from the north, west and northeast. Booming artillery kindled fires in the enveloping foothills outside Hamhung, and the crackle of machine gun fire was audible in the city.*

Troops of the U. S. Third and Seventh Divisions had thrown up a defense perimeter around the beachhead.

The precise location of the Marine-Infantry convoy was not reported. But it was known to have slugged southward from Koto, 10 miles south of the Hagaru takeoff point. Authoritatives reports that it was within 25 miles of Ham-

hung would put it a few miles below Koto on the twisting road down through the mountains where every slope concealed a Chinese ambush.

Link Reported

Confidence that the convoy would come through intact skyrocketed on the air report that a relief tank force going north from Hamhung had linked up with the lead tanks of the breakout force.

Hope for the trapped Americans also rose on the basis of word that they had what well might be the most concentrated air support in history.

United Press Correspondent Charles Moore reported from the northeast front that a shadowy horde of thousands of Chinese were ~~crashing at the Marines~~ convoy day and night. He compared the relentless attack to one by the American Indians on a wagon train.

Ahead of the Marines the U. S. Seventh Divison had set up headquarters at Hungnam and was pulling its men back to the port of embarkation as fast as it could.

It was a long fallback for the 17th Regiment of the Seventh Division, which had pushed to the Manchurian border at Hyesanjim on Nov. 21.

The South Korean Capital Division and one regiment of the Third Division were pulling back down the coast. They had pushed past Chongjin almost to the Russia and Chinese borders at the northeastern tip of Korea. Now the South Koreans were reported somewhere south of Songjin, about 100 miles below the high water mark of their coastal march.

The U. S. First Corps in Northwest Korea reported the first flurries of action since the Allied army fell back from the Chongchon River line to avoid a threat of encirclement and annihilation by overwhelming Chinese forces.

The South Korean Sixth Division fell back under a Chinese attack in the Yula area southeast of Pyongyang.

A First Corps spokesman said he did not know whether the attack might mark the opening of a big Chinese drive.

North Korean guerrillas stepped up forays behind the Allied lines in the area from 30 miles north of Seoul to the forward blocking positions athwart the Pyongyang-Seoul highways.

WU HSIU-chuan - (Leader)
Chinese Communists

SIDELIGHT OF A SERIOUS SITUATION—Lake Success, N. Y.—Wu Hsiu-chuan, leader of the Communist Chinese delegation to the United Nations, and Chen Yen, a woman member of the delegation, break into laughter as they talk with sober-faced newsmen. The Red Chinese had just refused to take a place offered them on the Security Council except on terms of their own. These terms included a refusal to discuss American accusations of aggression. —AP Wirephoto.

Wu Delegation Shows Contempt For Every One Except Malik

By Ernie Hill

Correspondent of The Star and the Chicago Daily News

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Chinese Communists are going to extreme lengths to show their contempt for the United Nations and civilized, courteous behaviour.

Wu Hsiu-chuan, 42-year-old poker-faced chief delegate from Peiping, is going out of his way to be rude to everyone except Russia's Jacob Malik.

Wu is here at the invitation of the Security Council to air his charges that the United States is guilty of aggression against Formosa.

At the beginning of each Council meeting, he is asked to take his place at the Council table. Foreign Minister Ben Limb of the Korean Republic also is invited up.

But Wu refuses to take his place when Chairman Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia requests the two visitors to come to the table.

The thin-faced Chinese sulks and listens to the proceedings from the sidelines until something interests him enough to take his position.

Won't Be Told What to Do.

Wu obviously is trying to show that the Council cannot tell him when and where to sit. He is not going to be told to do anything by anybody.

Wu and his eight aides originally were invited to appear before the Council November 15. They arrived eight days late after prolonged visits in Moscow and Prague.

His attacks in the Council against the United States have been most venomous. He has challenged the authority of the United Nations in no uncertain terms.

He saves his special nastiness for Dr. Tingou Tsiang, the Chinese Nationalist on the Security Council.

After Dr. Tsiang made a speech in English, Wu stated in Chinese:

"I have serious doubts whether this man who spoke before me is a Chinese himself. The 475 million great people of China speak a language which, it appears, he does not know.

Contemptuous of Yugoslav.

"The socalled Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique, the representatives thereof in the United Nations and in all the organs of the United Nations, are here merely as faithful followers of the American imperialists."

Wu is particularly contemptuous of the Yugoslav chairman because he is not loyal to Stalin Communism. The Yugoslavs have voted consistently for the Chinese Reds in the past and have acted as champions of their cause here.

The deportment of the Peiping Reds is doing anything but winning friends at Lake Success. Even those who professed to friendship are cooling under the crude and haughty attitude taken by Wu.

The visit of the Chinese Reds to Lake Success so far has only succeeded in giving the Soviet Union a "yes" man to echo the Moscow propaganda line.

To date, those on hand look like anything except Mao Titos.

Negroes To Get Special Counsel In Courts-Martial In Korea

New York, Dec. 24 (AP)—A representative of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People will leave January 11 for Tokyo to confer with General Douglas MacArthur on the defense of Negro soldiers from Korea in court-martials, the N.A.A.C.P. said today.

Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. counsel, will make the trip.

MacArthur gave approval for the visit in a cablegram received yesterday by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary, the announcement said.

It said MacArthur informed the association he had no objection to Marshall defending accused Army men as special counsel in individual cases.

The announcement said the general earlier had refused a similar request and that White then urged reconsideration.

White said in a cablegram to MacArthur on Thursday that 23 convicted officers and men of the 24th Infantry Division had written to the N.A.A.C.P. asking its lawyers to help in their defense.

"The entire Negro population and millions of others are deeply disturbed by reports of mass convictions of Negro infantrymen in Korea," White cabled.

"Examination of court-martial records indicates many were convicted under circumstances making impartial justice improbable."

PLEADS FOR NEGRO G. I.'S

N. A. A. C. P. Gets Approval to Argue Tokyo Convictions

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that its chief counsel, Thurgood Marshall, had received permission from Gen. Douglas MacArthur to go to Tokyo to argue the appeal of at least twenty-three convicted soldiers. The association has charged that race bias was a factor in the findings of the courts-martial.

The association made public an exchange of messages between General MacArthur and its executive secretary, Walter A. White. The United Nations commander asserted there was no evidence of the alleged discrimination.

General MacArthur also said he would be pleased to confer with Mr. Marshall, who is to leave here on Jan. 11. The Association said in the meantime it was sending a memorandum to support its contention that Negro soldiers had been treated unfairly.

Korean Victims Ask NAACP Aid

Letters Cite Unjust Treatment

NEW YORK — Complaining bitterly that they had been unfairly tried and convicted by army courts martial, Negro soldires on the Korean front have asked the NAACP to undertake their defense.

In response to these requests, the association has written to the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, asking "permission to represent these men before final disposition of their cases by you, should we feel, after studying their courts-martial records, that theirs are cases involving racial discrimination or deprivation of constitutional rights."

Letters began arriving from Soldiers following announcement last week by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, that the association is prepared to defend, upon determination of racial discrimination or denial of constitutional rights, any o the convicted servicemen who request such assistance.

One soldier begged the NAACP "to investigate the mass persecution" of the men of the 25th Infantry Regiment. "Please give us your assistance," he went on. "We are being court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment for life—not one or two of us, but in groups of fours' and fives'."

Another who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment complained: "I don't think I had an even break...It seems as though the Negroes are the only ones to get a lot of time. Please, do what you can."

A twice-wounded veteran asserted that as soon as new troops began arriving from the states, the authorities "started messing with us over here after what we did and I mean we put up a great battle over here. And this is what we get in return. I was wounded twice and escaped death but that didn't matter as long as I kept going and doing the best I could."

A 20-year-old GI under sentence to life imprisonment wrote: "Every fellow in my outfit has fought hard and tried to make the best of this, but somehow someone seems to be trying to make an example of us in Korea. Sir, I am writing you this letter hoping that you will understand how I feel being sentenced to serve my natural life in confinement after I have fought on the front line as hard and as long as fellows in the other regiments."

Negro Soldiers On Korean Front Complain Bitterly of Unfairness in Court Martial Trials and Conviction; Appeal To NAACP To Undertake Their Defense

Claims "Mass Persecution" of Men of the 24th Infantry Regiment — Life Sentences Metered Out in Groups of Four's and Five

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N.A.A.C.P. Aids Negro Troops Tried in Korea

MacArthur Cables Group It Can Send Lawyer to Discuss Courts Martial

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has cabled permission to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to send its special counsel to Tokyo for a conference on the courts martial of twenty-three convicted Negro officers and enlisted men, the N. A. A. C. P. announced yesterday.

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, said that Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., will leave for Tokyo on Jan. 11. Mr White said he received a cable from Gen MacArthur yesterday expressing "no objection" to a conference with Mr Marshall.

Mr. White said that earlier this month, Gen. MacArthur refused the association's request that Mr. Marshall be allowed to go to Tokyo to defend the men. The first request was made when the soldiers—all members of the 24th Infantry Regiment, now in Korea—filed individual complaints with the N. A. A. C. P. charging that racial discrimination figured in their convictions and asking the association to defend them.

Text of Cable

Gen. MacArthur's initial refusal was followed by a cable which he sent to Mr. White on Dec. 21. It read:

"Not the slightest evidence exists here of discrimination as alleged. As I think you know in this command there is no slightest bias of its various members because of race, color or other distinguishing characteristics. Every soldier in this command is measured on a completely uniform basis with the sole criteria his efficiency and his character. Nevertheless, on receipt of your message I at once ordered the inspector general to make a thorough investigation of your charges and will be glad to have you forward here any evidence in your possession bearing upon the matter.

"In any individual trial a soldier

can obtain special counsel to defend him if he so desires. In such individual trial there would of course be no objection to Thurgood Marshall representing the accused and coming to this command for such purpose. You understand of course that courts martial are convened by the major subordinate commander in Korea and the hearings are conducted there."

White Asks Conference

In a return cable the same day, Mr. White urged Gen. MacArthur to reconsider the request and said: "Examination of courts martial records indicates many convicted under circumstances making impartial justice improbable." also forwarded a memorandum the twenty-three cases and a for a conference among Gen. Arthur, Mr. Marshall and spector general.

Victims of Race Discrimination, Soldiers Report

Courier
Sat - 12-9-50

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—In a direct answer to constant pleas from court-martialed Negro soldiers in Korea to "come and help us," Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff, will leave shortly for Japan and the fighting zone in Korea.

Letters and personal appeals from soldiers in trouble with the Army as well as from their parents and relatives in the United States have flooded the offices of Negro newspapers and the NAACP.

Whether the trend of courts-martial has become a pattern that is based on racial discrimination or whether the penalties inflicted on Negro soldiers are justified will be factors uppermost in Mr. Marshall's "on-the-spot" investigation.

Mr. Marshall has made it clear that in no instance will the NAACP intervene in a soldier's behalf unless the accused convinces the organization that racial discrimination has been evident or that he has received an unfair trial before a general court-martial in the field.

THURGOOD MARSHALL
... on long mission

Mr. Marshall will perform several needed services to men confined in prison stockades overseas. One of the inconveniences faced by attorneys in the Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert case was non-access to Gilbert himself while preparing to argue his appeal before the Army Judicial Council in the United States.

True, Gilbert's attorneys did talk to him several times by Trans-Pacific telephone at the Tokyo stockade, but the difficulties of time, expense and distance were insurmountable.

Mr. Marshall will attempt to talk to convicted men at length so as to be in a favorable position to intelligently prepare appeals to higher Army courts on his return here.

It has also been indicated that Marshall's services will be available to men whose court-martial trials are held while he is in the Far East. Some soldiers complain that they could be better defended by civilian attorneys. The Army, in many instances, appoints a lieutenant or captain to defend soldiers before a court-martial board, composed of men with higher ranks, usually majors or colonels.

Reluctance to aggressively pursue a trial before superior and outranking officers is understandable.

Already twelve men have been picked out by the NAACP legal staff for Mr. Marshall's special study. The court-martial records of these convicted men are on the way to the office of the Judge Advocate General in the Pentagon here. He will also concern himself with the Gilbert case while in Japan.

It is apparently the belief of the NAACP that defense of Negro soldiers in Korea is an urgent and immediate responsibility of the organization. Hence the decision to send Mr. Marshall to Japan even though important civil rights cases are pending before various American courts.

Thurgood Marshall is undertaking what may well be the most difficult assignment in his distinguihsed career, but it is obvious that he has the good wishes of thouands of his fellow-countrymen during this world crisis. The U. S. Army is evidently of the same mind since it is giving Mr. Marshall clearance to look into a most controversial aspect of the military.

Marshall Is Tokyo Bound to Aid GI's

Afro American
12-9-50

Plans to Push Gilbert Defense

MAPS STRATEGY

Courier
12-9-50

Other Cases to Be Checked on Scene

NEW YORK — Thurgood Marall, special NAACP counsel, will fly to Tokyo to push the Gilbert case and aid other convicted 24th Infantry men, as soon as final clearance is obtained from the State and Defense Departments and transport arrangements are made. The NAACP announcement last Friday said:

"Appeals for aid from imprisoned colored soldiers and reports from war correspondents, returned officers and enlisted men, indicate that many of the convicted GI's in Korea have been victims of racial discrimination and need our full support.

Letters Pouring In

"For this reason, the association sent Mr. Marshall to the scene of the courts martial."

The NAACP, which has made the defense of these soldiers the No. 1 item on its legal defense agenda, has received a constant stream of letters from the imprisoned men asking for assistance.

Sentences imposed by courts martial in the war zone range from 10 years imprisonment at hard labor to death.

Pushes Gilbert Case

Further action on behalf of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, whose death sentence was commuted by President Truman to 20 years in prison, will be pushed to the limit, Mr. Marshall said last Thursday.

His statement followed a conference in Washington Wednesday between NAACP Attorney Frank Reeves and Judson E. Ruch, York, Pa., attorney, retained by Mrs. Gilbert.

Lawyers Map Strategy

The lawyers agreed to act as co-counsel for the convicted officer in all future handling of his case.

Judge Advocate Cooperates

Meanwhile, the Judge Advocate General's office granted permission to the Association's lawyers to represent other convicted service men who have requested such aid.

"This office has no objection to your organization appearing in any case at the request of the accused," Col. William P. Connally Jr., assistant Judge Advocate General, wrote.

"You may be sure," he continued, "that this office will cooperate to the maximum degree consistent with an orderly and prompt administration of its functions."

Why NAACP Needs Money

Letters continue to arrive from imprisoned 24th Infantry men, and their friends and relatives in this country.

One soldier received a life sentence on a charge of murder for "shooting three Koreans not knowing whether they were North or South." The three Koreans, the soldier asserts, were "trying to escape from me in enemy territory."

A 50-year sentence was imposed on another soldier who claims that he was injured and sick at the time he was put in the stockade and charged with misconduct before the enemy.

Marshall's Plan Okeyed

"It's a lot of different fellows in here with charges almost like that which are sentenced to life, and it's an officer in here sentenced to death," this GI writes.

No Jim Crow In Korean Retreat

By MILTON E. SMITH
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EDITOR'S NOTE: 12/16/50—This cable filed by Milton E. Smith, Informer and NNPA correspondent, was written under heavy fire. Last contact that the Informer had with Mr. Smith was to the effect that he was terribly ill; however, The Informer will continue to bring to you first hand war coverage.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Color is out in the UN retreat from Korea. Lieutenant Ted Fox, a white southerner, described it thusly: "These courageous battle-hardened GI's suffered rigors in the Jim-crow South. But Jim Crow is non-existent as Americans retreat from Korea."

"Their wives, sweethearts, mothers and widows can be comforted by their sacrifices which must have effect in the United States too."

The regiments are not colored anymore. There are many replacements but race is not included in those replacements. Proud officers expressed enthusiasm over the services rendered under the integrated system.

When artillery, gun-barrels are aimed high, that means the enemy is closing in. The 24th regiment is being protected by artillery from heavy supporting units and the gun-barrels were high, which indicates that the enemy was closing in on the all-Negro regiment.

Tropic fighting is stubborn. The rear guard action, protecting withdrawals of the main UN forces, exposed members of rear guard units to a highly dangerous mission.

Despite a hundred and fifty days of continuous contact with the barbarian Reds the 24th regiment is still in good combat condition.

Army Clings to Jim Crow

AFRO's Hicks Tells of Korean Hardships

BALTIMORE

"If anyone tells you that segregation and discrimination have ended in the Army, tell them they are lying and you can prove it," Jimmy Hicks, AFRO's Korean War correspondent declared here Sunday.

Mr. Hicks, who spent four months in Korea covering hostilities, was guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the branch held at Sharp Street Methodist Church.

"Colored soldiers are fighting the greatest battle ANY race has been called upon to fight. They are up against the best trained, shrewdest fighters in the world, and don't let anyone tell you differently," he continued.

MacArthur Praises Them

When Gen. Douglass MacArthur was queried by the writer as to his opinion of the colored soldiers in Korea, he replied, "I have only praise and applause for them."

"Despite the President's order against segregation in the Armed forces, the fact that the 24th Infantry Regiment is still a separate unit is proof positive that segregation is still working.

"Army top brass will tell you that there is no discrimination', but when you have separate companies, that is discrimination. In short, when you separate, you segregate — that's discrimination."

Keeps Audience Entertained

Mr. Hicks, who recounted many of his experiences in gathering the news and getting it back to AFRO readers, elicited frequent gales of laughter from his audience.

"A hole in the ground is the most welcome home one can find in Korea," he declared in telling of how he was forced to seek shelter from an unexpected mortar barrage.

"As I sought shelter," he related, "I heard someone say, 'Come over here, come over here.' As I turned to discover the source of the voice, I saw a big hole and I immediately jumped in. I found myself next to a soldier from Baltimore."

Paying for Truthfulness

Referring to the case of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert who was court-martialed and sentenced to death (later commuted to 20 years) for failing to carry out an order, Mr. Hicks said:

"It was Lt. Gilbert's refusal to tell a lie which has caused him to be in the predicament that he is. Had he done what many other officers have done, he would have assented to the order and set out with his men, but in a different direction from the objective he was ordered to reach.

"It is common knowledge in Korea, and I am certain that military men in the audience will bear this out, for officers to accept assignments with no thought of carrying them out when they know that to do so means sudden and needless death.

"Had Lt. Gilbert carried out the order which was given him, he and his men would have all been killed, and even had they not been killed, I doubt that their action would have had any direct bearing on the outcome of the war over there."

Religion Important There

Mr. Hicks spoke informally but convincingly and reassured his listeners that men on the battle line think daily of religion. He told of a chaplain who ignored advice and planted a cross on the front of his jeep.

"That cross was no protection," the speaker explained, "because the North Koreans and Chinese Reds fired upon anything that was identified with the United States or the United Natons, whether it was a man of God or a Red Cross ambulance."

Everyone Armed Finally

As an example of Korean shrewdness the reporter told of a group of 10 Koreans sent with ammunition on a mission. When they returned, there were 15, so to be safe all 15 were disposed of.

The situation has reached the point, he said that everyone was carrying weapons before he left Korea. It is against Army rules for medical corpsmen, correspondents and chaplains to carry arms.

Mr. Hicks declared that he had grown quite fond of the South Koreans and sympathized deeply with them in their present predicament. He spent four months covering the war and said that he would go back again if it became necessary.

Negro Soldiers On Korean Front Complain Bitterly of Unfairness in Court Martial Trials and Conviction; Appeal To NAACP To Undertake Their Defense

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Publisher Says:

Role of Negro GI Was Not Ignored'

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

NEW YORK—Andrew Heiskell, publisher of Life magazine, last week categorically denied charges made by Roy Wilkins, executive administrator of the NAACP, that the role played by Negroes "deliberately" was omitted from "Life's Picture History of World War II," just out.

Only one picture of a Negro was used in the 368-page volume (Simon & Schuster. $10. Boxed $15.)

In a letter to Mr. Wilkins, the Life spokesman explained:

"In this book we did not conceive of Negro soldiers being anything but American soldiers. We made no special point of French - American, Polish-American, or soldiers of any other group origin.

CITES PROGRESS MADE

"We believe that however much room there is for improvement, the old prejudiced barriers and the insistance of distinction between American Negro troops and other troops began to break down in the last war. We saw no editorial purpose in reviving that distinction.

We believe that Negroes in America have achieved a long overdue acceptance by enlightenned minds as simply Americans.

"Every time a publication makes a point in irrevelantly differentiating them from other Americans in extra-sociological works, it adds just that much to perpetuating an artificial distinction that should not exist and that is beginning, although sometimes with disheartening gradualness and disturbing setbacks, to disappear.

NO ARBITRARY MOVE

"I hope you will agree with me," he said, "that Life has always stood for these principles in practice, as well as in theory and that the war book staff did not arbitrarily exclude Negroes.

"It merely included them with all other groups that make up the great body of American people without separating them from the others and without, in what strictly is a military history, making a particular point of them, as though somehow it should be odd that they also contributed to the war effort."

The lone picture of a Negro shows an accordian player weeping at the death of President Roosevelt.

EXPRESSED TOTAL GRIEF

"This was the most vivid picture expressing the tremendous affect on the event of the people, and we used it. But we did not use it only because it was a Negro, nor would we have excluded it on any such ground. The picture was appropriate. It was good. It was moving. It was better than anything else.

"In our normal editorial processes in reviewing pictures to illustrate other events, we came upon none of similar superior excellence which involved Negroes, and so apparently no other was used," he explained.

Mr. Wilkins had charged that the Life History "manages skilfully and deliberately to carry no record of the non - whites who helped toward victory.

"It gave no indication that one-tenth of the population of America had its share of men in the uniform of their country doing their best all over the world in the fight against Hitlerism and Japanese imperialism."

Final Argument Against Segregation

THE EXPERIENCE of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry Regiment in Korea is a conclusive argument against segregation in the armed forces.

Already stationed in Japan for some years, the Twenty-fourth was one of the first regiments dispatched to the Korean war zone to stem the onrush of the Communist armies.

In their first engagement at Yechon they decisively defeated the North Korean forces and registered the first victory for American armies in the Korean war.

The publicity which attended this victory apparently did not set well with certain elements in the United States Forces, and in order to make this regiment look bad, it was given no relief, but compelled to continue fighting week after week, with the enevitable result that its efficiency was impaired.

Scores of highly trained officers and non-commissioned officers became casualties and the replacements were green Negro recruits from the States or from labor battalions who, through inexperience, sometimes gave ground and enabled the North Korean forces to break through on one or two occasions.

Of course the North Koreans broke through all of the other American forces and captured many U. S. prisoners, but the success against the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was magnified out of all proportions to the significance of the event.

There are evidences that white officers, both of line and staff, have done all in their power to disparage and discredit these colored soldiers.

If Negro soldiers had been assigned to various outfits without regard to color, there would have been no "Negro" outfits and therefore it would have been more difficult to "smear" the Negro soldiers, but as it is the Negroes have won a dubious reputation because of the propaganda which has been fed to the Army in particular and the United States in general.

This will continue as long as there are separate Negro and white units, but the Administration, headed by President Truman, could easily do away with segregation in the Army by a simple order to that effect.

Military segregation is bad, because segregation is bad; that is, the presence of a purely Negro regiment offers an opportunity for certain vicious elements to "smear" Negroes whenever the course of battle in an area covered by them is not satisfactory.

This is the most potent argument against racial segregation, and along this line colored Americans must fight for elimination of segregation, else anti-Negro propaganda will continue as in the past.

We call upon President Truman and Secretary of Defense Marshall, to take immediate steps to eliminate this terrible blot upon American civilization.

Negro Press Discusses Jimcrow in War Theater

The Worker Sun. 8-27-50

By Robert Wood

Negro troops in Korea are suffering staggering casualties, according to James L. Hicks, correspondent for the Baltimore **Afro-American.** Concentrated in the 24th Regimental Combat Team of the 25th Infantry Division, the Negro soldiers have been in the thick of the intervention since July 20. Army brass has described their encounters as "good shows" but Hicks describes the victims of the "shows" (Aug. 12 Afro-American):

"Last Thursday, when I went into the front lines, I met the remnants of one company which had during the night lost its position and lost ground. As they lay on the ground around me, weary, dazed, and almost stunned, the word came down for them to regroup and attack. I couldn't believe what I heard, couldn't believe that if they heard what I heard they could comply with the order."

The Aug. 12 Norfolk Journal and Guide notes editorially that "the fact that of three reserve Army units called to duty in Norfolk, two are composed of Negroes, simply underscores the effort to further employ colored servicemen to offset Russia's propaganda."

James L. Hicks, in the Aug. 12 **Afro-American,** notes that "Ironically enough, as the men are sent back for medical aid, the form on which their wounds are recorded ask whether the man is colored or white." Hicks suggests that "one would think that at such times race would not be considered."

Columnist Horace Cayton, wrote in the Aug. 12 **Pittsburgh Courier: "To the Koreans, the word 'gook' tells much more to them as to how Americans really feel than do many of the high-sounding phrases about Democracy. Behind this word is an attitude and that attitude is not a democratic one. Instead of trying to reassure the Koreans that democracy does not mean white-American superiority, we are treating these people like we treat Negroes in the South."**

In a headlined story in the Aug. 19 **Pittsburgh Courier,** a dispatch from Korea declares that "Yanks Bitter Over Reports From the U. S. A." The story declares: **"They are concerned about bias in the Army and segregation and discrimination against Negroes back home in America. Already they know about the attacks on Negro swimmers on Virginia's beaches . . . and the slandering by Congressmen and especially Rep. Lanham in the capital recently."**

Regarding discrimination, overseas, Roy Wilkins, NAACP Administrator, recently found it necessary to protest to Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army.

In his letter, sent this month, after the Korean adventure was in full roll, Wilkins quoted a Negro GI stationed in Tokyo: **"If the Occupation is doing anything successfully in Japan, it is successfully indoctrinating the Japanese with the 'American way of life' which excludes full freedom of anything to many people, especially colored persons. In many places, such as the PX and commissary, one can notice how Japanese clerks in so many instances turn without question to wait on a white face first."**

The Negro people in our country ponder these facts and no soothing hypocrisy will change their opinion of the evil venture the U. S. ruling class have wrought in Korea. They are rallying with progressive white workers **to demand mediation of the Korean civil war, for the withdrawal of U. S. troops from the bloody peninsula.**

Wilkins Says Tan Yanks Ignored In War History

Journal and Guide

CHICAGO—(INS)—A top officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has lodged a bitter protest with the Life Magazine publishers that its "Picture History of World War II" ignores the part played by American Negroes in the armed forces.

A letter from NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins to Life Publisher Andrew Heiskell was released in Chicago Friday by Homer Roberts, a businessman who was a major in the War Department Bureau of Public Relations during the war.

Mr. Wilkins said the 364-page book contains only one picture of a Negro—a civilian—and contains "not a picture, not a word about the American Negro performance" in combat infantry units, in the Air Corps, in the Merchant Marine and in vital army engineering and quarter master projects.

* * *

HE ADDED:

"It seems incredible that any board of editors . . . could have failed to include at least two or three photographs indicating that one-tenth of the population of America had its share of men in uniform doing their best . . . against Hitlerism and Japanese imperialism."

He said the book "skillfully and deliberately" carries no record of Negro troops and added:

"It is a lily-white book emerging at a time when mere whiteness is fast losing its significance. It will not help win the war of ideas in which we find ourselves and it could have more than a little effect in any war of guns."

Korean Vet In Civvies Badly Beaten In Clash With Cops

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Pfc. Walter Arnold, on an emergency furlough from front line duty in Korea, became embroiled in a miniature war here last week, with the net results that he was badly beaten up and made a POC (prisoner of civilians) to boot.

It all happened when Arnold fell asleep on a Michigan avenue bus. Perhaps he was dreaming about hand to hand combat with the Korean Reds; whatever it was, when he was awakened by someone tugging at him, he started swinging right and left.

The persons responsible for rudely awakening him were two police officers, Guy Robinson and William J. Decey. They had been asked by the bus driver to "arouse the soldier."

Arnold, incidentally, was in civilian clothes at the time, and because of his violent reaction to being awakened, found himself being used as a punching bag for the officers' clubs. The two policemen administered a beating that rendered the GI unconscious He lay on the sidewalk for an hour and a half bleeding from lacerations about his head.

Upon regaining consciousness in Bridewell hospital, he was taken before Judge John T. Zuris on a disorderly conduct charge. Because of his war service and the fact that he was a marine in World War II, the judge indicated he would not convict Arnold.

However, he continued the case until Friday, Oct. 28, setting the amount of bond so high that Arnold could not provide it. The soldier thus will have to remain in jail until his case comes up again.

Conflicting stories were told about the incident. Several persons charged that the officers were drunk and beat Arnold unnecessarily. However, these persons failed to appear in court to repeat their accusations, so the charges fell flat.

Other witnesses said that Arnold struck both officers. Stanton avenue police insist, however, that neither officer was intoxicated at the time the incident was reported.

Arnold, who will be 26 on Nov. 12, came home on an emergency 30-day furlough July to be with his sick mother. At the expiration of that time, he was assigned to Chanute field, awaiting orders to return to Korea. He was on weekend pass when the beating spree occurred.

EDITORIAL

An Insult In Korea

WORD COMES by way of Robert Bennyhoff of the United Press that the South Koreans have won integration into the United States Army before black Americans. While American Negroes are staging a spectacularly gallant fight for their country and for the Koreans, they are still restricted to jim-crow units in the Army.

Just prior to Bennyhoff's story, there were reports that other American Negro soldiers were arriving in Korea to serve as replacements in the segregated units.

The South Koreans are being used as replacements in so-called white American divisions.

According to the United Press, General MacArthur ordered that the Koreans should be used as regular troops, not restricted to service jobs.

Bennyhoff writes: "They are being incorporated into American platoons and squads on an equal basis with American soldiers. The Koreans wear American uniforms, live and eat with the GI's, and get the same treatment."

* * *

This is most extraordinary even though we are told that MacArthur issued the order because it was in keeping with the "true concept of a United Nations Army."

If the fact of alien Koreans fighting in the citizen Army of the United States is in keeping with the concept of a United Nations Army, pray what concept must we search for in the United Nations to cover segregation in the United States Army.

It has been the experience that the Army has found a way to integrate Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Egyptians, all classes and colors of persons, native-born, naturalized, and aliens, into the United States Army except Negroes.

Any other human being, regardless of color, citizenship status or place or origin, is good enough to fight alongside the American white man except the black American citizen. He is the outcast, the pariah, the untouchable.

This insult in Korea would be difficult to understand if we did not realize that it is a gesture to convince the colored Asiatics that we (white Americans) have "accepted" them. Of course that is not true.

* * *

We are taking them in because we want to in in the face of Communist propaganda.

Americans don't like Koreans and Koreans Americans. Only a few days ago, a letter writer Ruark asserted that the Korean attitude toward Am so hostile that they follow Americans in the streets a at their heels. A correspondent for Time Magazine rep bluntly that the American GI doesn't like the Korean. In each instance, both North and South Koreans were meant.

Using Koreans as replacements in American Army units in Korea while American Negroes are still restricted to jim-crow units is an insult which burns deep into the soul of every black American.

* * *

American Negroes will continue to fight, but their resentment against such a system will grow to the bursting point.

The fact of this discrimination and segregation will speak louder to the Koreans and other Asiatics than the opportunistic incorporation of South Koreans into our army.

There is a miserable mess in Korea.

There is only one person who can clean up this mess immediately. He is the commander-in-chief of all American forces, the President of the United States.

Mr. Truman has said he is for equality in the armed forces. The Air Force and the Navy have demonstrated that there can be equality without conflict. The Army has dragged its foot.

With the same alacrity and firmness with which he moved to prevent a railroad strike, Mr. Truman can move to abolish segregation in the Army. He need only order that there shall be no jim-crow units in the United States Army.

* * *

Mr. Truman has shown an awareness of what is taking place in the world. He knows that the issue of color is crucial.

The Korean crisis presents him with the opportunity to wipe out the present insult and to take the step against segregation that will make our democratic claims ring true.

What are you waiting for, Mr. President?

Reds Don't Treat Negro As Equal, Officer Says

U. S. Lieutenant, Prisoner 2 Days, Reports Contempt Shown, but None Mistreated

By STAN SWINTON
Associated Press Staff Writer

On the Masan Front, Korea, Sept. 3.—A 23-year-old West Pointer, escaped today after two days in the hands of North Koreans. He said that the Reds, contrary to their propaganda claims, treat American Negro prisoners "with contempt."

Second Lt. Billy J. Rountree, Victoria, Tex., a white officer who commanded a Negro infantry platoon said that while the Red Koreans treated him as an equal, "they would not even let the colored boys talk to each other. When they started to, the Reds would make them shut up. They were not brutal toward them—they just treated them with contempt."

Rountree returned after a fabulous adventure. Twice the North Koreans made him and several Negro prisoners accompany them on attacks. Once an American bullet grazed his chin.

Intimate Account

His is one of the most intimate accounts yet of how the North Koreans fight.

"They had no noncommissioned officers in the group that held us most of the time. They would hold a round-table discussion whenever a big decision had to be made. But when it came time to attack they made up in boldness what they lacked in organization."

Rountree and some of his men were captured when a platoon on his flank retreated. A band of 150 North Koreans grabbed him. They passed him on to a patrol of eight men, three of them wounded.

"One told me, 'I consider you a friend, not a prisoner.' From what I hear, such things rarely happen, but the Reds did not mistreat us. One took my boots and gave me a pair of ballet slippers he was wearing. They did not fit, so another gave me some shoes that did."

"They lived off the food in the fields—corn, peas and squash. They shared their food with us. They were cut off, but they did not threaten to kill us.

"The Communists seemed not to know about the United Nations. They had only heard about the Americans. They kept asking why we were in Korea—they did not know about the background of this war," said the young 25th Division officer.

Rountree escaped when four unwounded Reds went ahead to look out for American troops. They left the three wounded Reds and one unwounded man to guard him. "The single guard was scared and told us to go ahead and join the four scouts. The other four were about 15 yards ahead, so I ducked into the bushes with the others and we made it back to the road where Americans rescued us."

Rountree who arrived in Korea August 9 was on his honeymoon when he received orders to fly to Japan.

Army Slaps Prejudiced Name Calling

With The 24th Infantry Regiment In South Korea — "Tips," an official publication prepared and produced by the Troop Information and Education Section of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo had the following to say about the use of the word "Gook" by American GI's in referring to the people of Korea.

The Informer Correspondent Jimmy Hicks who read Ralph Matthew's article in the August 5 edition, saw the "Tips" article at the front line and sent it back to the states.

The "Tips" article, entitled "What are the dangers of Anti-Oriental Prejudice," said:

"There is one word in particular which sabotages the idealistic efforts of those who are striving to achieve the goals of democracy. It's a four letter word seldom printed or discussed. But let's put it down on paper, talk about it, try to realize the consequences of its careless and repeated use.

"The word is gook."

"The word does not describe the Oriental; it only insults and alienates him. But it does describe, in a sense, the person who uses the word. It describes him as a person who is unworthy, guilty of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

"He is on the same level as the small minority of Americans who by the use of similar epithets--'kike', 'wop', 'dago', 'greaser', provide ammunition for the propaganda war waged against democratic nations."

Expression 'Tan Yank' Irks Negro minister

CLEARWATER, Fla., Sept. 2—(AP)—The use of the expression "Tan Yank" to refer to U. S. Negro soldiers in Korea has a Clearwater Negro minister fighting mad against the two Northern newspapers.

The Rev. C. R. Wilson, Jr., Navy veteran wounded at Saipan, quote The Chicago Defender, and Pittsburgh Courier that the War Department lists "all colored Americans . . . as Negroes and if you have respect for the Negro race you will

do the same."

He reminded the papers that "we have black Southerners as well as Northern Mulattoes in Korea."

Wilson, 43, is pastor of the New Zion Negro Baptist Church of Clear-

Discrimination Against Negro Inductees

The Argus is not surprised to find that the Warwick hotel refuses to serve Negro inductees in the same dining room with their white comrades, but it does come as a surprise that Army officers in charge of these men allow this discrimination to go unchecked.

It would seem, with the Truman policy adopted by the U. S. Armed Forces of non-segregation, and the psychological effect of one-ness necessary to wage a successful fight against any enemy, that the least among us, let alone the supposed intelligent, would bend all efforts to achieve unity.

However, two weeks have not yet passed since news of the death of Pvt. Lee Othis Robinson on the battlefield of Korea and we find that discrimination against colored youths, on their way to the service, is being practiced in St. Louis. Apparently the first St. Louisan to die in the current struggle did so with no good cause.

The Warwick, Desoto and Reid hotels hold contracts to feed St. Louis men on their way from the draft board to the induction center. According to Mr. Grupe, manager of the dining room at the Warwick, colored men are fed in what he referred to as a 'private' dining room while white men, traveling with the same group for the same destination, are fed in the main dining hall. Mr. Grupe would have us believe that the tag 'private' in reference to the place designated for colored youths, removes the stigma of discrimination. The hotel manager, Mr. McGraft confirmed the report that the men were separated.

It is true that the Armed Forces have performed in a much more democratic way recently by accepting a man as a man. Yet, it is the army which lets these contracts to certain establishments to serve service-bound men. These men have not yet donned the uniform, but they have undergone prliminary steps and are thereby charges of the Armed Forces. Thus the services have either not completed the change-over, or they wink amusedly at what civilians are practicing.

It is truly a sad commentary that certain white citizens of St. Louis close their eyes to the fact that Negro men are dying in Korea also, so that their way of life might continue. It is sadder still that colored youths here in St. Louis must read of Robinsons on the one hand and look forward to continued mistreatment because of their skins on the other.

St. Louisans practicing discrimination are among those of our country who make it possible for Stalin's crew to flaunt U. S. Democracy as a sham before the rest of the world. Sometimes it may be a bit embarrassing to individual representatives of this nation when they are cornered by foreigners about the colored man here. Yet, their personal embarrassment is a far cheaper price to pay than what it will cost the nation in blood.

To the managers of the Warwicks, Desotos and Reids, in St. Louis and throughout the country, it is the earnest hope of 15 million blacks and twice as many whites that you take stock of yourselves, you who are supposed to be Americans. It's quite possible that the slugs which cut down Pvt. Robinson could have gotten your sons or brothers. Their blood runs red together and they die together, yet they cannot eat together, at the Warwick. Let's hope that in the words of Samuel Johnson, you'll 'rid your minds of (such) cant.'

Make no bones about it that an ideological war has been raging for some time and if we of the Western world persist in ignoring human rights of man we are doomed as a nation. We can at present thank such people as Mr. Grupe and other policy makers at the Warwick for contributing to defeats suffered thus far.

Koreans Won't Like This

During World War II, American soldiers added many words to the American vocabulary; such as snafu, Jodie, Kilroy and the like. They all added something colorful to our language.

But along with them came derogatory references to the enemy who were Japanese, but strangely enough, not to the Germans.

We are now in the middle of another conflict, perhaps on the verge of a Third World War, and we have every indication that the English language will be expanded still further.

Already from the Korean battlefield has come a new derogatory word—"Gook," something coined to indicate utter contempt for the North Korean enemy, not for the Russians who may be backing them, but for the little brown men alone.

In dispatch after dispatch, broadcast after broadcast, American officers and men have been quoted as having said what they had done to "those gooks" or what they would do to "those gooks."

The word itself is not new; it has been used by men in the East before to show their disregard for natives, no matter what the class or condition. But now it is being popularized.

America has gone to great extremes in an effort to prove that there is nothing racial about this present war.

At present, this particular word is not being applied to South Korean forces. They are our allies. But one day, we fear, the South Koreans will wake up to the fact that their brothers to the North are being disparaged, and we do not think they will like it.

To us, it is as if, during the Civil War, Union forces had referred to slaves in the South as "n----s," heedless of the fact that there were some colored men on the Union Side.

Racial epithets have no place in war, and we feel that if the United States is sincerely interested in removing the racist idea from the minds of millions all over the world, she had better teach her soldiers some respect for the enemy, as well as the ability to fight the enemy.

END OF RACIAL BAR IN FORCES IS URGED

Philadelphian Declares He Sent Suggestions to Capitol—Visited Negro Troops Abroad

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—Raymond P. Alexander, Negro lawyer, announced here today that he had sent recommendations to the Defense Department calling for total elimination of racial segregation in all armed forces.

Mr. Alexander visited Negro occupation troops in Germany last August and September. After hundreds of interviews, he reported that the men expressed satisfaction with their life, training and officers.

In Washington the Defense Department said no copy of his recommendations had been received. Mr. Alexander, it was added, represented only himself on the trip to Europe and was not an official representative of the Defense Department.

The lawyer, in recommendations to Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, asked for "no separation whatever in the service of men and women in the armed forces of America."

He also sought an increase in the total of 8,000 Negroes serving among the 92,000 American troops in Germany; promotion of Negro colonels to the rank of brigadier general and the promotion of Negro lieutenant colonels to the grade of colonel.

Army Dentist Finds Bias In 1st Cavalry

WITH 25TH INFANTRY DIV. IN KOREA — An instance of prejudice was bared on Sept. 14 when Capt. Valerian E. Smith, of Pinewood Heights, Institute, West Va., a graduate of Howard Dental college and another Negro, identified only as Lt. Phillips, were assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division.

Capt. Smith, after leaving Howard university in 1948, was sent to Guam and from there to Japan. From Japan, he, Lt. Phillips and several white dentists made the trip to Taegu where the 1st Cavalry was stationed. Soon after arriving, each of them was immediately assigned to duty.

"For four days," the captain explanied, "I waited for assignment. One of the white fellows who came with us, told me that there was a pressing need for dentists in camp and that I would certainly be assigned. However, it soon became clear that the officer in charge and others thought the two Negroes were out of place."

Smith stated that he found no Negroes in camp and there certainly was not one in the dental clinic.

"After the fourth day I went to the officer in charge of G-I," added the West Virginian.

"He told me that I had been misassigned. We had quite a heated exchange of words. I made clear to him that I didn't expect to find prejudice of the kind I faced in Korea near the front lines." The young dentist said the officer tried to convince him that his case and that of Phillips were not ones of prejudice.

In the end, however, Capt. Smith was assigned to the 25th Division Dental Clinic where he found no bias, and Phillips was assigned elsewhere.

Abolish 'Negro' Units

NOW is the time for the United States Army and other branches of the armed forces to abolish all Negro units.

Segregated units on a racial basis were never necessary nor were they ever demanded by the American public.

It has always been certain wrong-headed and racially prejudiced military and naval officers who have insisted upon it and persuaded the Government to perpetuate these units. Courier

If there was ever any sound reason for continuing this segregation among those defending their common country and flag, it vanished with the reports from Korea that South Koreans were being integrated into white American units, and hiking, fighting, eating and sleeping beside youngsters from all parts of the United States.

For any officer to contend now that likewise integrating American Negroes into "white" units "would not work" becomes not only ridiculous but criminally stupid if not downright disloyal.

The only thing a South Korean has in common with a white American is their common struggle against the Communist-directed and -supplied North Koreans, whereas white and colored American lads have everything in common except color.

Then there is the fact that this anti-Communist army in Korea is a United Nations Army and the United Nations is officially opposed to racism in all of its forms, including racially segregated units, and certainly would not approve of a jim-crow army to fight for civilization.

Certainly a protest on the part of India, Pakistan, Liberia, Haiti, Ethiopia, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, France and other countries with large colored populations is to be expected or ought to be made if this anachronistic United States policy continues.

Certainly the only way to answer effectively Soviet propaganda against American jim crowism is to demonstrate on the field of battle that this propaganda is false.

If President Truman felt it necessary to offset this Red propaganda by naming an eminent colored citizen as alternate delegate to the United Nations, he should feel it more necessary to order separate Negro units in our Army abolished, especially in the face of the enemy.

There is a final, cogent argument against continuing these segregated units from the viewpoint of morale: that is, it will remove the possibility of certain unavoidable combat errors as the bombing of U. S. troops by U. S. planes from being misinterpreted by Negro soldiers and civilians, and thus creating racial tension.

Planes are used for strategic bombing, scouting and tactically against enemy ground forces; and while diving and strafing at speeds of four, five and six hundred miles an hour, errors are inevitable.

On numerous occasions in World War II and in the present Korean "police action" American soldiers and marines have been wounded and killed by their own planes attacking the enemy just a few hundred feet distant, just as many were fatally caught in their own artillery barrages during World War I.

Wherever this happens and the U. S. unit is a racially segregated one, it is apt to be misunderstood and attributed to racial bias by the ignorant, the malicious and the over-zealous.

If all units were mixed, this sort of misunderstanding would be impossible and there would be no impairment of morale on racial grounds.

For all these reasons we urge President Truman to order immediately all racial units abolished while maintaining their numerical identity.

Negro units like the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiments have a distinguished record from 1867 to the present in all wars in which they have participated, and colored citizens, including veterans of these units, are proud of that record of bravery and success on the field of battle.

But that fine record can be continued by a mixed personnel just as well, and all Americans who believe more in the practice of democracy than in its mere profession would welcome such a change with great enthusiasm.

The present Administration which has talked more than any previous one about abolishing prejudice, segregation and discrimination based on color, can make this change NOW, and colored America will hold it accountable if this is not done.

Army Tries Another 'Experiment' With Integration - - - And It Works

Call Jan. 8-25-50

Full Equality Exists Now At Fort Ord, Cal.

FORT ORD, Cal. — (NNPA) — The Army is trying another "experiment" with racial integration and, just like in the European theater during World War II and in the Air Force at present, it is working out satisfactorily.

Ever since the organization of colored units shortly after the Civil War, the Army has rigidly maintained racial segregation, despite the increasing necessity for effective utilization of its personnel.

After World War II, it decided to organize no more divisions composed of all-colored enlisted personnel and to organize colored troops in organizations no larger than a regiment.

Under this policy, a number of colored units are a component part of or attached to larger units. In this category are the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, the 36th Medical Collection Company, and the Regiment and the 503d Field Artilley, which are a part of the Second Infantry Division.

In the continental United States colored units with larger white organizations include the 367th Armored Infantry Battalion with the Third Armored Division at Fort Knox, Ky.; the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion attached to the Second Armored Division at 77th Engineer Combat Battalion which are attached to the 25th Infantry Division, and the Third Battalion of the Ninth Infantry Camp Hood, Texas, and the 80th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Company, and the 98th Field Artillery (light) Battalion with the 82d Airborne Division

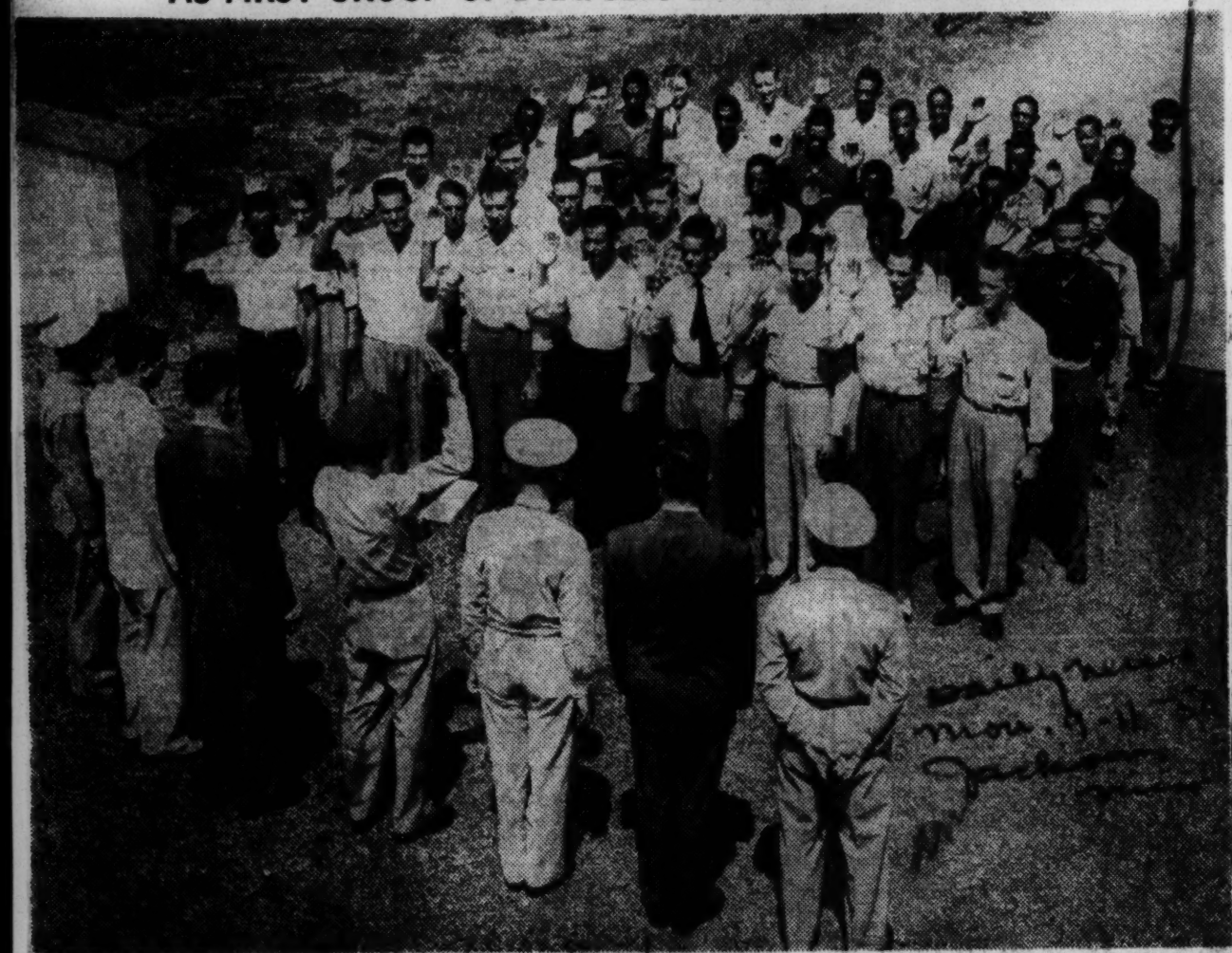
But at Camp Ord the Fourth Infantry Division has become the first Army organization to abolish racial segregation completely, and it is finding that integration works well.

Soldiers in the Fourth Division are not separated according to race into different units. All the men sleep in the same barracks, eat in the same messes and sweat out their rugged training together on the drill fields. There is no coddling and no trouble.

The results obtained have been more than a little surprising to some of the officers who served with colored troops during World War II and were not familiar with the results obtained when colored and white soldiers fought shoulder ing program since World War II, find they are treated exactly the same as white men. If they fail to maintain the same standards, to shoulder in the battle of the Bulge, went out on mixed patrols, slept in the same bombed buildings and sweated out the same chow lines.

Under pressure to abolish segregation throughout its widespread operations, the Army is again experimenting to see whether racial integration will work in its ranks, and the Fourth Division is the organization it has chosen to find out the results.

AS FIRST GROUP OF DRAFTEES ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE



Mississippi sent her first group of draftees into military service at the induction center at the Mississippi Military District Monday morning. The men, 37 of them, are from Hinds county. They are pictured as they turned from civilians to soldiers while being sworn in by Col. Herbert McGehee. City and state officials were on hand to witness the ceremony. (Staff Photo by Jimmy Ward).

Hinds County Supplies First Korean War Draftees As 37 Answer Military Call Here

By JIMMY WARD

Hinds county furnished the state's first draftees since the Korean war as 37 men from the county were sworn into military service at 11 a. m. Monday at the Army's induction center at the Mississippi Military District.

Col. John Patton, director of Selective Service in Mississippi, officiated at the ceremony. The men were addressed by Mayor Allen C. Thompson who told the group:

"I'm sure you will do what is required of you. Hinds county and the City of Jackson is proud of you. We hope to have a better city awaiting your return."

Attorney General John Kyle said: "We must be prepared to defend the best way of life on earth." He sent the new soldiers personal expression of gratitude from Governor Fielding L. Wright. Also on hand to witness the ceremony was Alex McKeigney, secretary to the governor.

Col. Stuart C. MacDonald, commanding officer of the MMD, told the men of the discipline system of the Army, explaining it was a system "that brings out the best in each man." He said the Army encourages its soldiers to "think."

The men will report to Fort Jackson, S. C., for training. Most of the men were in the 23 to 25 age group.

Within the next three weeks, approximately 747 men will be inducted into the armed services from this state, Col. Patton said.

The draftees are:

Arthur Thomas Talbert, James R. Dewease, Morton Eric Muir, Daniel Deloy Sourlock, Billy N. Polk, William Louis Redish, Chris Henderson Dixon, William Eugene Black, Frank Currie Koskie, James McArthur Wilson, Hollis Beryl Parker, Jr., Carmon Bill Gill.

William Robert Hugg, James T. Monk, Roger Clarence Stewart, Willis Ross Stringer, Duncan Cicero Covington, Robert Louie Keary, Gurilder McKinely, Alex Charles Goodman. Jerry Griffin, J. T. Johnson, Willis Odie, Jr., James Taylor, Ernest Thomas Davis, Edward Williams, Lesley Guy Crawford.

Erskine Davis, Dan W. States, Harry Preston Morris, Lloyd Vernon Smith, Henry Lee Denton, Jr., Thomas James Boler, John Edwards Walker, William Lewis Wayne Louis Bell and Willie Brown.

Race Lines Tumble Among Yank Fighters In Korea

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Racial lines are being obliterated among American fighting men in Korea, according to letters received here from Army officers on the battlefront.

These officers tell not only of the daring and heroism of the colored troops, but point to what is viewed as unprecedented progress in racial integration among the combat units.

"Some of the companies have Negro officers leading all-white and mixed platoons," one officer writes. He said: "How long the companies will remain mixed, I don't know. But it is a fact now, and I hope it continues."

"I think I can safely say, the record of our unit is such that all Negroes will always be proud of it. We never lost an inch of ground. On the contrary, we spearheaded our division back to the Nantong River, reducing the enemy salient that occurred on August 31.

"THE UPSHOT OF it all is, that now we have Negro soldiers in every company (assigned) of the 9th Infantry. We also have Negro officers in some of the companies leading all-white and mixed platoons.

"Furtherly, we have one Negro officer serving on the Battalion Staff of the First Battalion. This represents, I'm sure, some convincing progress... There has not been one instance of cowardice or disgrace by any Negro soldier in our division.

"Our men are good fighters. Some of the acts of bravery are hard to describe, and will go unrecorded. It certainly has made me feel warm inside, to be a part of it, and witness our men refuting the Doubting Thomases. I have personally turned in 39 recommendations for heroism awards for our battalion."

Battlefront Integration

News begins to leak back from the battlefront in Korea that the black and white boys are asking for and being fed into integrated units. It will be recalled quite recently we said in this column that it would be far easier to unite the two races in democratic combat units on the firing line than here at home, where politicians and their propaganda oppose a program of democracy.

While we are pleased to know that this sort of comradeship and brotherhood is forming on the battle lines in Asia among black and white born in the United States, we certainly feel it is a sad commentary upon our social order that men have to first face death and destruction before they discover common interests and recognize values in unity.

We believe war correspondent W. H. Lawrence of the New York Times magazine, writing from the Korean battlefront, gives to the citizens of this nation an extremely graphic and illuminating picture of the good will that develops in the hearts of men when they stand in the shadow of death, when he says:

"Here in Korea white, black and yellow men, under the direction of the same President, are fighting and trying to uphold the principle that men of whatever color should be free to govern themselves in a democratic society and not be subject to a totalitarian communism imposed by force of arms . . . But while waiting for transport I saw the most convincing answer to the racial appeals of the Carolina politicians. An ambulance plane from the Korean front, allowed to take off because of the urgency of its errand, rolled to a stop on the airstrip where Red Cross ambulances were lined up. The walking wounded came out.

"The first man off the plane was a big Negro rifleman with a patch over one eye. Then a sandy-haired white man wearing a crucifix and clutching his wounded arm. There were several others, black and white, and then the litter patients, about equally divided.

"Here they were united in the bond of sacrifice, suffering and fighting in a battle so that some yellow men could rule themselves. It was a far cry from the rantings of Johnston and Thurmond on the theme that only white men were fit to rule and that Negroes must always play a subordinate role to a white master . . .

"It seemed hardly possible that the same country in which such appeals for high office could be made also furnished these black and white men I had seen fighting and dying and suffering together so that yellow men could be free to run their own lives. A song from my favorite musical, 'South Pacific,' furnished a partial clue: 'You've got to be taught to hate.'

"These kids obviously had not been taught to hate each other or anybody else for that matter. A few more days of combat would give them the bitter incentive to kill their North Korean enemies. But the common sacrifice and suffering they are enduring should keep them from ever hating each other over the circumstances that one has a skin of different color from another."

We have an idea that when thousands of white youths today fighting on the battlefront in Korea, return home to South Carolina and Mississippi; boys who have shared fox holes with black boys; who have in many instances been dragged to shelter in the arms of black youths who were shunned in recent months down in Dixie; boys who have the realization that they would not be on earth but for the bravery and devotion of the black boys who fought by their side while cannons roared and bombs exploded, will not only be willing to ride in hospital ambulances hereafter with their black friends, but will in addition insist when they return to American soil that every guarantee of citizenship be extended to black men and women, without bias or partiality. "God works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform."

Integration Is a Success

4th Infantry Wipes Out All Segregation

FORT ORD, Calif.—Fort Ord's Fourth Infantry Division may be out of step with some of the Army's high-level brass, but it most certainly is in step with progress.

The West Coast Training organization has wiped out all vestiges of segregation to the extent that a white Texan, who has been training these mixed companies for many months declares that it is the "only solution" to the Army's biggest personnel puzzle.

The color line has been completely wiped out with the men training together on the drill fields, eating together in the mess halls, sleeping in the same barracks, and going so far, in many cases, as to freely mix in their leisure time.

Negro troops who have been assigned to the Fourth Division during its biggest training program since World War II are finding that they are regarded in the same light as white enlisted men. If they fail to maintain the Division's high standards they are told to improve, and when they do so, they are promoted.

In fact, the Fourth's high brass is putting their stamp of approval on the ever-increasing numbers of Negro non-coms that the outfit is putting out.

Fort Ord's experience has shown that Negro non-commissioned officers will function creditably when handling white soldiers as long as they are not deterred by some psychological factor.

A high-ranking field grade officer with the division, who served with race troops during the Italian campaign asserted "the quicker the entire Army adopts this policy the better."

Many of the Fourth's commissioned officers are of the opinion that Negro troops, after successfully training with white GIs should be assigned in the same manner, as in the Fort Ord division. They claim that if this policy is not carried out and these trainees are thrown into all-Negro regiments or battalions, they will suffer a serious let down in morale.

In Korea there are quite a few all-Negro units in the line, and in some cases there are Negro soldiers working together in white regiments and battalions, which is still a step removed from the Fourth Division's policy.

Late Flashes

Tan GIs Join White Units

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION IN KOREA—This infantry division inched closer to complete integration this week when thirty-two Negro soldiers were transferred from the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment into three white regiments. They went to medical units and rifle companies. Maj. Gen. W. B. Keane, Twenty-fifth Division CO, favors complete integration.

Negro, white GIs fight side-by-side without any trouble

AT A KOREAN BASE, Sept. 12—(NANA)—(By wireless)—Under the necessities of war here, Negro and white soldiers have been integrated smoothly and naturally, without any incidents and without complaints.

The Negro soldiers have entered the war as complete regiments or battalions. A constant turnover in personnel due to casualties and replacements has resulted in integration, even on company level.

The 25th Division came to Korea from Japan with one complete colored regiment, led by both Negro and white officers. The Negro troops gained the first American victory of this war at Yechon. But at Mason, during the last Red offensive, some colored troops withdrew when the rest of the 25th Division held. The Negro soldier, however, has fought as well as the white.

Recently when several Negro soldiers were assigned to the 24th Division as replacements, one commanding officer said: "You'd be silly not to take Negro soldiers if you were short. Or, say some white soldiers were assigned to a Negro outfit, you couldn't tell them 'you don't have to fight because this is a Negro unit'."

Two Negro boys in the 24th Division recently were promoted to sergeancies and made squad leaders of all-white squads.

One regimental commander, calling for replacements, said: "All I want is men with a rifle. I don't care what color they are."

One Negro, asked "How do you feel about being in a white squad?" answered, "It don't bother me if it don't bother them, and when the gooks shoot at us it bothers neither of us."

Intergration Beginning in White Regiments of 25th Inf. Division

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—(By Cable)—Small numbers of colored infantrymen are now being integrated into the previously all-white regiments of the 25th Infantry Division for the first time in the division's history.

They are being integrated without reservation. (Integration was prohibited during World War II, but on unit level. This time, men are being taken into the regiments of all ranks—editor.)

On the other hand, white men recently assigned to the division's colored regiment (24th Inf. Rgt.) are all non-commissioned officers and are being used solely to train South Koreans assigned to the regiment.

Courier Editorials

An Historic Event

THE "WALLS of Jericho" came "tumblin' down" a little faster last week when, without any fanfare, the United States Army in Korea began sending Negro replacements to white regiments and white replacements to colored regiments.

By this action the white regiments ceased to be white and the Negro regiments ceased to be colored, and all regiments became simply American.

This is what The Courier has been fighting for these many years, and what we suggested as far back as the late Thirties.

It has taken the Korean "police action" to bring this about, but it is better late than never.

Since the United States Army started with interracial units 175 years ago, the recent development simply brings us back to the old days of Washington and Jefferson.

Our hope is that this country will never return to the old and evil system of military segregation.

The U. S. Army has lagged behind the Navy and the Air Corps in recognizing that a new day has dawned.

While we naturally take pride in the citation of Negro valor on the field of battle, we are willing to forego this feeling of gratification for the far greater social advantage of having our heroes mentioned as merely Americans.

In these parlous times there can be no place in this nation for distinctions based on color, creed or previous nationality.

We are all Americans now and we have to show it.

NEGRO SOLDIERS JOIN WHITE UNITS

Infantry Replacements Aid Against Korean Reds

By STAN SWINTON
(The Associated Press)

With US 25th Division in Korea, Sept. 7—Limited numbers of Negro infantry replacements are being fed into what were all white American noncommissioned officers, also are being incorporated into one Negro regiment which never before had white enlisted personnel.

President Truman long ago ordered integration of white and Negro soldiers throughout the armed forces. The army lagged behind the Navy and Air Force in carrying out the command.

The new move in Korean puts individual Negro soldiers shoulder-to-shoulder with white enlisted men in the same units, including one of the most famous regiments in the United States Army.

During the European war, all-Negro platoons were incorporated into a number of formerly all-white infantry units. The action in Korea, however, is different in that separate Negro soldiers go into all white units as low as company level.

There have been previous cases of individual Negro soldiers going into white artillery, tank and other branches, but, as far as infantry is concerned, the first case in Korea occurred east of Chinju on the southern front. There elements of the US 24th Division, sorely in need of replacements, were strengthened by individual Negro soldiers.

These replacements were credited with helping the 19th Regiment and others to hold their position. As far as is known, the Negro soldiers remained with their new units.

Negro Troops Enter White Infantry Units

WITH U. S. 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Limited numbers of Negro infantry replacements are being fed into what were all white infantry combat units here.

South Korean squads, under white American non-commissioned officers, also are being incorporated into one Negro regiment which never before had white enlisted personnel.

President Truman long ago ordered integration of white and Negro soldiers throughout the armed forces. The Army lagged behind the Navy and Air Force in carrying out the command.

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Integration at Air Base Cited in Item

NEW YORK — "The United States Air Force," writes Donald Jones in an illustrated article, 'No Jim Crow at Randolph," plainly has its mind on building a fighting machine and can't seem to discern if the cogs and bolts are black or white.

Describing the complete integration of white and colored personnel which he observed at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, the Southwest regional secretary of the NAACP reports that no racial distinctions exist in assignments, promotions, quarters, mess, sports, or recreation facilities. He visited the base unannounced lest his appraisal be handicapped.

Democracy in Action

He was conducted on a tour of the base following his interview with the Commanding Officer, Col. J. G. Fowler.

Jones talked with colored and white personnel, heard colored cadets describe democratic condition at the base, and watched men and women of both races enjoying a swim in the pool in an "atmosphere . . . of easy camaraderie.

Newsmen Praise Gen. MacArthur For Integration; Hit Epithets In Films

(Picture on Page 22)

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Meeting in Chicago last week at the Palmer House, the Negro Newspaper Publishers association board of directors praised Gen. Douglas McArthur for integration of Negro troops, and denounced the use of "racial epithets" in motion pictures and on the stage.

Lauding Gen. MacArthur, commander of the U.N. forces in the Korean battle front, the publishers will deliver a scroll to the general. They sent a telegram, signed by Dowdal H. Davis, president of the group and general manager of the Kansas City Call, to the commander which said in part.

"It is heartening to minorities all over the world that this has been accomplished by the fullest utilization of available manpower . . . a democratization of military personnel particularly evident in the elements from the United States.

"The Negro Newspaper Publishers association heartily commends Gen. MacArthur for his forthright and inspiring leadership."

Apparently referring to the use of "N----" and other such terms used in certain motion pictures and stage plays, the publishers firmly denounced the use of "racial epithets" on either the stage or screen. Their resolution referred specifically to the film, "No Way Out," as follows:

"The association protests the use of epithets in all motion pictures and particularly the excessive employment of these in the motion picture, "No Way Out."

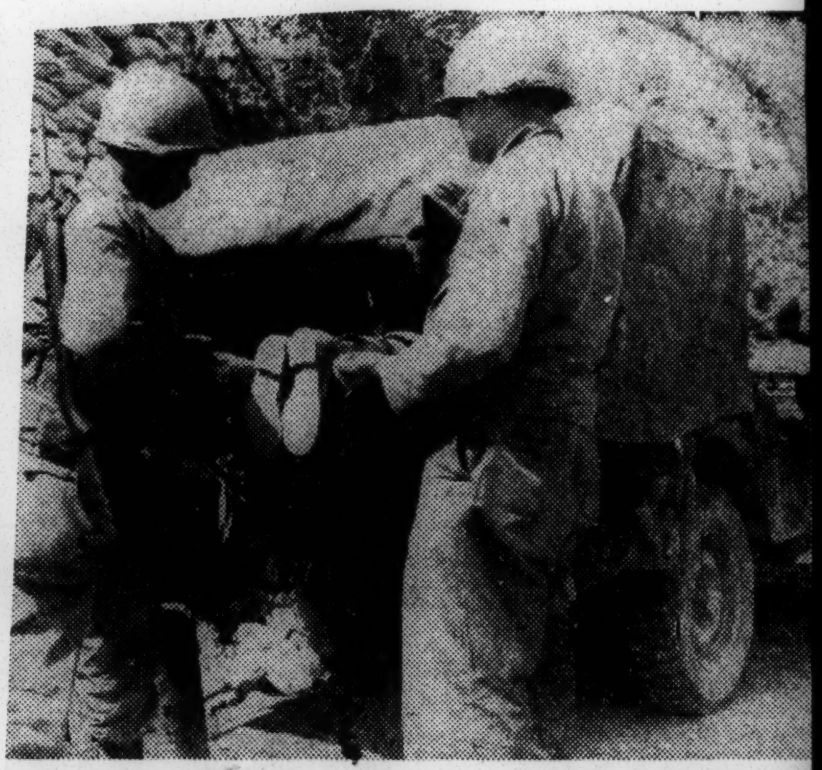
"Its authors err in their belief that in order to make the villain thoroughly contemptible, he and others, on 35 different occasions utter indecent epithets applied to the colored race . . .

"Their employment on the motion picture screens throughout the country builds up a vocabulary of undesirable expressions which should not be spoken in decent society.

"The association feels that the use of racial epithets under any circumstances should be barred from stage and screen."

Besides Davis, other attending the board meeting were:

Carl Murphy, vice president of the Afro American newspapers; William O. Walker, secretary, Cleveland Call-Post; Mrs Robert L. Vann, treasurer.



MORE INTEGRATED MEDICS—At the regiment medics station, Pfc. Alexander Pugh, of Philadelphia, assists Sgt. Kenneth Mills, of Falfurrias, Texas. Pugh is a first aid man. Both men are in the regiment of the 25th Division. Center photo shows the interracial policy in the Army at work. The Negro replacements shown, and who were sent to a medical company of a formerly white regiment in the 25th Infantry Division, Korea, have already been assigned duties according to their military occupation specialty. Sgt. Gerald M. Richmond, of Moundsville, Wes Va., assistant platoon sergeant of the group, said: "They are good guys. We welcome them." Left to right, beside their ambulance, are Pfc. Robert C. Lopford, of Chester, S. C., driver Corp. Theodore C. Parker, of Kansas City, Kans., aideman; Sgt Richmond and Corp. James H. Woods, of Detroit, aideman. Pfc Parker and Corp. Woods have been in the Army together fo two years. At right are member of the medical company of th former white regiment of the 25th Division which started to in tegrate Negroes recently. Left, Corp. Lorenzo I. Harris, of Tam pa, Fla., is shown helping Corp. Vincenzo De Calli, of Philadel phia, get a stretcher case on a litter jeep.

Integration Welcomed By Combat Infantrymen

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — "The fellows are getting along well together. In fact, I don't expect any difficulty in the program of integration in my regiment."

Speaking was Col. John H. Michaelis, better known as "Mike Michaelis," of Lancaster, Pa. He is commanding officer of a formerly all-white infantry group in this division.

With the colonel at a forward command post was Lt. Col. R. W. Keyes, formerly of Chicago, who served as instructor for the 178th Regimental Combat Team. He rated the Chicago National Guard unit as good.

"I have every reason to believe the program started here will succeed," continued Col. Michaelis.

Turning to Lt. Col. Keyes, he asked: "What do you think"

Col. Keyes nodded agreement.

Integration is already underway in two units of the regiment. They are: the combat infantry and the medical company. A total of 15 Negro replacements were awaiting assignment to duties at the medics billet.

"In all instances," said Sgt. Jesse M. Maness, of Rosehill, Va., "the men will work in mixed teams or groups." Sgt. Maness is attached to the company's headquarters.

In the camp I found the whites demonstrating the true democratic spirit. The Negroes, for the most part, were not bunched. I found several instances of white and Negro GIs sleeping in the same hillside foxholes, under the same tents.

Sgt. James A. Moorer, of 1218 Cabot st., Philadelphia, Pa., flushed any idea I had in mind about possible tension. He said: "I was digging a hole to sleep in when I was called down to the tent used by the white officers and noncommissioned officers. They told me I didn't have to stay up there. Now I sleep with them."

GIs Understand Responsibilities

Pvt. Charles J. Peters, of 4810 Alabama, S. E., ave., had this to say about the interracial relationship:

"All of the fellows are nice to us."

Even homesick Corp. Lorenzo I. Harris, of 1338 Gray st., Tampa, Fla., who was relaxing before his tent, had a good word:

"Everything is all right here and I am sure all of us understand our responsibility in this experiment in integration." Commanding officer of the regiment's medical company is Capt. Tom Simmons, of Sweetwater, Texas. The outfit, incidentally, is nicknamed "The Wolfhound."

The first group of Negroes integrated in the medics group include: Corp. Eugene Prentice, of 107½ Dearborn, Lawton, Okla.; Pfc. Tervalon J. Porche, of 2621 Turo st., New Orleans, La.; Pvt. Fred H. O'Hara, of General Delivery, Heflin, Ala.

Pfc. Willie G. Burton, of 419 South Clinton, Brookfield, Mo.; Corp. Oscar Mercer, Fairmont, N. C.; Corp. Robert L. Thames, of 1143 E. 58th st., Los Angeles, Calif.; Corp. Solomon Dunbar Jr., of 12 Wrightsboro rd., Augusta, Ga.

Corp. Claude S. Polk, of 1 Sylvan ave., Asbury, N. J.; Cor Charles Phillips, of 8004 Cedar av Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. James Coby Jr., of 725 North First s Longview, Texas and Pfc. Alexan der Pugh, of 1548 North Lambe st., Philadelphia.

Short of Men, Generals Mix All U.S. Troops

Units Hacked to Bits, Race Disregarded

HICKS CALLED IN

Tells High Brass Mixing Only Answer

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

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WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—The brass hats back in Washington are trying to catch up its units in the field in this matter of integration, but the dictates of battle are keeping the fighting units far out in front of them.

At this writing, integration of colored and white soldiers on the front line is already under way here.

However, high field commanders can't make formal announcement of the fact because the Washington brass is "still investigating" to see if the time is ripe for integration.

"A Good Deal," All Agree

For the information of those generals sitting back in Washington wondering whether the time is ripe for integration, the AFRO-AMERICAN is is happy to inform them that the crack 24th Division, the rugged Second Division and now the 25th Division already have integrated colored soldiers in their hitherto "lily white" divisions. And thus far the only comment from everybody over here both white and black is that "its a good deal."

The 24th Division is probably out in front of all the rest. Let the generals know that the move came as a measure of war when commanders here found they did not have to wait on the War Department to go through a series of sociological studies.

Have to Ask for "Men"

The 24th was the first division here (not to be confused with the 24th Regiment) and as such it bore the brunt of the Red attack and were cut to ribbons.

Soon there were only a few men left. (When the complete casualties of this war come out, many people will be shocked.)

There came a time when the field commanders began asking for "men." Not white men, not colored men, just men. There was nothing else to do.

The 24th began sending "men" to their depleted regiments and some of them were colored men.

No Time to Fight Civil War

Nobody conducted any studies as to whether it would "work" or not. Every one here knew it would work.

When you put two men side by side in a foxhole and some North Koreans start shooting at them with one of their dreaded "burb" guns, the men do not have time to argue about the differences between the northern and southern sides of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The 24th began to do better with more men. The Second Division, which was being hard hit in the North, got the idea. They didn't go all out, but they formed a colored battalion. That was a first step and it clicked.

Tried to Create Myth

The 25th Division held out as long as it could. In its lines was the famed old, all-colored 24th Regiment.

Whenever someone spoke of integration the division heads began double talking about the "pride" the colored soldiers had in their reputation dating back to San Juan Hill.

They stuck their heads in the sands and said they wouldn't like to be mixed up with the white boys.

Meanwhile the North Koreans continued to whale the daylights out of the 25th Division, including the 24th Regiment.

25th Too Hard to Give In

Soon the division found itself in the same shape that the 24th division had found itself in. A situation where just "men" were needed.

The 25th threw a "curve" ball It sent two colored soldiers to each platoon of its depleted 27th all-whit regiment and at the same time sent about thirty white non commissioned officers to the all colored 24th regiment.

But the GI of the division hastened to inform the AFRO that this was not an embarkation on a policy of integration.

Refuse to Call Spade a Spade

When I began probing the thing I learned that Division heads were all in favor of the integration plan, but they didn't dare to call it integration until they got orders to integrate from higher headquarters.

Then I learned later that all the general officers of the division favored integration. Southern born, 30-year Army veteran Brig. Gen. Vennard Wilson bluntly told me he favored it.

We were standing at the foot of battle scarred Battle Mountain and a white battalion of the 27th was moving up to attempt to take the position.

The Line's the Thing

General Wilson said: "I'm not interested in this race question at all. I'm a soldier and all I'm interested in is holding this line out here (pointing to Battle Mountain).

"This 24th regiment needs some new men and the best thing in the world to do is to put some seasoned white troops in there with the rest of those good men they have."

He then carefully pointed out that he was speaking as General Wlson and not for the Army.

Chance Integration in 8th

Next day I learned about some integration in the 8th Field Artillery. It seems as though a colored artilleryman had become lost from his unit during an attack.

He hooked up with the 8th and fought with them until things cleared up. They liked him. He liked them.

He put in for a transfer to the 8th and it was approved. When last seen he had been promoted to section sergeant in the all-white unit and Brigadier General Barth, Division Field Artillery commander, was personally raving over his work.

Scattered and Doing Well

Next came the 35th regiment, an all-white unit of the 25th Division. An AP correspondent, making the rounds of the front, found a colored soldier fighting with an all-white crew on a .57 milimeter recoiless rifle.

I checked the 35th. Yes, they had some scattered in the regiment and all were doing fine.

The reputation that the colored tankers in the 89th Tank battalion have has been reported in the columns of the AFRO.

In short, name a fighting unit over here and I'll show you a colored soldier fighting in it.

Asked What I Think

After drawing this conclusion based on fact I had this experience:

One night last week I was called to the commanding general's headquarters of the 25th division. There I found a colonel from the Inspector General's Office of Eighth Army Headquarters.

He told me that he had learned that I had covered the 24th Regiment almost since the first day it went into combat, that the Army was concerned about the performance of the 24th regiment, and that if I cared to make a statement or recommendation as to what might be done in the unit he would forward the statement to Eighth Army.

Put It to Them Directly

You can imagine what I said. In summary I told him that integration was the only answer for aid to the regiment, that it had been long ago ordered by the President and that I could not see what the Army was waiting for.

His Japanese soldier secretary took my statement and I presume it went to Eighth Army.

I later learned that all the statement taking was for the benefit of the Army brass who were still thinking about trying to integrate our Army.

North Koreans Will Decide

This whole article is pointed at saying that if they debate on the question just a little longer the North Koreans will have decided the whole thing for us.

For when battle lines get thin—generals in the field start looking for just "men!"

Air Force Integration at Work Over Korea

Important Man—The pilot's dependence on his maintenance man is always great, but it's even stronger when the pilot is flying combat missions over Korea. Here S/Sgt. Thomas J. Smith, 25, Miami, Fla., services an F-51 at a Fifth Air Force base in Japan, readying it for its next blow against the Ko-Reds.—U. S. Air Force Photo.

After Big Blow—The crew of the Superfort "Hot-box" is given an intelligence "de-briefing" after a recent blow at vital installations in Seoul. Left to right: Col. Ted Graff (Perryville, Mo.), commander of the Nineteenth Bombardment Group; First Lieut. Paul D. Lehman (354 E. Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.), radar navigator-bombardier; S/Sgt. Joseph Kirkland (530 W. Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio), intelligence interrogator; First Lieut. Frederick G. Haring (Long Island, N. Y.), navigator; M/Sgt. Thomas J. Collins (Gainesville, Fla.), flight engineer; S/Sgt. Abraham G. Gross (St. Louis, Mo.), radio operator; Capt. John C. Alexander (Durham, N. C.), airplane commander; Capt. Annclethe P. Decesare (Providence, R. I.), bombardier, and First Lieut. Louis S. Harp (Hot Springs, Ark.), pilot.—U. S. Air Force Photo.

Italian Wounded on Battlefield Gives Evidence Integration Does Work

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT
Special to the AFRO

BROKLYN, N.Y.—The youthfully handsome Italian kid was talking seriously as he faced me across the table in his mother's third-floor walk-up apartment. His hair was tousled with that just-got-out-of-bed look. His bacon and eggs were getting cold as he talked.

A stripling 19-year-old, he has already seen as much of the seamy side of life as is good for any one individual, for Jerry LaPenna of 913 Gates Ave. is one of the first Yanks to come back home from the hell of Korea.

He is furloughed for 30 days to recover from the shock of hand-to-hand fighting at the side of his buddies of the 24th Division.

Saw Trusting Buddies Killed

Jerry, a modest, sincere fellow, has a message for America. It has nothing to do with those long weary days when he was manning his Browning Automatic Rifle and issuing out death to the North Korean guerrillas who flowed over in human waves.

It has nothing to do with his seeing his buddies throw up their hands in surrender when outnumbered—to be rewarded with bayonets thrusts clean throuh their bodies.

It has nothing to do with those horrible moments when he trashed though a rice paddy to try to reach the side of a pal who had had the top of his head blown off.

Would Tell of Tan Yanks

Jerry's message is about the valient way colored American soldiers are doing their part at the front and behind the lines.

As his beamingly proud mother buzzed around the table in a vain attempt to get him to pay some attention to his breakfast, Jerry said:

"I think everybody in America ought to know that we're an All-American team up there at the front—the same way we ought to be everywhere. There's no time for racial discrimination.

Didn't Like JC Before

"Everyone wants to help and get this war over. I never appreciated hearng people talk about other people because of their race or the church they attend. But up there at the front, I could see even more clearly that America is no good except as a whole.

Man's Inhumanity Shames Him

The colored soldiers out there are fighting with every bit of heart they have—and that's plenty. They're doing a damned fine job and it made me ashame to think that some people want to deny anyone his rights because of the color of his skin.

LaPenna had glowing words to say about Tan Yanks serving with the Eight Army.

"One of the really crack regiments is a colored outfit," he said. "They're up on the line now, right in there in that hand-to-hand fighting and giving ther best.

Tan Yanks Took Him Back

"The colored ambulance outfits are doing a tremendous job. When I got wounded, one of their ambulances took me back. Ours had been wiped out.

"Tell the people everybody's together up there at the front," Jerry pleaded. "Tell them that at Pusan we had one radio which belonged to a colored ambulance driver; that all the men crowded around it and buddied together."

"There wasn't any difference. Every one was an American and everyone was welcome. We were soldiers and nothing more, nothing less.

High Praise For Medics

"When they brought me back to the hospital, there was a colored doctor, a lieutenant, who was one of the grandest guys going. Imagine worrying about whether a man is black or white—a man who's fighting at your side—or who has the skill to save your life.".

Jerry says he hopes the people of America will learn a lesson from this type of democracy in action.

Hopes Things Will Change

"I hope it will be a lot different when this is over," he observed. "The sooner we start trying to live in the same world and respect each other, the better it's going to be for everyone.

"I've lived in this neighborhood in Brooklyn all my life. There are many colored families living here." (His home is in the heart of the predominantly colored Bedford-Stuyvesant section.)

"I went into the army with lots of fine colored kids from this neighborhood back in '48. I went to Public School 26 with them.

"But I never really appreciated how much the same all people are until we got up there. I think it's a thing people should know and think about."

Injured While Helping Friend

After days of fighting North Korean guerillas, young LaPenna, wounded when the enemy caught sight of him trying to help an injured friend, was returned to a general hospital in Japan for treatment for shock.

At the end of his 30-day furlough here in Brooklyn, he goes to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington where he may spend another 30 days and, perhaps, return to the field of combat.

Wants to Get Message Across

Jerry LaPenna tells every newsman who visits him—and all those the metropolitan dailies have—that he doesn't want to be pictured as a hero.

What he does want is to get his message over to people—the message that's worth, courage and democratic rights belong to each and every man, regardless of race, color or creed. He learned it in a tough place—but he learned it for keeps.

Full Integration Seen As Results Of Army Study

TOKYO — (SNS) — Inspectors from Eighth Army headquarters are checking the combat record of the famous 24th infantry regimental combat team with a view towards integrating white and Negro troops in the regiment.

White and Negro officers opined that the survey will result in a decision on integration of both Negro and white troops in the unit.

Surprisingly enough the inspection was ordered because the North Korean breakthrough on Sept. 1 was made through the lines of the 24th regiment. Some officers allegedly hostile to Negro troops felt that white soldiers would have held.

The North Koreans broke through after a bitter, see-saw battle for "Battle Mountain" two miles west of Haman. The 24th regiment captured, lost and then retook the position about a half dozen times.

After the Negro troops lost "Battle Mountain" last week, a full white battalion won the position but was unable to hold onto it.

Several officers, some of them top rank, dispute the theory of the racists that deficencies in the 24th are due to the arcial composition of the unit.

The regiment's new commander, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, of Brooklyn New York, made his feelings known on the master Tuesday when he issued a general order to the regiment shortly after an inspector from the 8th Army headquarters visited to check the 24th's combat record. Col. Corley said.

"To the fighting 24th U. S. Infantry: In sixty days of continuous combat you have withstood a "roughness of battle' which I had not been in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the 1st Infantry division.

"You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up the regimental motto of 'Semper Paratus' (always ready).

"The first United States victory in Korea was your action at Yechon. It has been noted in Congress.

The people back home cover in detail your efforts on 'Battle Mountain,' west of Haman, Korea.

"'Other units have been unable to accompish what depeted companies of the fighting 24th have done. I am proud of the "Blockhousters, '"(the regimental nickname comes from a blockhouse the 24th captured in the charge up San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war.)

Negro officers, however, do concede that the efficiency of the regiment has dropped because its experienced non-commissioned officers, and soliders were lost as casualties.

Despite the racist tinge to the survey,, Negro officers also said that 80 percent of their men favor integration.

Segregation Wiped Out In 4th Infantry Division

FORT ORD, Calif. — The Fourth Infantry Division at Fort Ord, Calif., has adopted completely the army's policy of non-segregation.

Men of this outfit sleep together, eat together, and receive their rugged training together in the field. No favoritism is shown to any soldier, which has resulted in the development of a strong friendly spirit of competition. Those who prove themselves worthy are justly promoted for their efforts.

Officers of the division, realizing that it is the incentive for every man to hold himself up in competition feel that this is the main reason for the success of the non-segregation pattern at Fort Ord.

PACING ALL OTHER army units trying to wipe out segregation in the armed forces, the Fourth Infantry Division can boast that it has completely solved the problem. Many units have white and colored soldiers performing together but they are separated into units of all white or all Negro personnel. Such units are now taking part in the action in Korea.

This division policy has fostered friendship between the races to the point where friends are not chosen by color during leisure hours and all competitive games bear no semblance of segregation. This development was unforeseen at the beginning of the project but it has been another major point in the breakdown of discrimination.

A white field-grade officer who served with Negro troops in Italy said, "the quicker the entire army adopts this policy the better." A Texan stated that it was the only solution to the problem but one must insist on absolute impartiality.

* * *

ONE OF THE principal questions to be solved is what will

2-Way Integration Of Negro, White Soldiers Praised By Army General

Defender. Sept. 9-16-58

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — The first step toward integration of Negro and white GIs in this army theater was made last week when 23 white replacements were assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment, and 11 Negro enlisted replacements sent to two formerly all-white infantry units.

Negroes have been members of white units before, this is the first time in the history of the U. S. Army that white replacements have been given assignments in all-Negro units.

The move was praised during an interview at the Forward Command Post by Brigadier General Vennard Wilson, assistant 25th Division commander.

He said, "Giving my personal opinion, I think it is a good step forward. We might as well face the facts. Integration is working in the Navy and in the Air Force," making clear same can be true of the Army.

Not Race War

The General pointed out this is not a war of American races against the enemy and that when Negro or any other United Nations force is pushed back or defeated, the action affects all United Nations troops.

"I am interested in presenting a strong solid front against the enemy, regardless of race."

He indicated that the all-Negro infantry unit would not have suffered high casualties if the outfit had been integrated.

On the Southern front new mixed Infantrymen were linked with Negro elements to halt attacks of the Reds.

happen when these soldiers and others that will follow them are assigned to duty with combat units. Colored troops with such training as they are receiving at Fort Ord may resent being assigned to an all Negro unit, thus impairing their efficiency. This, however, is a matter for high army policy.

It also has to be proven how well colored non-commissioned officers perform when handling white soldiers. It is the general feeling at Fort Ord that they will give a first hand account of themselves provided that outside factors do not alter their freedom of operation.

Fort Ord and the Fourth Infantry Division have proven that non-segregated outfits will work in the armed forces.

Army Integration Started In Korea

TOKYO—The first step toward integration of Negroes in this Army Theatre was made on September 5 when ten enlisted replacements were assigned to one all-white infantry and at least one to another unit.

The move was praised during an interview at the Forward Command Post by Brigadier General Vennard Wilson, assistant 25 Division Commander.

Defender 9-12-58

He said, "Giving my personal opinion, I think it is a good step forward. We might as well face the facts. Integration is working in the Navy and in the Air Force," making clear same can be true of the Army.

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"I am interested in presenting a strong solid front against the enemy, regardless of race."

He indicated that the all-Negro Infantry Unit would not have suffered high casualties if the outfit had been integrated.

On the Southern front new mixed Infantryment were linked with Negro element to halt attacks on the Reds.

The Ten Yanks led by heavily new Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel John T. Corley, of Brooklyn, New York.

Jim Crow Bows Out

News reports from the Korean front show that the Army has taken the initial steps toward integration of Negroes in all Departments of that theatre, and that there will no longer be any all-white nor all-Negro units.

This is as it should be. But for a while, it appeared that the "new racial policy" in the Department of the Army, announced six months ago, existed only on paper. To that extent, the Army continues to lag behind the Air Force and the Navy in carrying out President Truman's executive order requiring "equality of treatment in the armed services."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, more than a month ago, called for an immediate investigation of the "manner in which Negro troops are treated in Tokyo and the elimination of the racial discrimination so persistently reported." This request of the N. A. A. C. P. was made in response to a letter it had received stating that discrimination in Tokyo was "as flagrant as it is in Georgia." It cited also a report that General Walter Leo Weible had issued an order restricting Negro personnel in the Army to one of four swimming pools controlled by the Occupation Forces.

We share fully the opinion expessed by a commentator when he said: "to establish our right to lead a United Nations force in this war, it is more important than ever to abolish race discrimination in our own country.

Fourth Division Cited As Test In Integration

Daily Worker Tue. 8-22-50

FORT ORD, Calif. — (NNPA) — The Army is trying another "experiment" with racial integration and, just like in the European theater during World War II and in the Air Force at present, it is working out satisfactorily.

Ever since the organization of colored units shortly after the Civil War, the Army has rigidly maintained racial segregation, despite the increasing necessity for effective utilization of its personnel.

After World War II, it decided to organize no more divisions composed of all-colored enlisted personnell and to organize colored troops in organizations no larger than a regiment.

Under this policy, a number of colored units are a component part of or attached to larger units. In this category are the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery

Officials Claim Experiment Fostering Mutual Understanding

Battalion, the 36th Medical Collection Company, and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion which are attached to the 25th Infantry Division and the Third Battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment and the 503d Field Artillery, which are a part of the Second Infantry Division.

In the continental United States colored units with larger white organizations include the 367th Armored Infantry Battalion with the Third Armored Diviiosn at Fort Knox, Ky.; the 73d Engineer Combat Battalion attached to the Second Armored Division at Camp Hood, Texas, and the 80th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Company, and the 98th Field Artillery (light) Battalion with the 82d Airborne Division.

But at Camp Ord the Fourth Infantry Division has become the first Army organization to abolish racially segregate completely, and it is finding that integration works well.

Soldiers in the Fourth Division are not separated according to race into different units. All the men sleep in the same barracks, eat in the same messes and sweat out their rugged training together on the drill fields. There is no coddling and no trouble.

The results obtained have been a little surprising to some of the officers who served with colored troops during World War II and were not familiar with the results obtained when colored and white soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle of the Bulge, went out on mixed patrols, slept in the same bombed buildings and sweated out the same chow lines.

Under pressure to abolish segregation throughout its widespread operations, the Army is again experimenting to see whether racial integration will work in its ranks, and the Fourth Division is in the organization it has chosen to find out the results.

Colored men assigned to the 4th Division, which now is engaged in its most expensive training program since World War II, find they are treated exactly the same as white men. If they fail to maintain the same standards, they are told to snap out of it. And when they make good, they are promoted.

The Fourth is turning out colored non-commissioned officers in increasing numbers and they are doing a good job. One of the arguments advanced against integration was that the opportunity for promotions would be lessened for colored men by their being thrown into competition with white men.

Officers in the Fourth believe the incentive for a man to stand on his own feet competitively, in a sense, is the main reason the integration program is bringing such surprising results.

One of the results has been the fostering of friendship between white and colored soldiers. Instead of colored soldiers pairing up with colored soldiers and white soldiers with white soldiers, there is a very evident tendency for the men to mix freely in training and in recreational and leisure time activities.

One white field grade officer who had considerable duty with colored says, "The quicker the entire Army adopts this policy the better."

Another, a Texan, who has been training these mixed companies for many months, swears that it is the "only" solution. He emphasizes that absolute impartiality is necessary, however.

There still remains the vital question of what will follow when these trainees, and the draftees who will follow them, are sent out as combat soldiers to man line outfits.

Officers would like to see them assigned in the same manner as they are being trained in the Fourth Division. They feel that if colored troops, after training with notable success in mixed units, are suddenly thrown into segregated units or batteries, their morale will be destroyed

What will be done about this is a matter for high level Army policy to decide

INTEGRATION
25th Division

Battlefront Commander Says Integration Works

Journal and Guide

By L. ALEX WILSON
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WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—"The fellows are getting along well together. In fact, I don't expect any difficulty in the program of integration in my regiment."

Speaking was Col. John H. Michaelis, of Lancaster, Pa., commanding officer of a formerly all-white infantry group in this division.

With the colonel during the exclusive interview at a forward command post was Lt. Col. R. W. Keyes, formerly of Chicago who served as instructor for the 178th Regimental Combat Team.

CONTINUING, COL. Michaelis said: "I have every reason to believe the program started here will succeed."

Bal. 9-30-50

Turning to Lt. Col. Keyes, he asked: "What do you think?" Col. Keyes nodded agreement.

"I think the integration will help to stabilize the mental condition of men under fire. There is going to be some thinking on the part of a member of either racial group before there is any letdown in action against the enemy. Then there will be keen competition for rank and honors".

* * *

HE POINTED OUT that he is interested in developing a strong, fighting cohesive regiment without regard to race or color.

"After all," he explained, "we are in this war together against the enemy—all of us."

He stressed one thing, making it clear that he would like for the public to understand his position.

* * *

"I WOULDN'T LIKE," Col. Michaelis said "to have too many colored fellows sent to me at one time. It would be difficult for me to absorb them. For example, if 400 were sent to me now, I probably would finmd some difficulty in spotting them properly throughout the regiment. I prefer to handle small assignments at a time".

Integration is already underway in two units of the regiment. They are: the combat infantry and the medical company. A total of 15 Negro replacements were awaiting assignment to duties at the medics billet.

As of Sept. 11, colored soldiers numbering 19, had already been assigned to duties in two battalions as infantrymen.

Journal and Guide

THE MEN WILL be given duties according to their military occupation specialty in the medical company. These duties include: Aid men, litter bearers, medical technicians and as drivers.

"In all instances," said Sgt. Jesse M. Maness, of Rosehill, Va., "the men will work in mixed teams or groups." Sgt. Maness is attached to the company's headquarters.

Bal. 9-30-50

When this correspondent arrived at the medical billeting quarters near the front line, he found the replacements and other personnel dug in typical battle style.

* * *

THE CAMP IS located at the foot of and on the side of a high, rugged hill. Pup tents blossomed along a 100 yard or more area of the hillside. A number of the tents sheltered shallow caves, unearthed by two or more occupants of the shelter.

In the camp I found the whites demonstrating the true democratic spirit. The Negroes, for the most part, were not bunched. I found several instances of whites and Negro GIs sleeping in the same hillside foxhole, under the same tent.

Sgt. James A. Moorer, of 1218 Cabot st., Philadelphia, Pa. flushed any idea I had in mind about possible tension. He said: "I was digging a hole to sleep in when I was called down to the tent used by the white officers and non-commissioned officers. They told me I didn't have to stay up there. Now I sleep with them."

PVT. CHARLES J. PETERS, of 4810 Alabama, avenue, S. E. Washington, D. C. had this to say about the interracial relationship: "All of the fellows are nice to us."

Even homesick Cpl. Lorenzo I. Harris, of 1338 Gray st., ampa, Fla., who was relaxing before his tent had a good word; Everything is all right here and I am sure all of us understand our responsibility in this experiment in integration. But I wish darn it, we could get going and get this war over so I can return home."

Commanding officer of the regiment's medical company is Capt. Tom Simmons, of Sweetwater, Texas. The outfit, incidentally is nicknamed "The Wolfhound".

* * *

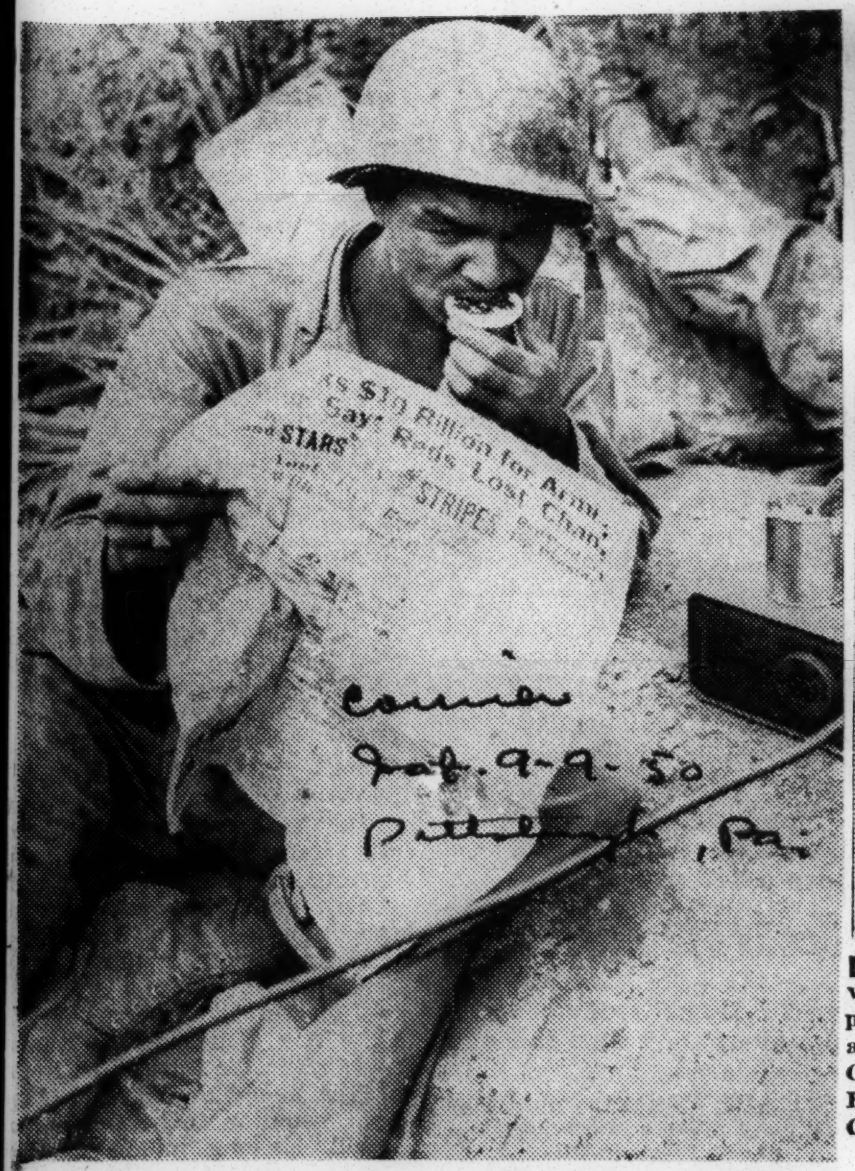
THE FIRST GROUP of Negroes integrated in the medics group include: Cpl. Eugene Prentice, of 107 1/2 Dearborn, Lawton, Okla.; Pfc. Tervalon J. Porche, of 2621 Turo st., New Orleans, La.; and Pvt. Fred H. O'Hara, of General Delivery, Heflin, Ala.

Pfc. Willie G. Burton, of 419 South Clinton, Brookfield, Mo,; Cpl. Oscar Mercer, Fairmount, N. C.; Cpl. Robert L. Thames, of 1143 East 58th st., Los Angeles, Calif.; Cpl. Solomon Dunbar Jr., of 1229 Wrightsboro Rd., Augusta, Ga.

Cpl. Claude S. Polk, of 150 Sylvan ave., Asbury, N. J.; Cpl. Charles Phillips, of 8004 Cedar ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. James L. Coby, Jr., of 725 North First st., Longview, Texas and Pfc. Alexander Pugh, of 1548 North Lambert st., Philadelphia.

* * *

IT CAN BE said that at the kick-off of integration in the Army and under war-time conditions, near the front lines, the picture looks good thus far. The success of the program which is in its experimental stages, depends not only on the whites in the ranks but the colored soldiers who are joining the white ranks as comrades.



War News Up Front—Pfc. Clarence Whitmore of St. Louis, Mo. — like his frontline predecessors of World War II — keeps posted in Korea on news of the war by reading Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper, which tells him what's happening elsewhere on the front. The C-rations are important, too.—Keystone

DON'T LAUGH: Engineers utilize old style methods in reaching vital installations in the mountain regions of Korea which are impassable by vehicles. This group of GI's attached to the 25th Infantry are (left to right): Private First Class Otis L. Jackson, Newark, N. J.; Corporal Anthony Alves, Boston, Mass.; Private First Class William H. Wright, Chicago, Illinois; and Private First Class Morrice McCloney of Beaumont, Texas.

Victory Near, GIs Take Time To Read Mail From Home

With victory in sight for United Nations forces in Korea, this small group of American infantrymen take time out from cleaning their M-1s to read that precious mail from home. The happy GIs are, left to right: Pfc. Edward D. Thornton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pfc. Richard Mitchell, Shreveport, La.; Cpl. Luther Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Cpl. James N. Williams, St. Louis, Mo.; and Pfc. Paul Jordan Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Courage and Bravery of Negro Soldiers Wounded in Korea Fighting Praised by Hugh Scott

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The "courage, stocism and bravery" of American Negro soldiers wounded in battle in Korea, has been cited by Congressman Hugh D. Scott, Jr., (R., Pa.) who represents the Germantown area. A former chairman of the Republican National Committee, Scott saw active service as a Naval commander aboard the USS Constellation, a hospital unit, at Pusan.

In reviewing the calmness with which the Negro wounded "smoked cigarets while being taken to surgery on litters," Scott said that during his tour aboard the hospital ship he "never heard a single wounded Negro utter a cry of pain, or a word of complaint." This prevailed, the Congressman pointed out, despite the fact that segregation in the actual line of battle had been endured with all of the inevitable handicaps attendant upon that humiliation.

NO SEGREGATION IN HOSPITAL

Commander Scott's observation was that "approximately one-third of the wounded brought aboard" during his tour were Negro men of the 24th Division. Their endurance and morale were all the more remarkable, he believed, by the fact that coverage of the 40-mile distance from the point of actual combat consumed four hours.

Once the Negro soldiers were wounded, Representative Scott said, they received "the most gentle care from the white hospital corpsmen and from white doctors and nurses." Scott said that there was no hint of segregation aboard the hospital ship.

"What struck me so wrong about the situation," the Germantown leader emphasized, "was that these very gallant Negro soldiers, now wounded, had been segregated on the front as fighting units and frequently suffered unnecessary casualties due to the fact that when their own men were wounded, replacements were not available to be sent to the front."

REPLACEMENTS LACKING

This latter condition prevailed, Scott said, because the policy of Government's defense setup "was against replacement of Negro losses with white troops, and if other Negro troops were not immediately available the unit concerned was left without additional men."

The continuation of segregated units in combat and the refusal of the defense leaders to replace Negro losses with white troops was hit by Scott as being not only "dead wrong to the Negroes concerned, but it also endangered the security of front line troops in a way that was totally un-American and thoroughly wrong-headed."

SCOTT BLAMES TRUMAN

During his tour, the Congressman said, he "never talked to a white soldier who objected to serving with a Negro soldier, or to a Negro soldier who preferred not to serve with a white soldier." The condition existed, Scott believed, because the Department of Defense, despite verbal outbursts and an anti-segregation order by President Truman, "has not seen fit to give any real effect to this order where it counts the most."

"It is my honest opinion," Scott said in emphasizing the Presidential responsibility involved, "that if President Truman were not so much afraid of some of his Ku Klux advisers, he would have issued the necessary orders long ago. We would have had a great many less casualtites if we had had full replacements promptly sent up to the front lines without worrying about the color of the finger which pulls the trigger."

VALOR OF NEGRO REGIMENT ON KOREAN BATTLEFIELDS TOLD BY COMMANDER DURING INTERVIEW

Officer Tells of Bloody and Effective Bombing of Reds Along Banks of Naktong

DEAL DEADLY BLOWS TO ENEMY TEN MILES AWAY

(By Frank Morton)

WITH THE U. S. SECOND.... INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—(ANP)—"It might be the legendary outfit of the 2nd Division when the war is over. They're doing a great job, no kidding."

That compliment was paid to a Negro outfit of artillery by a 2nd Division headquarters soldier who has been keeping an eagle eye on the unit since it was first committed into action over a month ago in Korea.

The unit is one of two Negro combat battalions now fighting with the Indian-head division. The other outfit is an infantry battalion which, until the UN drive in mid-September, was part of a special task force defending the airstrip at Pohang.

The artillery battalion, with its 18 155mm howitzers, is the heaviest part of the division's artillery force. Its job is to give general support to the entire division.

For more than a month the unit has been pounding the Reds along the bloody Naktong river route and the standard it has set is a challenge to member units of the division.

The booming blast from one of its big weapons can reach out and strike the enemy 10 miles away with a 95-pound projectile.

At the time of this writing the battalion has had only four combat causualties, two of which were ambush incidents.

In the words of Maj. Edwin Clapp, Sheridan, Wyo., battalion executive officer: "The battalion has done everything it has been asked to do, so therefore we suspect there's nothing it can't do.

In day and night bombardments on enemy positions, the unit has destroyed or damaged bridges, crossroads, supply build-ups, gun positions and various vehicles ranging from command cars to tanks.

But the Red troops themselves have caught most of the lethal blow. In one terrorizing attack, when the enemy tried to cross the Naktong in force, the battalion turned on six of its guns and after 40 minutes the river was littered with Communist dead. One report said the water stayed red for three hours.

This sort of attack has become an increasing menace to the Reds and many times patrols have slipped through the division's thin defense perimeter in vain attempts to wreak havoc on his deadly force. But always these patrols have been met by advance guards who have either killed or driven them back.

Attempts to wreck the battalion by counter fire have failed too. For when incoming fire start coming in, the unit has usually changed positions.

And this brings to mind the battalion's shrewd, battle-tested commander, Col. Joseph E. Buys, Richfield, Utah. He was promoted to full Colonel on the Korean battlefront.

Said one soldier in the fire direction center: "Col. Buys always seems to sense trouble before it gets here and we have had very little incoming mail."

Col. Buys has spoken well of his outfit and in an interview said:

"I wish no greater pleasure than the one I have at present commanding this battalion. Frankly, I believe it's the best outfit in Korea."

With the exception of Col. Buys and a few other officers, the unit has all Negro officers, including two warrant officers.

The two highest ranking Negro officers in the battalion are Capt. Charles H. Barbour, Junction City, Kans., and Capt. Robert B. Coplin, Tulsa, Okla. The former is battalion intelligence officer while Capt. Coplin is the battalion's only Negro commander of a firing battery. C battery, which he leads, is reputedly the readliest battery in the battalion.

The battalion, whose battle cry is "We Can Do It," is compised chiefly of men between the ages of 18 and 20, but there are enough "old timers" to make an equal balance.

One of the unit's oldest noncoms is M/Sgt. Harvey Ginn, Tacoma, Wash., who was one of the original members when the unit was organized earlier in 1848. As chief of section he controls three guns in C battery.

Twenty-one year old Cpl. Clarence Gordon, Los Angeles, Calif., a graduate of Jefferson High school there, is a battalion computor, mainly on the strength of his excellent math background.

One of the most daring men in the unit is Pfc. George C. Mitchell, 20, Racine, Wis., who reports enemy position from close up. On many occasions he's out in front of friendly infantry. He is a forward observer with a rich knowledge of artillery theory.

This combination of age and youth make the battalion what it is, and there is no real difference. They have pooled knowledge and experience to set new and higher standards.

And, so, when that headquarters soldier made his statement he was speaking for hundreds of other soldiers who rely on this Negro outfit to lend its support. For they too, feel that it is a living legend and they place all trust in the battalion's motto: "We Can Do It!"

General Almond Has Faint Praise For Our Troops

Call

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE TENTH CORPS IN SOUEL.—Major General Almond, when asked to comment on the work of colored troops in the Korean conflict, made the following statement to this writer: Fri. 10-27-50

"My experience as commanding general X Corps during the landing at Inchon and subsequent liberation of Seoul serves only to reaffirm my belief that the young American of today has no peer as a soldier. Included in my command were Americans of all races, as well as men of the Republic of Korea. I am proud to have had the honor of commanding them in battle."

The general, who served as commanding officer of the 92nd Infantry in Italy during the last war, and who more recently served as General MacArthur's chief of staff in the Korean war, made no comment on the brilliant fighting of the 24th Infantry Regiment of which he had close knowledge.

Sgt. Dudley No. 1 Hero of Korean War

Sergeant Dudley sets his famous rifle as his assistant squad leader, Corp. Guido Schoentrup, calls the shots.

Sergeant Dudley, bayonet fixed, gets set for charge against enemy.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley's rifle has carried him to fame. His mates have dubbed him the No. 1 hero of the Korean war.

Sergeant Dudley, who hails from Warrington, Fla., has been credited with killing nearly 100 Red troops who aided North Korea in its attack on South Korea.

And, for that, he received the Distinguished Service Cross. A squadron leader and member of a mixed unit in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, Dudley has been patted on the back by top military officers and U. S. civilian officials.

Yessir, this Florida boy is being heralded as the hero of the war.

Lieut. Col. Morris J. Naudts congratulates Sergeant Dudley, winner of DSC award. Center: Lieut. Charles T. Bailey.

UN Troops Free War Prisoners In North Korea

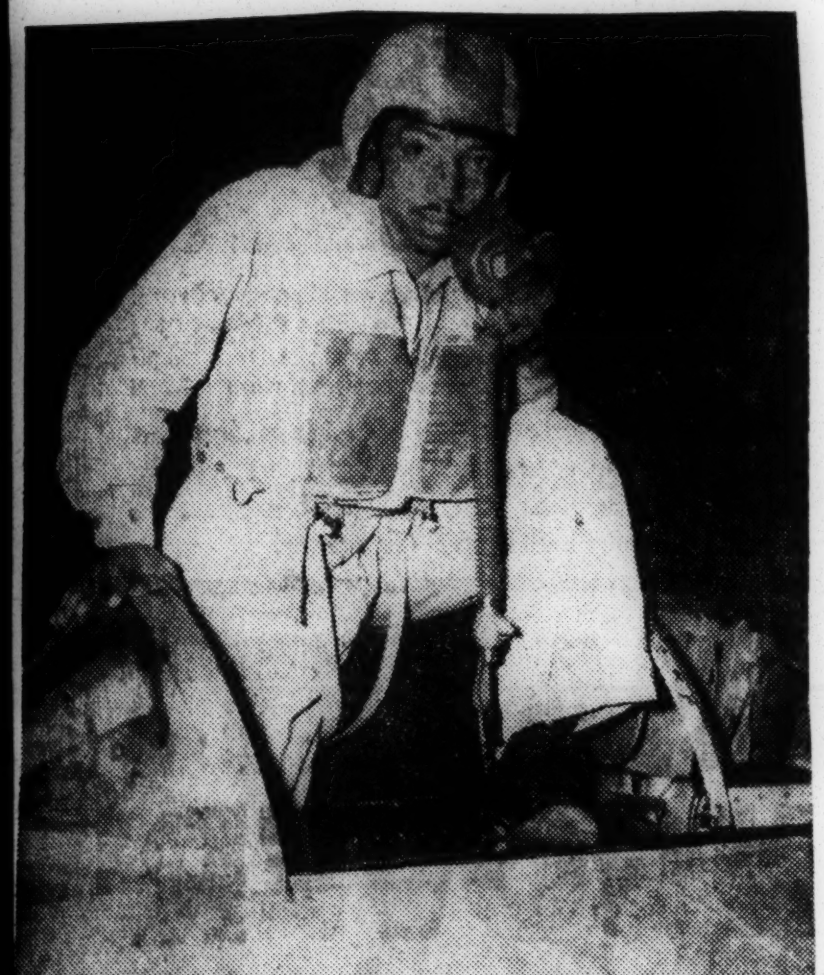
Journal and Guide Sat. 12-2-50

Liberated by UN Forces in Korea from the hands of the Reds, 1st Lt. Henry J. McNichols, 1st Cavalry Division, from St. Louis. Mo.. (left) and Sgt. First Class Charles Ingram, 25th Infantry Division, from West Point, Ga., give newsmen a first-hand report of their rescue at the Pentagon Press Building. The two are presently recuperating at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Their Road and Bridge Helped 24th Advance 83 Miles

Afro-American Sat. 12-9-50 Baltimore Md.

Men of the 77th are shown laying demolition charges preparatory to blasting a section of rock which impeded their building of the "Engineer Road." Left to right Cpl. Joseph Litke, member of the public information staff of the 25th division on hand to report the work for Stars and Stripes, Cpl Ulysses Edmonds, Danville, Va; 1st Lt. Carrol N. LeTellier, Citadel, S. C.; Pfc George Butler, Dermott, Ark. Sfc. Mose Clark, Louisville, Ky; Capt Charles Bussey, Los Angeles, Cal., commanding officer 77th, (Back to camera) Pfc Benjamin Willis, Vallejo, Calif; (with shovel); Sgt. Frank Ward, (also with shovel) Sgt. LeVaugh Fields, New Haven, Conn., (second from right) Cpl John Williams, Los Angeles, (Far right Pfc Raymond Fleming, Bloomington, Ill. The road was the largest project ever attempted by a company size American unit in Korea. The 24th was able to advance 83 miles in one day over it.



CHALKS UP GOOD RECORD AGAINST ENEMY.—1st Lt. Andrew Johnson Jr. of Greensboro, N. C., has chalked up an enviable record of sorties against the Red Army. He is one of several Negro pilots who fly F-80 Shooting Star jet fighter planes. He is shown here as he returns to his home base after smashing at North Korean troop movements near the Manchurian border. Johnson claims that the F-80 is "the best thing I've ever been in."

JET PILOT REMAINS ON DUTY, REFUSES TO REST

WITH THE 49th FIGHTER BOMBER WIN IN KOREA—(ANP) —First Lt. Edward P. Drummond, Jr., of Philadelphia, remained on combat duty with his squadron in preference to taking a 10-day rest and recuperative leave due him for completing 100 missions over enemy territory.

Drummond completed his 100th mission in a shooting star jet fighter plane here Thursday, but when it came to taking his rest leave, Drummond declined. Instead he asked to be continued on active combat duty.

The 24-year-old Quaker City native is one of several Negroes jockeying jet planes in this command under the air force's policy of no segregated units.

Two other Negro pilots, recently promoted to the captaincy, are James H. Harvey of Mountain Top, Pa., now commanding the "B" flight of the Ninth Fighter-Bomber squadron; and Dan James of Pensacola, Fla., who has handled some of the win'ts most difficult photo-reconnaissance missions.

Drummond's 100th sortie was to lead a fight of jet fighters into the area northwest of Yyongyang where they destroyed an enemy fuel dump near Suchon.

In addition to his jet pilotings, Drummond served as air controller near Masan during the then ticklish days of the Pusan stand. He won the Purple Heart after being wounded twice by snipers.

A product of Howard University, he received his pilot training at Tuskegee Institute during the June-to-June period in 1945-46. He was sent to Japan in August, 1949 and has been flying jets ever since.

He is married and the father of a boy. His family is in Japan.

Lt. James Spots Targets for U.S. Fighter Planes

Radio Jeep Called 'Chappie's Chariot'

HE ALSO FLIES Has Ten White Pilots Under Him

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

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[REPORTER'S NOTE: Location of "Dogpatch Airport" is unknown to me. I can vagely place it on a map —but that's all. It is in North Korea.]

Twenty - seven times "Chappy's Chariot" has taken off from "Dogpatch Airport" and led a flight of white fighter pilots over enemy lines.

In the cockpit of the F-51 lead plane sits hefty Lt. Daniel (Chappy) James, a 30-year oldster from Pensacola, Fla. His principal job here is that of flight leader. His other job is more hazardous.

Tells Them Where to Hit

He is what is called a "Ground controller"—the fellow who sits in a radio jeep well in the combat zone and spots targets for fighter planes.

Fighter planes rip over so fast the pilots cannot always pinpoint their targets. Men in jeeps on the ground—and others in "mosquito" planes aloft—spot targets for them.

A target spotting jeep is naturally a prime target itself. For that reason each mission has two radio jeeps because their combat zone life is a little short. Jeeps like this don't wear out.

On such a mission Lieutenant James has two enlisted men—white or colored — with him. He has directed fire also for the 24th Infantry artillery.

Time to Dig In

"Some of my most anxious moments have been spent in a radio jeep," the lieutenant said.

"Your morale is high when the mail is going out, but is damned low when it's coming in.

"When the mail comes in it's good to get in a hole. But you have to park these jeeps on high ground and they make pretty good targets.

"Yet, I had only one really close near miss. Around the river they had a mortar which was casually plopping shells over every hour or so.

It kept up all night until daybreak when the light improved. Then the Noko got better aim. I spotted him by his gun flash and we got eight rockets over. After that he didn't aim at me any more.

100 Yards Close Enough

"He did get to within 100 yards. That's close enough for me. Compare it with a football field. You are on one end and a mortar shell plops at the other."

As a flight leader, Lieutenant James has ten pilots under him. All of them are white.

"Right now our airforce is meeting greater resistance," he revealed. "We run into some each day, both jets and prop jobs, but they do their damage, if they can, and get back across the border.

"I have not tangled with one yet, but we go up to our side of the border looking for them.

"We fly at different altitudes each day and some day we'll catch one. In fact, that's what I want for Christmas. . . . A Yak Fighter."

My Best Mission

Lieutenant James describes this as his "best mission."

"I went out with a white buddy of mine. He was a hell of a good trumpet player, too. There was quite a bit of flak in the area.

"We knew they had some Quad 50's (four calibre machine guns mounted together) but we did not know where. They rarely fire tracer bullets so you can't spot them by their tracers.

"Also the Nokos have the best camouflage in the world. An innocent looking haystack may blow up under you.

Negro Jet Pilot Refuses Rest After Hundred Missions

WITH THE 49th FIGHTER BOMBER IN KOREA — (ANP) — To First Lt. Edward P. Drummond Jr., of Philadelphia, remaining on combat duty with his squadron is preferable to taking a 10-day rest and recuperative leave due him for completing 100 missions over enemy territory.

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He is married and the father of [illegible]oy. His family is in Japan.

Negro Jet Pilots In Thick Of Korean War

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH AIR FORCE UNIT IN SOUTH JAPAN—Tan Yanks, flying sleek F-80 jet planes from an air base here, are unleashing blazing death on the North Koreans daily.

Among the hot shot pilots stationed at the field are: 1st Lts. James H. Harvey, of Road 1, Mounain Top, Pa.; Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia, Pa. and 1st Lt. Harold A. Hillery, of 227 West 130-h St., N. Y.

These are only a few of the Negro irmen scattered throughout the ar East Air Command who have 'on respect and admiration for heir ability to produce effective esults.

Each one is proud of the brilliant ecord chalked up by the Air Force n this "police action." And they re determined to maintain that tanding.

Et. Harvey is formerly of the 32nd Fighter Wing, formerly staoned at Columbus, Ohio and now eactivated. He has flown 33 misons since joining the fighter group ere.

Leading flights, he said, is rouine now.

"I wouldn't want to fight the eds with anything slower than a et," he declared.

Harvey started piloting F-80s vithout any training.

"I just got in one and took off," ne explained.

"I am going to continue doing my best to crush the North Koreans," he said.

Lts. Drummond and Hillery were on Missions, during my brief stay at the base. A graduate of City College, N. Y. Drummond flew B-25 missions during World War II, it was learned.

Other Tan Yanks in the fighter group are: 1st Lt. Eugene C. Cheatham, of 144 Forest St., Monticlair, N. J. and S—Sgt. James H. Wright, Jr., of 12 Pl., Rockford, Conn.

Cheatham holds down two positions. He is assistant group intelligence offcer and survival officer. Currently he flies c-47s to Korea, hauling needed supplies. He expects, however, to join the F-80 class soon.

Wright is historical techinician assigned to the public information office.

By chance, I got a vivid picture from the air—visibly and audibly of the morale and agerness of jet pilots and other fighters to smash the Reds. This happened when I boarded a C-47, enroute to Taegue, loaded with Browning machine guns.

I occupied the radar operator's seat, one of the two available for passengers. Placing the headphones on, I was able to get ringside views of operations.

The pilots used a colorful language in contacting each other and the forward controllers. The latter are airmen who fly unarmed AT-6s and call on combat planes for strikes when targets are sighted.

The jet airmen are tagged: "Blow Jobbers," "Hell Burners," and so forth. Other nicks are: "Mosquito Fox" "Pickle Barrel," "Zoro three Knee High," "Admiration" and "Zebra."

Shortly after I tuned in forward controller called for a Hell Burner to blast a camouflaged tank "hidden around a corner under a tree."

Within a few minutes I heard a voice that sounded like Lt. Harvey's saying: "Hell Burner One to Pickle Barrel. Target now bazing,"

Throughout my 55 minute flight I heard a continued plea from airmen for "good targets." "Got a few more minutes in this area, Pickle Barrel (or Mosquito Fox) and I want to lay it on."

Woven into this serious chatter were humor, the lazy drawl of southerners, accents of native speaking English and striking courtesy in such expressions as "Think you very much, Pickle Barrel. Do you have anything else?"

This harmonious spirit and hormony in action is a vital part of the integrated Air Force and especially true of the fighter group in Southern Japan. That officers and men declare a fact. I found it clearly evident.

In Thick of Korean Fighting

Afro American Sat. 8-5-50

On Korean beachhead, July 22, Capt. Robert Gilroy (right), of Lehighton, Pa., uses gestures as he talks to "duck" crew on beachhead after U. S. First Cavalry Division amphibious landing in South Korea. The landing, first since World War II, was made at Pohang, July 18. Listening to Capt. Gilroy's instructions are (left to right): Pfc. Thomas Motley, of St. Louis, Mo.; Pfc. Earl E. Powell, of Chicago, Ill., and Lt. Claude M. Payne, of Temple, Texas.

GI's Send Messages Home

By BRADFORD LAWS
AFRO Far East Correspondent

TOKYO—The first group of colored troops, part of the United States Occupation Forces in Japan, under General Douglas MacArthur, left this country for the front in Korea in high spirits and little concerned about the immediate danger they might face.

Afro American Sat. 8-5-50

Among the men were veteran soldiers of the last World War and youngsters just out of high school and college. I had a chance to chat with some of the men.

Pfc. Charles H. Roberson of Philadelphia, said: "The sooner this show is over the better."

Sgt. 1/c Hugh Lee of Columbus, Ohio and Washington, D.C., stated "This is a police detail that must be carried out by the United States as requested by the United Nations if the world is to remain at peace."

Sgt. Lee, a World War II veteran, continued, "This policing of the commies of North Korea should end almost as abruptly as it started."

"There is no use sitting and messing around," were the words of Cpl. Howard Temple, San Francisco.

Hearing this, I felt that these men who came from all walks of life, pooled together, were what the people of America wanted and what the citizens of the United Nations wanted in there pitching for world peace and to shut out communism.

Some of the GI's after learning of my whereabouts came over and asked me to write their folks and love ones at home and say hello for them. They were:

Cpl. Roby L. Banton, 418 S. Orleons St., Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. Roy Wylie, 544 Cherry St., Norristown, Pa.; Cpl. Willie D. Aurny, 115 11th St., Leland, Miss.; Pfc. Warren H. Johnson, New York City; Sgt. Paul R. Harvey, 144 Sylran Ave., Asbury Park, N.J.; Pfc. James H. Robinson, Oakdale, La.; Sgt. Elbert Pettie, Tulsa, Okla. and Pfc. Arthur Revo Jones, Philadelphia.

South Korea Still in War Very Much

News Thur. 8-3-50 Dallas, Texas

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (Thursday) (AP).—Five South Korean divisions—numbering perhaps 40,000 to 50,000 men—are still in the fight, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said Thursday.

They are holding back six North Korean divisions of 60,000 men or more along a jagged 75-mile line on the northern front.

The American-trained South Korean Army originally had 96,000 men, but lost most of its supplies in the early fighting.

The divisions have been reorganized since then.

Headquarters reports located the South Korean 1st, 6th, 3d, and Capital Divisions on the front. There were no announced figures on the strength of each division. Usually Korean divisions run about 10,000 men, but some of the South Korean divisions may not be at full strength.

(The United States now has in Korea five divisions—the 2d, 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions, the 1st Cavalry Division and the 1st Marine Division. In addition there is the 5th Regimental Combat Team—approximately one-third of a division. The strength of these units has not been announced, but all are probably undermanned.

(Counting the five South Korean divisions, there are thus about ten divisions in the Allied force.)

Headquarters intelligence officers noted this week that North Koreans through "frantic mobilization" had built up their over-all strength to 200,000 men.

It was possible the odds against the South Korean divisions were higher than six to five, as indicated by divisions.

MacArthur's headquarters praised the fighting of the 7th regimental combat team of the 6th South Korean division which had been north of Hamchang.

MacArthur in a special release said the 6th Division "has fought magnificently throughout the war and has built up for itself a distinguished combat record."

TAEJON IS ONE OF 10 LARGEST CITIES IN KOREA

Journal Sun. 9-16-50 Chicago, Ill.

TOKYO, July 16 [Sunday] [Reuters]—Taejon, now the hub of American defense on the western Korean front, is one of the 10 largest cities in Korea.

With a population estimated before the war at 135,000, it served as a provincial capital and as the commercial and industrial center of the area. Most of the houses in the city are of mud, with thatched roofs. A few government and public buildings, built by the Japanese, are of reinforced concrete. The streets are wide and for the most part without any paving.

The main industry is light textile production in home units. Around Taejon, there is intensive cultivation of rice and cotton. Most of the roads leading into the city are very poor.

Negro GIs Battle Reds Hand-To-Hand

Post-Herald

BY STAN SWINTON

ON THE MASAN FRONT, Tuesday, Aug. 29 (AP)—American Negro infantrymen fought hand-to-hand with Red Korean troops Tuesday morning on bloody aBttle Mountain.

Tues. 8-29-50

The mountain, a dominating peak two miles west of Haman, has been fought over for two weeks, changing hands six times.

The ~~North Korean~~ Communists attacked just after midnight. They were driven back but hit again two hours later. They were pushed back again.

Then at 6 a.m., the Reds hit for a third time. They attacked this time in force.

The fight was continuing in bitter close combat as this dispatch was written at 8 a.m.

Daily Journal Thur. 7-13-50

[Associated Press Wirephoto: From Army]

Chicago Ill.

Smoke swirling from army's new 3.5 inch anti-tank bazooka as it is fired during action somewhere on the Korean front. The men were not identified.

Colored and White Troops in Box Cars Move Up to Korean Front Against Communists

Afro American
Sat. 8-5-50
Baltimore, Md

July 24)--INFORMAL KOREAN COMMISSARY—U.S. colored and white troops preparing to move up to battle front buy fruit from South Korean natives while train waits in station. Foreward part of train is camouflaged.

PFC CHARLIE KRANKLIN, Winter Haven, Fla. and Corporal Robert J. Moore of 5722 Mignonette St. Pittsburg, Pa. are the ammunition handlers that distribute the bombs to the B-29's each day. While bomb tonnages go higher each day through the efforts of the Bomber Command, Franklin and Moore often wish that they had smaller air-planes assigned at their base. Each B-29 carries 10 tons of bombs, usually consisting of 40 500 pounders. With about 60 planes at the base the delivery of bombs to the bombers gets to be a big business.—(USAF Photo).

GI COMES BACK AFTER 77 DAYS IN RED KOREA HILLS

Tells of Nightmare Dodging Patrols

TAEJON, Korea, Oct. 2 (AP)—A bearded sergeant walked out of the hills yesterday after 77 days behind enemy lines.

Sgt. Ralph L. Kilpatrick, 29, of Phoebus, Va., was cut off in the battle of the Kum river on July 16 and had been living in a cave near the battlefield.

He had lived on bean sprouts, cucumbers, melons, and the little rice that he could scrounge, and his existence was a nightmare of dodging Red patrols. Communist troops knew he was around. Sgt. Kilpatrick said, and went into the hills to search for him. Time and again, he added, they passed within a few feet.

He Loses 45 Pounds

The sergeant was in rather good physical condition altho his weight had dropped from 220 to 175 pounds.

Kilpatrick disappeared from C company of the 19th regiment, 24th division, to which he returned.

"I had a sprained ankle," he said, "there were Red soldiers all around as we fought the battle. My ankle gave out and a lieutenant said it was the chance to get out, but I couldn't make it.

"Me and a kid stayed in the ditch. A Red came along and looked into my eyes. He must have figured I was dead with my eyes open. Anyhow, he went on.

"I saw a GI throw up his hands to surrender and a Red cut him down. I figured I was going to die fighting."

Chum Dies from Sunstroke

Sgt. Kilpatrick said the soldier with him died from sunstroke the following day. The sergeant took the soldier's carbine and trench knife and fled to the hills by dark.

The trigger spring on his carbine broke and he patched it with a piece of composition sole from his shoe. He found 200 rounds of ammunition in an abandoned mortar position.

In the hills Kilpatrick found refuge with South Koreans.

He got a hint that it was safe to come out of hiding when Lt. William A. Patch of Philomont, Va., heard that an American was in the hills and sent a native with a note. But Kilpatrick refused to come out, fearing an ambush. He was convinced when the messenger offered him a fresh American cigaret.

U. N. Memorial Services

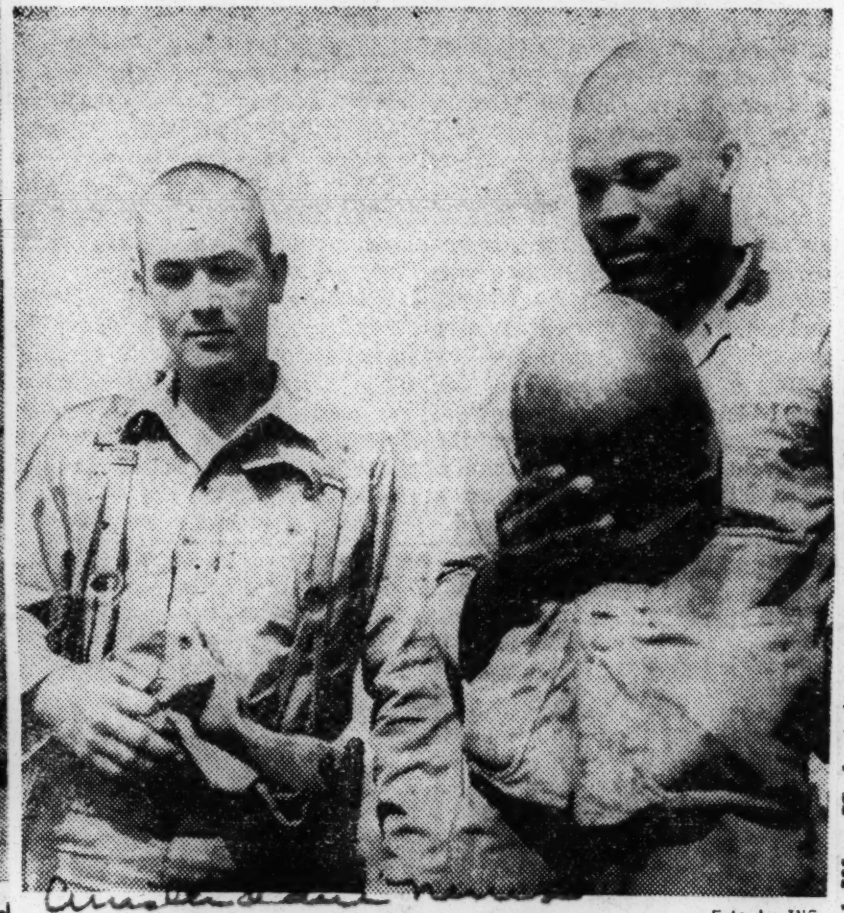

Foto by INS

TRIBUTE TO BUDDIES WHO DIED . . . During a pause in the memorial services at the United Nations Forces Military Cemetery near Inchon, Pfc Cecil M. Percifel, left, of Mount Vernon, Ky., and Pfc George B. Taylor, of Indianapolis, stand in front of row of crosses. The military men paid tribute to their friends who had died in battles for Inchon and Seoul. Both men are with the First Marine Division.

Thank You, General

Our boys are making such brilliant records on the battlefields of Korea that General Douglas MacArthur himself has come forward with a statement praising their valor. The five-star general of the armies told a correspondent in Tokyo that Negro troops have been "equality as effective and gallant" as any other United Nations troops and that he had "only words of praise and applause" for them.

He was speaking especially of the 24th infantry regiment but added that this unit was a symbol of all colored troops participating in the Korean war.

We are not surprised at the general's words as we have followed closely the part that brown-skinned troops have played in the current war. But we are gratified that MacArthur took time out from his busy life to pay this tribute to Negro soldiers.

Negro people in the United States have fought many years for this day when Negro and white soldiers would be fighting side by side in battle for their country. We have long demanded the right to fight for Uncle Sam on equal terms with others. We have fought for the right to die under our country's flag. Negro soldiers wanted to be brought from the rear ranks to the front lines of battle. They got a taste of fighting in integrated units toward the end of World War II, but it was not until the Korean war they were really integrated into the armed forces. Full integration in the Navy and in the Air Forces came shortly after World War II. The Army was slower to change its policy but with the coming of another war, its efforts toward integration of white and Negro troops were speeded up. Although all-Negro units are involved in the Korean conflict, there

are many units in which white and black troops are shoulder-to-shoulder partners.

We are proud of the record that our soldiers are making in the integrated army and we are glad to have their valor cited by such an authority as General MacArthur.

Tank Officer's Cool Bravery Brings Victory to Our GIs

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN KOREA — How a Negro officer of a heavy tank battalion commanded five tanks, directed fire on enemy positions and then carried three tank crews back to safety after their vehicles were knocked out was told to me by a member of the battalion.

This gallant stand was made by First Lieut. Robert Freedman of Watertown, N. Y., and was related by First Lieut. Carlton Price of Summit, Miss., a platoon leader in the tank battalion. The incident occurred during the battle on the Masan front when the tank unit was giving support to elements of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division.

One night after the battle got under way a platoon of the battalion commanded by Freedman was assigned the mission of breaking through the North Koreans' lines on one of the main roads. As the tank column approached the last ridge on the narrow road the tanks ran head on into the enemy's main line of defense. The Ko-Reds opened with a heavy barrage of mortar and automatic weapons fire as tankmen reached the curve in the road.

Lieutenant Freedman, commander of the lead vehicle, immediately pulled his tank into the curve and opened fire on the ridge ahead. After firing several rounds of high explosive shells into the enemy positions, the 75-mm fun failed to function and Freedman passed the word back for the second tank to move up into firing position.

The tank commander of the second vehicle, failing to hear the order, made no attempt to move his tank. Freedman, under automatic and small arms fire, dismounted and directed the next tank into firing position. He took command of this crew and proceeded to point out Red targets, but the crew was short one man and more fire power was needed. Again Freedman dismounted from his protection and returned to the number three tank in line, directed it into position and manned a .50 caliber machine gun loaded with tracer ammunition to point out other enemy targets.

When his ammunition was exhausted, another tank was ordered up on the firing line, while the second and fifth tanks were told to withdraw to the battalion command post since both were low on ammunition and without commanders. The number four tank in line suffered a direct hit from North Korean mortar fire, but no casualties were inflicted. Freedman reorganized the remainder of men from the three tanks, loaded them on the two remaining vehicles and made a dash through enemy fire to safer ground.

Marines And Infantry Fight Through Raging Blizzard

BY LEE FERRERO

SEOUL — (Saturday) — (INS) — A high Echelon conference of Navy, Army and Marine Officers today led to speculation of possible evacuation plans in Northeast Korea as armored Marines and infantry battled through a raging blizzard toward the Peninsula's east coast.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond, commander of the 10th Corps, which is fighting furiously in Eastern Korea with some of its elements cut off near the Changjin Reservoir, called a conference with four other high ranking officers.

Present at the confab were Vice Adm. Charles T. Joy, Commander of the Far East Naval Forces; Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, head of the Seventh fleet; Rear Adm. James H. Doyle, who commanded the Inchon Landings, and Lt. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of fleet Marine Forces in the Pacific.

There was no announcement of the purpose of the meeting which was called as the First Marine Division, together with elements of other 10th corps units, continued their struggle to break out of a Communist trap in Northeast Korea.

The entrapped units were aided by good weather which sent strong air support over the surrounded outfits after a 24-hour interruption due to bad weather.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the peninsula an air battle was announced between four American F-80S and six MIG-15S. The planes battled from the ground to 15,000 feet Saturday morning before the migs broke off and streaked northward. The aerial battle took place near Sinunju, the place North of Pyongyang where Gen. Douglas MacArthur supervised the landing of United Nations paratroopers last month.

Despite the aerial umbrella thrown up by the air force for the trapped 10th corps units in the Northeast the marines and infantrymen were encountering difficulty in their determined push toward the coast.

Negro, White Crew Fight For Teagu

Memphis, Tenn. Word

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—A lone Negro and his white crew played a gallant role in the defense of Teagu.

Now that the facts have just been revealed, the story can be told. The lone Negro in the battery of a field artillery of the 25th Infantry Division until recently was Sgt. Rudy L Putman, of 49-A Jewett Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

His official designation is chief of section, which means he headed a crew of whites at one of the big guns.

During the peak of the struggle of Teagu, a strong force or Reds attacked a field artillery battery which was firing a mission in support of a unit of the 25th.

While the battery continued to fill the order given earlier, one gun under the direction of Putman fired round after round point blank into the wave after wave of charging North Koreans. The devastating fire repelled the enemy, inflicting casualties estimated at 200.

Despite continuous heavy small arms fire from the Reds, Sgt. Putman and his crew struck to their gun until the Joe-Koats were routed.

Members of his crew at that time and now are: Pfc. Calvin K. Marine of Rhodesdale, Md.; Cpl. Darell H. Eubank, of Hackers Valley, West Va., Pfc. Ezra R. Miller, of 622 East Fourth Ave., Williamson, Va.; Pfc. Charles R. Burgan, of Crystal City, Mo; Pfc. Donald G. Shoaf, of 308 Nelson St., Portsmouth, Va.; Pfc. Samuel K. Carrico, of Mountain Home, Idaho and Pfc. Edwin L. Cunningham, of 752 West Washington Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Sgt. Putman, has been with his outfit since February. Other Negro replacements were sent to the former all-white regiment early in September.

KOREAN WAR—Privates First Class Harry Plymer of Atlanta, Ga., and Charles Taylor of Los Angeles, California, stack ammunition for the 25th Infantry Division somewhere in Korea. These men are typical of the many Negro soldiers who are working to supply the infantry doughboys with much needed supplies for the front-lines.

Sun Telegraph Sat. 9-30-50

Staff Sergeant Roy Shepherd

Butler County American

Staff Sergeant Roy Shepherd, now in Korea wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Shepherd, 136 Chestnut st., Hamilton, August 16.

Sgt. Shepherd, with the famous 24th infantry, told his mother he was well, although, "we are seeing a rough time of it." Sat. 9-9-50

He sent good luck to his many friends in Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ohio

Sgt. Shepherd is the brother of Mrs. Henry Garside, 544 S. Front st. He also served in World War Two in Japan.

First All-Negro Unit Out of Arkansas Goes on Active Duty

LITTLE ROCK. — (ANP) — What is said to be the first all-Negro Arkansas unit to be alerted for active federal service entrained via the Missouri Pacific here last week for an undisclosed destination.

Earl gained his nickname because he always made love to women to the extent of marrying or becoming engaged to them while he spent their money. He was sentenced, strangely enough, for breaking parole, rather than for one of his lover's deals.

His love escapades, however, got him into the trouble. Two former wives, as yet undivorced from him, saw his name in the papers in connection with plans for an elaborate wedding to Mrs. Edith Owens, prominent socialite.

They rushed to sue him for divorce ,an act which in turn brought him to the attention of the probation department.

COLONEL OKEYS INTEGRATION:

Mixed Second Division Units' Bravery Lauded

SEOUL—The Army's roving "efficiency expert," Col. S. L. A. Marshall, reported last week that the mixed colored and white units of the U.S. 2nd Division handled themselves with conspicious gallantry in fighting Chinese Communists on the Chongchon River line.

Colonel Marshall, a former Army historian of World War II, said that neither in the Pacific nor European theaters "did I find a division that fought with more gallantry than the 2nd."

The colonel, now serving as an operations analyst in Korea, compiled the histories of 16 companies of the 9th, 23rd and 38th Infantry Regiments during the furious week - long battle and withdrawal from Kunjandong south to Suchon, last month.

In this series of engagements, the groups were under attack by six Chinese divisions.

Fought as Long as Possible

Said Colonel Marshall:

"I did not find one company that yielded ground until its ammunition ran out or until it became unusually encumbered by its dead and wounded. No unit left its wounded behind."

Picking B Company of the 9th Infantry Regiment as possibly the bravest in action, he declared, "That company's stand was perhaps unequaled in America's military history."

He pointed out that the outfit went into action with 125 men and withdrew only on regimental orders "with its tail up, fighting like hell 24 hours later, with only 34 men not wounded."

Lt. Wynn Led Action

1st Lt. Ellison C. Wynn of Durham, N.C., colored executive officer, led the company for 23 of the 24 hours, Colonel Marshall reported, after the company commander, Capt. William C. Wallace of Virginia, white, was wounded in the first hour of the battle.

"Get the picture," the colonel continued, "The C.O. from Virginia, a colored second in command and two non-coms— Cpl. Donald Crawford, South Boston, Va., and Sgt. Lawrence C. Smith, Sandstone, Va., distinguishing themselves in action with Lieutenant Wynn."

Foes Battled With Fists

Colonel Marshall said that the fighting at close quarters was so savage that there were eight reported instances of fist - fighting between American and Chinese soldiers.

"If the whole war were fought on that basis we would have won it long ago," the colonel said, adding, "Cpls. Tracy Young of Gouldsboro, Me., and James White, Cadiz, Ohio, both knocked out Chinese who overran their positions."

Mixed Unit Sets High Battle Mark

U. S. 8TH ARMY HQ., Korea — The fact that army integration works — and works well — became a matter of military record last week. And from no less a person than Col. S. L. A. Marshall, the army's chief historian in World War II.

After a study of the effectiveness of the Army in Korea, Col. Marshall cited the gallantry of the 2nd Division and said, "the mixed Company B of the 9th Infantry Regiment gave the bravest account of itself of any company."

The Detroit born Colonel said he studied first hand the companies which had Negro and white personnel.

"In my judgment, those companies handled themselves as efficiently and courageously as any companies in the war."

Cites Negro Officer

He Cited 1st Lt. Ellison C. Wynn, Negro officer of Company B, who took command of the company as the 2nd Division covered the 8th Army retreat in northwest Korea. During the first hour of that operation Capt. William C. Wallace, white, was wounded and Lt. Wynn assumed command.

Wynn served with "great distinction," Col. Marshall said.

The military historian said the 2nd Division fought with a gallantry equal to that of any division in World War II.

"I found not a single instance of a company yielding ground before it ran out of ammunition," he said.

Did Not Give Ground

Company B, he said, ended up with only 34 men not seriously wounded. It started the campaign with 126.

"It did not yield its ground until ordered to withdraw. In fact It was fighting like hell when the order to withdraw came. It had run out of grenades and was throwing rocks and C ration cans."

'DUCKS' POISED FOR ENEMY:

3rd Truck Co. May Get 'Dunkirk' Role

INCHON, Korea — The intrepid 3rd Amphibious Truck Company is expected to play an important role in a Korean "Dunkirk," if United Nations forces can't stem the Red tide sweeping toward Seoul of which Inchon is the port.

The 176 enlisted men and nine officers have been making military history in getting supplies to the front and evacuating the wounded and in battling the racing tides and mud flats that make this one of the world's most treacherous harbors.

Ready to Battle Foe

If the Korean Communist soldiers try to take this port, and there is no reason to believe they will not, they'll be in for a bloodscarred engagement by the 3rd Amphibious Truck Company who cannot forget what their comrades have suffered at the hands of the advancing enemy.

An added incentive for preparing to meet the enemy head-on is the fact that these amphibious fighters are seriously concerned over the treatment handed out to heroes of the 24th Infantry who were court-martialed for alleged cowardice in face of the enemy and given long terms and death sentences.

Some Missions Cited

When the U.S. First Cavalry was ordered to try and check the enemy from taking all of Korea, the 3rd Amphibious Truck Company took the cavalrymen ashore at Pohang, and then went South to Pusan.

Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 26 they transported 26,500 tons of ammunition to the beachhead, and on Sept. 4, they evacuated 750 wounded South Koreans. The Company's "ducks" formed the "attack line" for the first time in history shortly after the Sept. 15 landing here.

Members of the Unit include: Sgts. John T. Green, Buffalo, N.Y.; and Horold E. Richards, 2 W. 119th St., NYC; Cpls. Lewis Payne Jr., 282 Manhatten Ave., NYC, and Louis Myrick, 610 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sgt. August Boree, New Orleans; and Cpl. Frederick Curry. Cleveland, Ohio.

"On the Ball" on Korean Front

Heroic Medics Draw Praise for Great Work

Courier Sat 9-9-50

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA—Glowing reports of the medics of Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, of which the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is a part, are pouring in daily from troops returning from the battle area.

Stories about such medics as Pvt. Frank Lavor, Milwaukee; Corp. Joe R. Vernier, also of Wisconsin; Pvt. Jack Love, Gallatin, Miss; Pfc. Merle Reynolds, St. Joseph, Mich.; Corp. Bailey Gillespie, Bessemer City; Corp. Johnnie Adkins and his twin brother, Paul, also a corporal, of Varney, Okla., indicate these men are doing an excellent job of responding when the cry "medic" rings out on the battlefield.

DESPITE OWN WOUNDS

Corporal Vernier, for example, braved a heavy mortar barrage to pull in three wounded, when on his third trip he was wounded himself by enemy rifle fire. Undaunted, he returned to the same area and three more times brought out wounded. He desisted only when he was ordered to report to a station and have his own wounds dressed.

It is said of Private Lavor that he is a "human dynamo." Even dynamos need repairs sometimes. Lavor had headed a four-man crew of litter-bearers and for eighteen consecutive hours carried wounded for miles through mountainous areas infested with snipers and sometimes through harassing artillery and small arms fire.

After one of his men had collapsed from exhaustion. Lavor made a misstep which resulted in a badly wrenched knee which took him out of action temporarily. As he lay in the aid station, Lavor commented, "Reynolds and Love are still out there. They're beat, but they're still going. How, I don't know. I only wish I could go back myself."

FROM CERTAIN DEATH

Two wounded infantrymen won't forget, either, the day Corporal Gillespie pulled them from the path of an advancing Russian-Korean tank as they lay helplessly wounded in the direct path of the charging juggernaut, while machine gun fire made movement of any kind dangerous.

During breaks, these Negro GIs over here fighting not only as members of the United States but as members of the United Nations seeking peace, world peace, tell many stories, humorous and otherwise, of the twin Corporals Adkins, the medics who strove to outdo each other, trying to see which would give up in fatigue first.

TOUCH CAROLINIAN

Paul Adkins, however, did take time out to tell a few stories of the fortitude and courage of some of the wounded he had attended. He particularly remembers tobacco-chewing Rufus J. Montgomery of Beaufort, S. C., whom he encountered on the field, extremely active despite a deep gash in his thigh, torn by a machine-gun bullet. The wound had been incurred early in the morning and the young infantryman, noting how busy the medics were, decided he didn't have time to await his turn for dressing and had fought all day unattended.

Adkins asked, "What? Do you mean to say you've been walking around like this all day?"

"Hell, yes!" was the reply. "I helped knock out three tanks."

When he found he'd have to turn in at the hospital, he nearly cried in disappointment.

"Hell," he said, spitting a quid of tobacco from his mouth, "I'd sorta figured to get me another tank or two while it's still light."

HAPPY TO BE BACK WITH AMERICANS AGAIN

Courier Sat. 10-24-50

Cpl. Jack Arakawa, left, of Honolulu and Lieut. James B. Smith, Columbus, Ohio, after they were liberated from their North Korean captors in Pyongyang.

Associated Press Wirephoto

In Drafting School

PFC. FINNIS BILLINGSLEY

Private First Class Finnis Billingsley, son of Mrs. [illegible] McKnight, 1062 15th street, is attending an army drafting school at Ft. Belvoir, Va. In the services for the past seven months, he finished his basic training at San Antonio, Texas.

SERVING OVERSEAS

PVT. EDWARD CAREY

Call & Post

Sat. 9-23-50 Cleveland Ohio

PVT. JAMES CAREY

CLEVELAND BUREAU

THERE'S HONOR AND PRIDE in the expression of Mrs. Thelma Cary of 2170 E. 68th St. Hers is the expression of the average American mother whose only sons are serving their country overseas, one in the Korean conflict.

Her sons are Pvts. Edward Cary, who attended East Tech High school and James Cary, a former Central High football star. Edward is stationed in Pusan, Korea with Hq. Co., 70th Transportation battalion. He has been in the army two years. James who has been in the army one year is serving in Okinawa, Japan, with the 624th Transportation company.

Called to Duty

PATROLMAN THOMPSON

Awaiting orders to report to duty is Patrolman James (Jimmy) P. Thompson, 1115 13th street, who passed the army's physical examination on Monday.

A veteran of World War II, Thompson served 37 months and was stationed in the South Pacific. He has been a member of the Des Moines police force for three years.

He and his wife, Dorothy, have a seven-month-old son.

Pfc. Cooper Stars In Jazz Concert

FORT BRAGG—The reception which greeted Pfc. Herb Cooper, Third Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, as he approached the microphone at the recent Jazz Concert held at Fort Bragg was, to say the least, overwhelming. His first number was the beautiful "So In Love" which he sang with a style and a baritone voice that was strikingly similar to that of the famous Billy Eckstine, that held the audience in complete silence. Pfc. Cooper had hardly finished the number when the audience broke out into such an ovation that the concert was held up for five minutes.

His stylings and interpretations in other popular songs received no less applause. Pfc. Cooper enjoyed the undivided attention of his audience throughout his entire performance which was shortened because of the mechanical failure of the theater lights.

Pfc. Cooper hails from Savannah, Georgia and has had no formal voice training except the able assistance of his pianist mother, Mrs. Lucille Cooper. He has been singing for the past eight years and feels very strongly about continuing his proposed career, once he is out of the Army. He was the winner of the Apollo Theater Award in New York in 1947 and as a result, he got a job as a professional entertainer at Maureen's on Eleventh Avenue in New York City.

Pfc. Cooper enjoyed the Concert and sincerely feels that concerts of that type should be continued at Fort Bragg.

First Negro Soldiers Cross 38th Parallel

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Courier Far East Correspondent)

WOSAN, Korea (Delayed)—The first Negro GIs have crossed the imaginary Thirty-eighth Parallel into the front door of the retreating North Koreans.

Although the famed Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, the first U. S. combat unit to win a victory in the Korean war, had high hopes that they would be the first American Negro troops to cross the Thirty-eighth Parrallel line in Korea, Negro airmen of the Far East Air Forces beat them to it when they landed at Wonsan airstrip just four days after it was captured by South Korean troops.

The Wonsan Airfield became the first North Korean base to be used by United Nations Air Forces.

The Negro airmen, part of the ground personnel of the Fifth Air Force of the U. S. Far East Air Forces, landed across the line inside North Korean territory after Major Gen. Earl E. Partridge, commanding general of the Fifth Air Force, flew to Wonsan Airfield shortly after the Republic of Korea's Third Division reported the airfield serviceable, and announced that United Nations fighter-bombers would use the airstrip.

FULLY INTEGRATED

Here in Korea, as throughout the entire US Far East Air Forces, Negro personnel has long been assigned according to their skills and ability and the first Negro GIs that landed here arrived in sections, not in race groups.

Probably no where in Korea will you find Negro personnel spread out as they are in the Air Force. The first Negroes that landed here were operational and aerial engineer personnel. There were Negro section chiefs, non-coms, chief clerks, radio operators and airplane technicians.

The airmen began immediately to put the field in operational order for fighter-bombers of the United Nations Air Force. Already Australian fighter planes had used the base when they ran out of gas on a mission days before.

HOME BASE

Several Negro pilots who have been flying with the Fifth Air Force since the first days of the war in their F-80 "Shooting Stars" and P-51 fighters, were reportedly using Tageu and Pohang airfields and are expected to use this field as a home base to strike the Reds as soon as the Fifth Air Force fighters move in.

Already equipment is being flown into this Wonsan Airfield by the amazing feats of the "Pacific Airlift" which is surely outdoing the record made by the Berlin Airlift mainly because of the greater distance.

T/Sgt. Hugh Lee of Washington, D. C., and an aerial engineer, told me that he had found sixteen Russian-type fighters, mostly IL-10s, on the airstrip and that the Reds had wrecked them before fleeing.

Corp. John Stevens, Marin City, Calif.; Corp. Henry Hanson, Tusla, Okla.; Sgt. Franklin Brockenton, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. Jimmy Easley, Little Rock, Ark., and Pfc. Harold Grant of Rock Castle, Va., told me individually and at different times that they, too, had counted some sixteen Russian-type aircraft.

SOVIET WRITING

Corp. Charles Roberson of Philadelphia, Pa., an electrician and radioman, took me over and pointed out the Russian writing and wings engraved atop the base operations door of the field.

The airfield is about one and one-half miles northeast of Wonsan, a rail and port city and the first big North Korean city to fall.

Along with two other correspondents and Corp. James Presswood, New York, our jeep driver, we rode into Wonsan.

Just before entering the city proper, we met two Republic of Korea MPs directing traffic just the other side of a small two-lane bridge that led right into the city. Upon seeing the American troops in the jeep ahead of us, they began to wave and smiling they pointed to a sign strung between two poles across the street which said "Welcome to Wonsan, courtesy of the First Corps ROK, Third and Capitol Divisions" in English one side and something else in Korean on the other side.

STILL FIGHTING

Just outside the far end of the city which was now the eastern tip of the United Nations line in North Korea, South Korean troops were still fighting to safeguard the newly captured airfield.

The heaviest action was in the hills surrounding the strip, but fighting did not stop the U. S. Air Force from going ahead with their plans to put this field, which has two taxiways and two large hangers that have been blasted by UN guns along with a lot of workshops and administrative buildings, into immediate use.

Heavy gunfire from the South Korean Third Division which led the thrust into Wonsan, could be heard firing back at the first major resistance it had met since its breaking through Pohang. The South Koreans' latest advance carried them some ten to twenty miles west and northwest of Wonsan.

The Reds were emplaced in the hills beyond the city and appeared to be defending with their strongest a road exit leading westward from Wosan to Pyongyang. T/Sgt. onald Browne of Chicago, Ill., after returning through the city of Wonsan from a trip to the battle area in a jeep with a couple of Air Force officers, told me that "the Reds were making a determined stand, but it was less strong than it had been expected."

Ground Crew First to Land at Wonsan

afro-American

By BRADDFORD LAWS
AFRO Far East Correspondent

WOSAN, Korea (Delayed)T—he first colored GI's have crossed the imaginary 38th Parallel into the front door of the retreating North Koreans.

The famed 24th Infantry Regiment the first U. S. combat unit to win a victory in the Korean war, had high hopes that they would be the first colored American troops to cross the imaginary line.

But colored airmen of the Far East Air Forces beat them to it when they landed at Wonsan air strip just four days after it was captured by South Korean troops.

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All Air Units Mixed

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Maj. Gen. Earl E. Partridge, commanding general of the Fifth Air Force, flew to Wonsan airfield shortly after South Korea's 3rd Division reported the airfield serviceable, and announced that United Nations fighter-bombers would use the airstrip.

The first airmen to land were members of the ground operational section.

Assigned by Skills

Here in Korea as throughout the entire U. S. Far East Air Forces colored personnel have long been assigned according to their skills and ability.

The first such personnel that landed here arrived in sections, not in racial groups. Probably no where else in Korea will you find colored personnel spread out as they are in the Air Force.

The first that landed here were operational and aerial engineer personne

Democracy in Action

Together these members of the Air Force exhibit the true democracy that colored Americans have longed to see in action.

There are colored section chiefs, noncoms chief clerks ,radio operators, airplane technicians etc. and working together in a common cause—freedom.

Flyers Using Fields

The airmen began immediately to put the field in operational order for fighter-bombers of the United Nations Air Force.

Already Australian fighter planes had used the base when they ran out of gas on a mission days before.

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Russian Planes Found

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Visit to Wonsan

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Welcome Sign

Upon seeing the American troops in the jeep ahead of us, they began to wave and, smiling, pointed to a sign strung between two poles across the street which said: "Welcome to Wosan, courtesy of the 1 Corps ROK, 3rd and Capitol Divisions." The sign was in English on one side, and something else in Korean on the other side.

Just outside the far end of the city which was now the eastern tip of the United Nations line in North Korea, South Korean troops were still fighting to safeguard the newly captured airfield.

Enemy Fights in Hills

The heaviest action was in the hills surrounding the strip, but fighting did not stop the U. S. Air Force from going ahead with its plans to put this field into immediate use.

This field has two asphalt runways, two taxiways, and two large hangers that have been blasted by UN soldiers guns along

Paratrooper

2nd Lt. Richard E. Robinson, only colored paratrooper to jump behind enemy lines when the 187th Airborne, led by General MacArthur, floated out of the air into North Korea recently. He lives at Berkeley Road, Mount Royal, N.J.

defending a road exit leading westward from Wonsan to Pyongyang.

TSgt. Donald Browne of Chicago, after returning through Wonsan from a trip to the battle area in a jeep with a couple Air Force officers, told me that "the Reds were making a determined stand but it was less strong than had been expected."

U. N. 'Writes Off' Korean Red Army As Beaten Unit-Parallel 38 Poses Problem

M'ARTHUR CAN SEND HIS MEN PLUNGING OVER

General Walker Warns Of Hard Fighting That May Come In Isolated Sectors

By Don Huth

TOKYO, Sept. 28—(AP)—The Red invader army as a whole has been defeated, the Allied Command in Korea said today, and is reduced to cut-up pockets of dwindling resistance and head-long retreat.

This was the appraisal of Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, U. S. Eighth Army commander, as the Allied [illegible]ice tightened in and a[illegible]eoul, the capital.

Amer[illegible] forces to the south recaptured three more cities— Taejon, Namwon and Hadong.

"The North Korean army is in complete rout and no longer exists as an organized force," Walker told war correspondents at his headquarters in Korea.

Foe Is Doomed

He said all Red troops south of the Pusan-Taejon-Seoul Highway, winding diagonally from the old beachhead in the southeast to the new one at Inchon, will be annihilated.

Of the once powerful Red force of an estimated 150,000 men, more than three-fourths will have been or will be wiped out, Walker said.

Thus, in just over three months, the Reds had ruthlessly overrun most of the Asiatic peninsula, had raised the wrath of the non Communist world and now are feeling the heavy consequences of stark defeat.

It was three months to the day —Thursday—since the tank-led North Korean columns rumbled into Seoul, after plunging across the 38th Parallel in 11 places June 25.

General Walker cautioned that hard fighting against scattered Red pockets may continue. But he said United Nations forces are wiping out many Communists before they can scamper over mountain trails to the 38th—which divides Russian-sponsored North and the U. N. Sponsored Republic in the South.

Caught In Nutcracker

The Reds were trapped by General MacArthur's counter - offensive strategy. It began unfolding Sept. 15 with the Inchon landings on the West Coast and the coordinated drives from the old Pusan perimeter in the Southeast—to put the Reds in the middle and crush them.

To chase those who escape the giant trap, MacArthur is reported to have authority to send troops across Parallel 38. Walker commented that he expected to get his instructions soon on this point.

In New York, the United Nations General assembly is to consider a British plan for the political future of Korea tomorrow. Unity of the old Soviet-indoctrinated Red north with the republic is the keynote.

In Moscow, the Literary Gazette said deadpan that the Korean Reds are holding "every foot of land" in Seoul. But a Red radio broadcast from Pyongyang, the Korean Communist capital, said their newscaster had to call up a Red general in Seoul to find out the score.

Through the Rice—Troops of the Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat team stick their heads cautiously above the growing crop in a rice paddy as they seek out advancing North Koreans in the South Korean area. The paddy field was under heavy enemy mortar fire during this operation.—International News photo by Charles Rosecrans.

24th Regiment Honors Must Come Thru Channels

By the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON—The only way that the 24th Infantry Regiment, which is attached to the 25th Infantry Division, can get a Presidential citation is for the recommendations to be submitted through official channels.

James L. Hicks, Afro-American war correspondent, made open letter to President Truman, suggested that 24th be given the "Presidential Unit Citation." He apparently confused the "PUC" with the "Distinguished Unit Citation," established by executive order February 26, 1942. The "PUC" is a Navy award.

The "DUC" is awarded to units of the armed forces of the United States and co-belligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy occuring after December 7, 1941.

* * *

THE UNIT must display such gallantry, determination and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely dangerous and hazardous conditions as to set it apart and above other units participating in the same campaign.

The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would warrant an award of a Distinguished Service Cross to an individual. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient.

Only on rare occasions will a unit larger than a battalion or air group qualify for an award of this decoration.

* * *

ARMY REGULATIONS require that recommendations be submitted through command channels as promptly as practicable, each headquarters forwarding only approved recommendations. Each recommendation must be supported by the following data:

(1) Operational orders and reports, (2) maps showing the terrain and disposition and actions of the opposing forces, (3) casualties sustained on both sides, (4) list of all units assigned and attached, actually present and participating; (5) any other pertinent material, and (6) a proposed citation naming all participating units.

All recommendations for DUC's must be submitted through official channels within two years from the date of the heroism performed.

* * *

DURING THE PERIOD of military operations against an armed enemy, and for one year thereafter, commanding generals of armies and higher units are authorized to award DUC's to battalions and smaller or comparable units under their command. In the case of the 24th Infantry Regiment Lieut. General Walton H. Walker, commanding general of the 8th Army has the authority to award the DUC to all of battalions of that regiment.

Recommendations for headquarters and headquarters companies of divisions and higher or comparable units must be forwarded to the Department of the Army for final action.

The Army Department will take final action on all other cases.

The DUC is a blue ribbon 1⅜ inches by three-eights of an inch, with a gold-colored medal frame with a border of laurel leaves one-sixteenth of an inch.

* * *

FOR AN INDIVIDUAL to wear the DUC permanently he must be assigned or permanently attached to and present for duty with a unit in the action for which the DUC was awarded.

To wear the DUC as a permanent part of his uniform temporarily he must be an individual which has received the DUC but who was not present with the unit in the action for which the DUC was awarded. He may wear the DUC emblem as a temporary part of his uniform but only for so long as he remains with the unit.

Units are given other campaign credits.

The "Meritorious Unit Commendation" is given to service units not larger than a battalion. Only on rare occasions are service units given the DUC.

Officer Pays Tribute To 24th Infantry

BY L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—The new commanding officer of a Negro infantry element in this division paid glowing tribute to his command on September 11 for excellent performance in 60 days of rugged fighting.

In an official statement the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, of Brooklyn, New York said: "Upon assumption of command, I cannot help but express my opinion of the fighting 24th United States Infantry. In 60 days of continuous combat, you **have withstood a "roughness of battle'** which I had not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the First Infantry Division. You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto 'Semper Paratus.' The first U. S. victory in Korea was your action at Yechon.

"The people back home cover in detail your efforts on 'Battle Hill' in Korea.

"Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting 24th have done.

"I am proud of the 'block-houses.'"

Col. Corley is the same officer who threatened to shoot Lt. Charles Ellis, of 6850 Michigan Avenue, Chicago on August 15.

Meanwhile, the name of the first Tan Yank has been submitted for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He is Pvt. First Class Edward Sanders, of Brookylyn, New York

Caution Necessary Here

An unidentified soldier of the 24th Infantry Regiment cautiously searches a Korean straw hut after his unit had stormed and taken a small Korean village in the operation of "Task Force Kean" last week.

Wounded G.I.s Back, Tell Of Storming Korea Hills

Fort Benning, Ga., Oct. 25 (AP).—More than seventy-five wounded G. I.s have been brought to the Fort Benning Hospital from the Korean battlefront.

Rich Reis, twenty-four, of Dayton, Ohio, was in a foxhole north of Taegu when a slug from a mortar shell hit him in the back.

"We'd take one hill and sigh in relief and then we'd look ahead and see thirty more hills that had to be taken," he said from his hospital bed today. "That's war. Waiting to move was the worst. That gave you time to think." Mr. Reis was a Browning automatic rifle man with the 1st Cavalry Division.

Corp. Oshel Shutts, twenty-one, of Belpre, Ohio, received wounds in the leg and foot from a grenade near Taegu on Sept. 15. It was his second tour of duty in Korea. He had been there with the Army of Occupation in 1948.

Washington Hints 24th Rumors True

Courier Post 9-16-50

WASHINGTON — Some credence to the rumors that the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment may be broken up was evidenced here in sources close to the War Department, when it was learned that the outfit may be recalled from duty.

Reasons given by unofficial sources were that the battle-weary outfit had proven itself under fire; has reaped its share of glory, and now after almost two months of continuous front-line duty, deserves a rest.

It is known that the outfit has suffered heavy losses, and that the War Department has been forced to replace key men with white non-commissioned officers, which, despite Presidential orders, has been contrary to fundamental War Department policy.

Courier War Correspondent Frank Whisonant's brief interview with General Almond was important, since the general was formerly commander of the Ninety-second Division. He was in the middle of the "melting away" controversy, and was held greatly responsible for the belief that Negro troops were unable to withstand heavy fire.

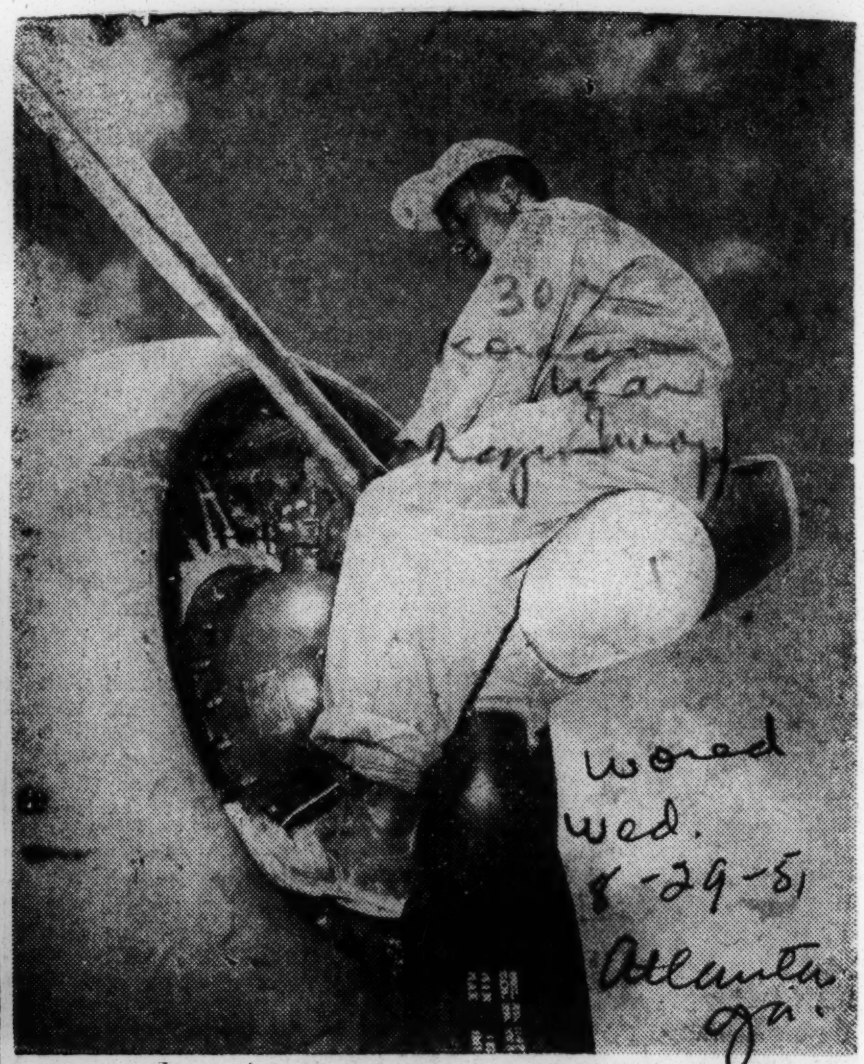
The record of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment has done a lot to discredit this belief, and a great deal of importance is placed in General Almond's statement that "I have heard nothing derogatory about the Twenty-fourth."

It is believed that if the courage of the Twenty-fourth Regiment was questioned, General Almond would have said so.

It has been further learned that the First Cavalry has men assigned to the division with specific orders to screen out all unfavorable news concerning this outfit. No such public relations officer has been stationed with the Twenty-fourth. All news coming out of Korea concerning this regiment has been censored. There has not been to date any coloring, pro or con, on its activity. It is believed, therefore, that all that has been said of their courage has been completely uncolored.

Soldier Plans For Inspection Of 24th Regiment Company

Pfc. Frank Sanders, Baltimore, Md.; Company "I," 24th Infantry Regiment, prepares for command inspection in front of his line Lincoln Home, Korea. Inspection time is time for rigid execution of modern military regulations of men and arms including all equipment.



RIDING HIGH—Cpl. John H. Ford of 49 Myrtle Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., sits astride propellor dome to get at work on bomber in Korea. His outfit, 452nd Bomb Wing, recently flew 5,000th sortie against Communists and celebrated first anniversary in action. Ford services sky-trains and bombers. His work helps keep the Reds on the move.

Purified 1½ Million Gallons

Recently Decorated For Fine Record; Ambushed By Reds

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Guide War Correspondent

SEOUL, Korea — The saying, "They also serve who only stand and wait," can be applied to the proudest unit in Korea, the 570th Engineer Water Supply Company, which is responsible for all the water consumed by military and civilian personnel in the Seoul area.

The boys, who carry small arms for protection, take as much pride in their work as the crack fighting units at the front, although they seldom find it necessary to fire a shot.

THEY WERE recently decorated with all the pomp and ceremony of returning heroes when their record showed they had purified and distributed one million five hundred gallons of water, as they say, "Without spilling a drop."

But they nearly spilled plenty one night, Private James Wilson, 2103 Second street, N. W., Washington, admitted.

They were ambushed by Chinese Reds while pumping water from the Han River one night. "We sure hauled it away from there," he said, "and I don't mean the water."

* * *

THE UNIT has seven trucks outfitted with pumps not unlike the tanks which distribute fuel for oil burners at home and they ride around filling up the big canvass bags suspended under sheds like the old-fashioned wells of Old Oaken bucket fame.

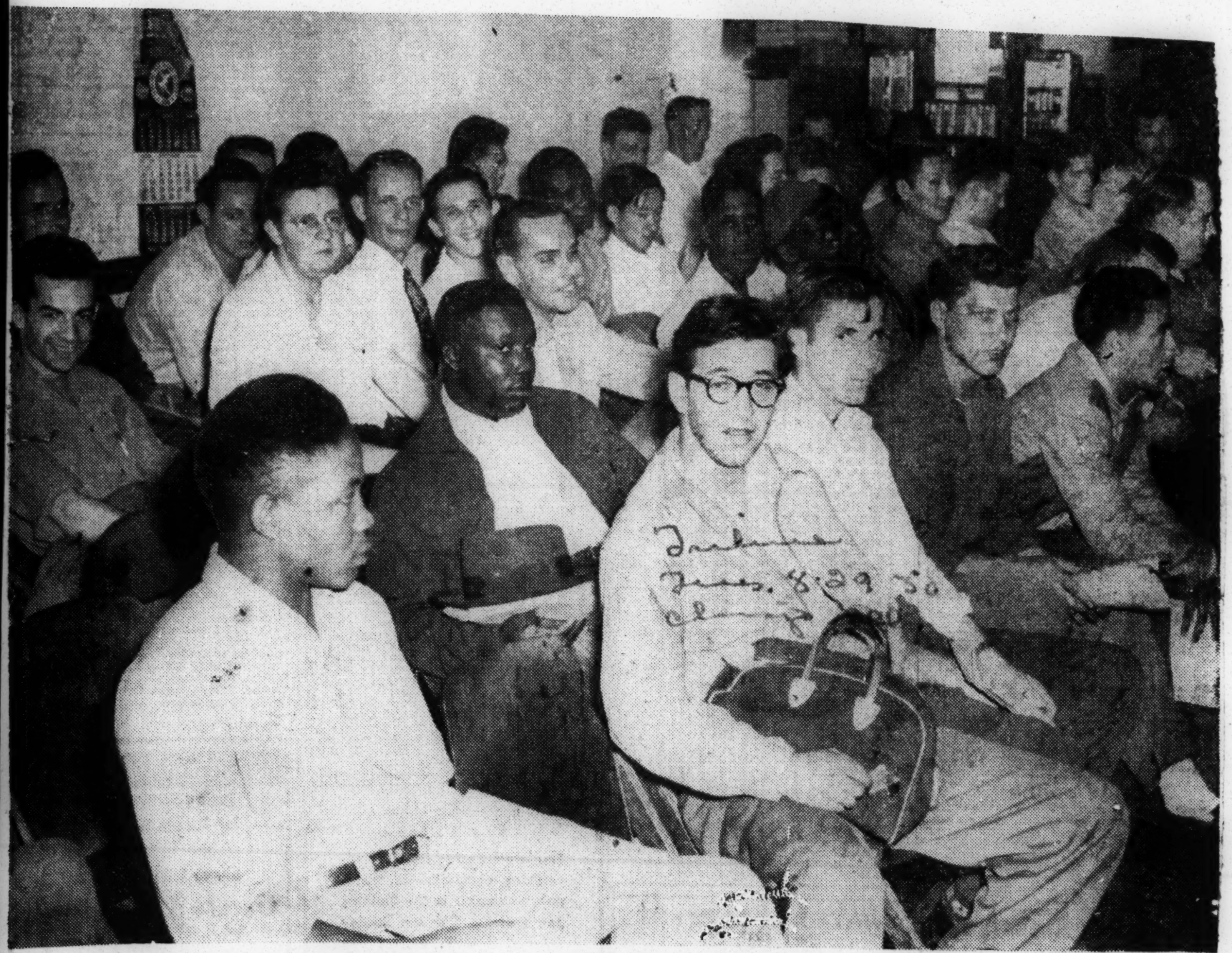
With the temperature hovering around 98, the GI's sure drink a lot of water, but Seoul is in such a state of devastation they can only drink water which has been purified by the chemical division of the company.

I rode around Seoul one night with a truck crew which included:

Oscar Jones, Route 448 Kinston, N. C. (mother, Mrs. Helen Williams); Edward Washington, Port Royal, S. C. (parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith); Warren Delville, 348 W. 118th street, New York (mother, Hilda; Bernard Marble, 4220 Champlain street, Chicago, (aunt, Mrs. Margaret Caldwell); William Jones, 408 Terrell street, Mobile, Ala. (parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKindley Perkins); Jerry James, 10 E. 135th street, New York, Apt. G. (landlady, Mrs. Bernice Stanley); Carthenial Isley, 8656 Waugh ave, Greensboro, N.C. (mother, Mrs. Lucy Isley); Leon Polk, 1601 Garfield avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Polk); Willie Jones, Route 3, Box 310, Covington, Tenn. (mother, Mrs. Susie Taylor); Robert Harris, 609 Woodland avenue, Toledo, Ohio (father, Robert Harris); Sgt. Freddie Brown, P. O. Box 431, Montecello, Fla. (mother, Mrs. Carrie B. Brown); Irvin Busby, 213 E. Seventh street, Buchannon, Mich. (mother, Mrs. Robert Clinton); and Charles Dixon, Platisburg, Mo. (mother Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon).

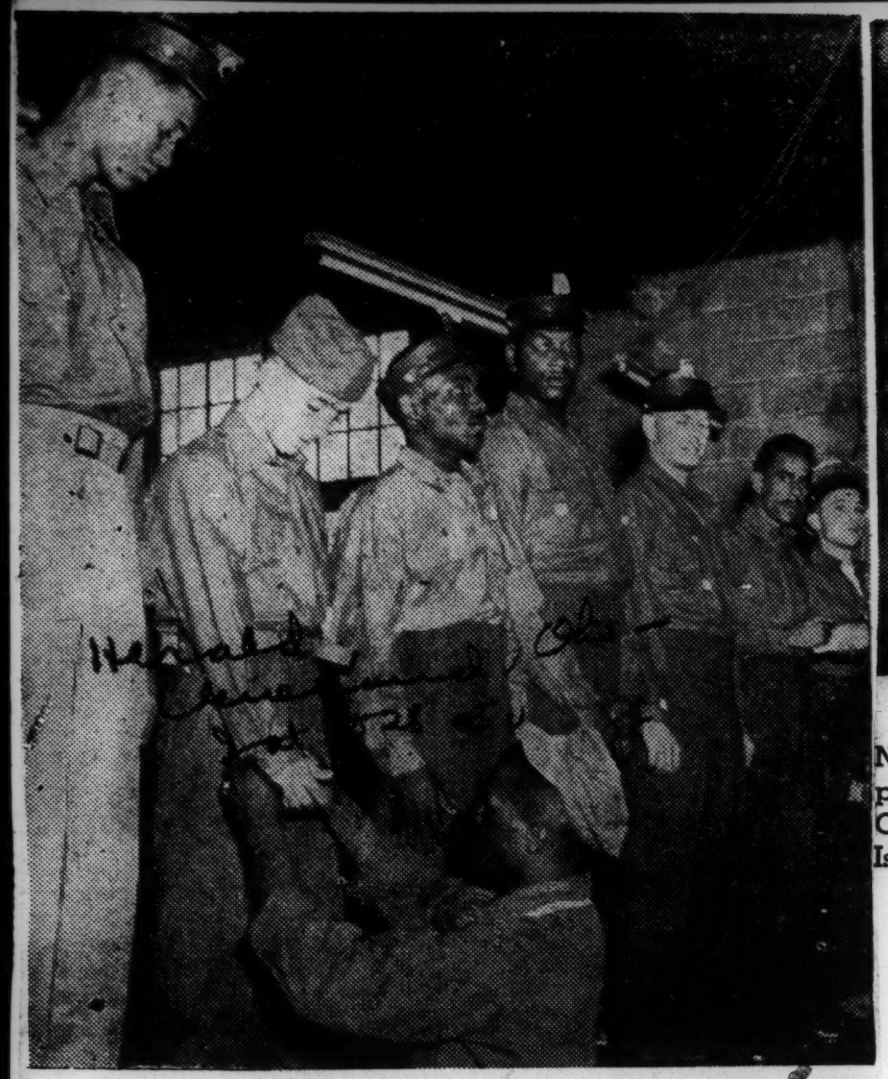
Thoughtful Soldier Makes Orphan Happy

Six laughing orphans at the Holy Family Home In Osaka, Japan, ride horseback on Cpl. Wallace M. Dews of Philadelphia. A member of the U.S. 27th Infantry "Wolfhound" Regiment now in Korea, Corporal Dews, whose regiment sends monthly donations to the orphanage, visited the children while on rest and recuperation leave from the fighting front.



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Some of Chicago's 120 young men who were the first group of local draftees to be taken for military service since the outbreak of the Korean war awaiting their induction yesterday in army processing station at 209 W. Jackson blvd.



NEW INDUCTEES: Corporal Edward J. Smith of New Orleans, Louisiana, checks a line of new inductees for necessary alterations at Fort Dix, New Jersey. These inductees will be well-dressed soldiers, when the army gets through fitting them up without extra charge.

FIRST FITTING: Private Theodore R. Webb, of the Bronx, New York, and an inductee, looks a bit surprise as photographers recorded his clothing issue at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Checking his fit is Corporal Dennis Smith of Hamstead, Long Island.

NEGRO TROOPS FIGHT 18-HOUR BATTLE TO STEM RED ARMY TIDE

WITH U. S. 3RD DIVISION, KOREA, (DELAYED) — A Negro infantry platoon added a new chapter to American military history last week by repulsing waves of North Koreans on a hilly ridge, now known as "Sutton's Ridge," near the Hungnam beachhead.

Led by Lt. Harry E. Sutton, of 1100 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York, the gallant Negro unit fought off the most threatening approach yet to a Communist breakthrough at the Hungnam beachhead, to save the day for the United Nations forces.

LAST EIGHT BULLETS

The savage battle of "Sutton's Ridge" which lasted 18 hours, got underway before dawn Monday and when the counterattack of the tan GI's ended around noon Tuesday each man in the outfit was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets.

The famous 3rd Division regiment was holding part of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead and Lt. Sutton's platoon was assigned to a long, three humped ridge.

A veteran soldier, who attained the rank of lieutenant five years ago, Lt. Sutton divided his men in strong points on the three ridge nipples and along the World War I type trenches.

COMMUNISTS STRIKE

The Communists struck early on Monday morning crawling up the bare windswept ridge in groups of 20 men. Moving back and forth in their trench, the Americans picked off the Reds.

Lt. Sutton told newsmen:

"We kept firing and firing, hoping the hell they would give up and go away.

"But they kept coming and coming. All day small groups of them kept coming. We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again."

PICKS OFF SEVEN REDS

Master Sergeant Tyler Collins, of Malone, Fla., stood upright and picked off seven Communists. A bazooka man killed 10 enemy troops with a single shell, but they kept coming for more than 11 hours.

Once the North Koreans fought their way into the trench and turned the Americans' own machine gun down the ridgeline. It was then that Pfc. Elijah Whitley, of Toledo, Ark., silenced the machine gun with his Browning automatic rifle.

Lt. Sutton and his men then rolled hand grenades down the slope and as dawn broke, they saw the Communists crumple and tumble down the slopes. Bodies were strewn on the slopes.

As reinforcements reached them, United States mortars thumped down on the enemy-held right hand ridge nipple. Lt. Sutton led a counterattack and the enemy was driven off.

"We gave them everything we had," Lt. Sutton said.

MacArthur Praises Negro GI's

NNPA WAR CORRESPONDENT
Copyright Reproduction Forbidden
By MILTON A. SMITH

TOKYO — General MacArthur today made his first official press statement on colored troops in Far Eastern Command. They have "served magnificently", the General declared in this exclusive NNPA interview. The statement on the colored GIs indicated his personal approval of integration and he seemed proud of their courage and combat skill.

The questions which NNPA submitted were answered within a few hours, and commended these troops. The answers were given me in the bright sixth floor room of Dai Ichi Building overlooking Hirohito's Palace moat. Highly polished honor guards snapped to attention as I entered the office to get the answers. Military secrecy prevented answers to some questions, but the general statement about the colored troops is a permanent testament of race contributions in this United Nations war against aggression.

In answer to a question on the conduct of the colored troops in Korea, the General said, "Colored troops in this command have served magnificently, in this command all troops are on equal basis and no consideration given race or national origin." Soldiering ability is the only standard of judgment. He said "the only measure applied here is the common denominator--faith, courage, devotion" which our troops have in ample measure. Discussing decorations and promotions of the colored troops, General MacArthur said, "I am convinced they have earned promotions and decorations comparing favorably with those of any other elements". He added that integration on the combat level is so advanced that it is difficult to supply a list of colored casualties without an "excessive anount of research".

In Seoul, Colonel Marshall, official Army Historian, praised the colored GIs and mixed regiments. He cited one mixed company which caught sixty Red grenades and tossed thrity back into Red lines. Said Marshall, "Integrated action on Chonghon River was an outstanding military achievement and proved that mixed combat teams work excellently."

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Four More Negro Units Respond To Active Duty

LOS ANGELES —(ANP)— Four more Negro units, two of which are combat groups and the other two service outfits, answered the call to active duty last week.

They are the Sixth Engineer Combat group of Los Angeles, formerly a unit of the California National guard; the 802 Quartermaster Service company, Atlanta; the 407th Port company, Norfolk, Va.; and Battery A, 466th Anti-Aircraft artillery battalion, Richmond, Va.

The Sixth, composed of 1,750 men from Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Pasedena, Long Beach and other points in southern California, was officially mustered into federal service on September 11. Its two battalions are the 1401st and 1402nd, commanded respectively by Lt. Cols. Wilbert D. Fisher and Frank Cleveland, both of Los Angeles. It is now the only all-Negro western group in the regular army. It was originally activated in 1947.

The unit left last week for intensive training at Camp Roberts near San Luis Obispo in northern California.

The 18-month old 802nd, is the first Negro reserve unit to be called into active duty from Georgia. Four-fifths of its enlisted personnel boast prior service, many of whom were with World War II units overseas.

The unit, under command of Capt. P. T. Singleton, former mail clerk and business administration graduate of Morehouse College, entrained for Camp Pickett, Va. last Wednesday.

Capt. Roy Truman Jones commands the 466 AAA battery. It was alerted last August 19, after two weeks of intensive training. The Port company, under Capt. Harold W. Collins, received its alert August 12 before taking its two weeks annual training. Both were reserve units.

War News From Korea

Sergeant Commands Mixed Machine Gun Crew in Korea

A Machine gun group of the second Infantry Division are pictured set up on the side of a hill in Northern Korea, fighting a delaying action against the enemy who are swarming in overwhelming numbers through beaches in the allied lines it is estimated that more than a half million seasoned Chinese Communist troops are battling with North Korean soldiers against the UN forces who are retreating under a 'Scorched earth' policy. S-fc, Major L. Cleveland (left) of Fort Valley, Ga. is seen pointing out an enemy position to his machine gun crew. They are left to right; Pfc. George W. Marsh, Covington, Ky., Asst. gunner; Freddie L. Howard, of Los Angeles, Calif., gunner; and Pfc. Herbert H. Blount, Marianna, Fla., ammunition bearer.

Korean Boy Gets English Lesson From Sergeant

T-Sgt. Johnnie Autrey, Chicago, prepares to give Sung Manpak, 10, Korean youth, a lesson in English. A mess sergeant with an air base group in Korea, Sgt. Autrey has cared for the boy since mid August, when the halfstarved orphan first appeared at the mess hall where Autrey was working.

Truck Turned Into Altar for Services in Korea

Chaplain (Capt.) Cauthion T. Boyd, of Detroit, Mich., who was recently awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, is shown (Center) conducting services for troops of the Second Infantry Division in a small village in North Korea. Chaplain Boyd earned his decoration when he made three trips with three trucks to evacuate wounded men while under intense enemy fire near Pohang-Dong. Note the alter is the front of a truck with crucifix and candles on top of the hood.

Negro Troops Stand Firm Against Korean Offensive

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN

TOKYO — (INS) — Swarming Communist troops hit the 35th and fifth regimental combat teams and the Negro 24th regiment from all sides today as two tank-led divisions overran other American positions in a new southern offensive that swept within six miles of Masan port.

A late front dispatch from International News Service Correspondent John Rich said the 35th and fifth regimental combat teams and the Negro 24th regiment are still holding their main positions, but are being hit from three sides, if not from all four sides when Communist infiltrators are included.

Rich reported that "enemy dead lay in heaps" in front of American artillery positions. Fast-firing American riflemen also mowed down several hundred Communists.

Late front dispatchers indicated that the main U. S. 25th division lines are holding firmly, however in defense of Masan, gateway city to Pusan. U. S. supply port 25 miles farther east.

The North Korean enemy also shoved at least a regiment and possibly as many as six tank-led battalions (2,815 to 4,320 men) across the Naktong River at six points on the western front. These troops are digging in about 27 miles southwest of Taegu.

U. S. second division troops have begun counter-attacking.

The twin drives started at 2 a. m. Friday under a full moon and came after a "near massacre" smashed another Red push by two divisions down the east coast near Pohang.

By 9 a. m. (5 p. m. CST Thursday) a staff officer of the 25th division on the southern front said that the new Communist offensive in that area is "no cause for alarm." "We have been waiting for this," he added confidently, "We have now got them in the open."

Hundreds of Red troops were cut down by American gunners.

The enemy troops gained 1,500 yards in their main penetration to the east bank of Naktong.

A late front dispatch filed by International News Service war correspondent John Rich said the enemy also is massing tanks east of the Naktong. This is a possible build-up for another attempted drive aimed at cutting the vital Taegu-Pusan railways.

American officers said the attack across the Naktong was preceded by a "weird torchlight parade." They said the only explanation for the action was an attempt to frighten the Americans road towards Masan behind the and bolster the morale of their own troops.

Hand-to-hand fighting raged at some points on the southern front.

Straight fighting also raged in Haman, seven miles northwest of Masan port, which is the gateway to Pusan 25 miles farther east.

Big American Pershing tanks and Russian-built armor slugged at each other. American artillerymen firing over open sights mowed down swarms of North Korean troops.

Three guns had to be abandoned because they were fired so fast the barrels burned out.

Fighting a three-sided action, from foxholes, tre GI's mowed down several hundred Communists who had infiltrated between the rear and forward command posts.

A Fifth Regimental combat team astride the coastal road just west of Masan knocked out three tanks which attempted to blast open a road for North Korean infantry.

This makes four Red tanks known to have been destroyed in pre-dawn fighting Friday.

The Communists nevertheless passed the road block by circling around it and crawling through rice paddies, while pouring enfilading fire on forward American positions.

At daybreak the Reds cut the road towards Masan behind the Fifth Regimental combat team immediately west of Masan and the Chindongni area, six miles southwest of Masan.

But the American doughboys kept up their fight although their immediate avenue of retreat was cut off.

The 24th and 35th regiments also were holding out against the same type of attack, with the GI's keeping up the fight even though the roads to their rear were cut by infiltration.

At dawn, U. S. fighter and bomber planes roared low over the front lines in vigorous support action for the ground troops.

The Americans, holding firm, prepared counter-offensives to wipe out the North Korean infiltration columns and simultaneously ease frontal pressure.

NO JIM CROW WHERE BULLETS WHINE:

Colored Troops Not Fighters? Try Telling It to Marines

(By FRED SPARKS in Chicago Daily News)

SEOUL, Korea—In this Korean campaign — for the first time in the history of the United States—colored GI's have been fighting in the same units with whites.

Does jim crow dictate when bullets whistle? I'll tell you the hard hitting facts — tell you how races mix in one platoon, the 2nd Platoon of F. Company, 5th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division.

Last spring nine colored soldiers were shoved into the 2nd Platoon at Camp Pendleton, Calif. This was when our armed forces, after much prodding, began to "integrate" colored men into regular units—result of a congressional edict.

Work Was Dirty

Before that they invariably were segregated into their own units and assigned dirty fingernail jobs.

And almost universal among G.I.s and marines was the belief that colored troops can't fight — always bend and crack when the stuff flies.

One of the integrated colored soldiers—a typical one—was Pvt. Joseph Murphy, 21, of Wilmington, N.C. His mother did domestic chores, dad swept up around a gas station.

Finding himself projected from the color consciousness of a Southern town into a life of equality with white men was a shock.

Setup Causes Inner Conflict

He wasn't quite sure he liked it.

The first months were a diplomatic tightrope walk for eight other colored Leathernecks and Joe Murphy. True enough, months were shuttered, but bitterness barely was concealed. Most of the 2nd Platoon simply were sore as the dickens.

Just Knew They'd Run

One white corporal said to his buddy, "If there's any shooting we'll be rid of them — they'll take off like jets."

This armed racial peace continued until one day recently when the 2nd Platoon stood outside Hill 56 — on the road to Seoul.

All hell came down upon them. At one time out of the original number of 47 the platoon shrank to 7 standing — the rest dead or wounded.

Hill 56 erased something else besides the lives of too many young men.

Leathernecks in the 2nd Platoon —in all of F Company — now say that the colored soldier can fight and die like the rest.

Listen to Sgt. Donald M. Griffiith, 24, of Toledo.

"I can speak for the platoon—these guys are now all right with us.

"Murphy got a bullet through his helmet. Maxwell was the only one who held a grenade thrower and saved us army casualties. Now we share canteens — you know what that means. A lot of the fellows didn't like these colored soldiers around a bit. After Hill 56 things are different."

Listen to S.-Sgt. Joseph Bonofiglio, 27, of Kenosha, Wis.: . . . .

"I felt funny at the beginning—colored boys sacking in a bunk house with white boys. Now they've proved themselves with us. We found out that when it comes to combat, color doesn't mean a thing."

Miss. Lad Joins in Chorus

Listen to a Southerner. Pfc. Henry McDaniel, 18, Anguilla, Miss.: "I swear they've the fightingest guys — they're okay."

Certainly you can't expect ingrained habits to change in a few hours. But I have spoken to many officers and men — marines, airmen, soldiers — about this problem and I have found this general agreement:

—The colored man has proved himself as a fighter with those in his unit.

Moving Up—These U. S. Infantrymen are moving up through a burning village in the Pohang area of South Korea to take up positions against the Communist forces. Combined U. S. and Korean Republic troops are battling to drive the Red invaders back and make a nearby airstrip operational.—World Wide Photo.

Negro And White Infantrymen Fight Side By Side In Korea

BY L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — A battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment was pinned down for about seven hours on Aug. 8, when the North Koreans in a surprise move infiltrated our lines. The enemy blocked the highway link between 25th Divsion general headquarters and Chingdong-n 11 miles southwest.

Marine Corps tanks manned by Negro and white crews, the 158th Field Artillery, an outfit of the 24th, poured a withering fire on the towering ridge overlooking the highway, held by the Reds.

At a forward position, a quarter of a mile from the battle, this correspondent found Capt. Thurston Jamison, of 2252 East 85th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

He said the battalion held the ridge until about 6 a. m. on the 8th of August. Then it started pulling out to go on another mission. That's when the enemy struck.

"Under fire," he explained, "the men quickly moved into position to contain the attack."

1st Lt. William F. Bivens, of Carrier Mills, Ill., who leads an ammunition unit of the battalion stated hs outfit was pinned down on the road by enemy fire, mortar.

All vehicles were halted and were standing by. The day before the attack, traffic was steadily flowing over the mountain and hill flanked, snaky road to Chingdong-n where a command post is located.

Successfully withdrawn from the area were three units of the 24th, an outfit of the U. S. Marines and a division of South Koreans.

Two other crack groups of the 24th moved in to aid the unit under fire.

By 11:30 a. m. on Aug. 8, combined small arms, tanks, artillery and air strikes had softened up the Reds stronghold. It appeared the road would be open again by night.

Fighting mad because the Reds had broken up their breakfast at the foot of the ridge, the pinned down battalion was gradually pushing the enemy back, to regain the original position.

Negro GIs In Historic War Stand

TOKYO (Saturday) — U. S. Negro GIs of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, who aided heroically in the defense of Masan and Pusan on the Southern front, were believed to have been rushed to the Northern sector to aid in defending the Taegu front as a result of the crossing in strength by Red troops of the Nagtong River. The fight for Pusan has been won in that the Reds have been driven into a pocket near Chinju, and are being liquidated by Marines and other units fighting with the 8th Army.

With the threat against the Masan-Pusan front relieved for the present, at least, the Field Command has rushed aid to the central Taegu front, where the Reds are threatening to capture the strategic capital and communications center of the U. S. military operations. The capture of Pohang on the East coast, North of Pusan, also threatens the Taegu sector and its U. S. defenses from the rear. Negro GIs are also in the thick of battle.

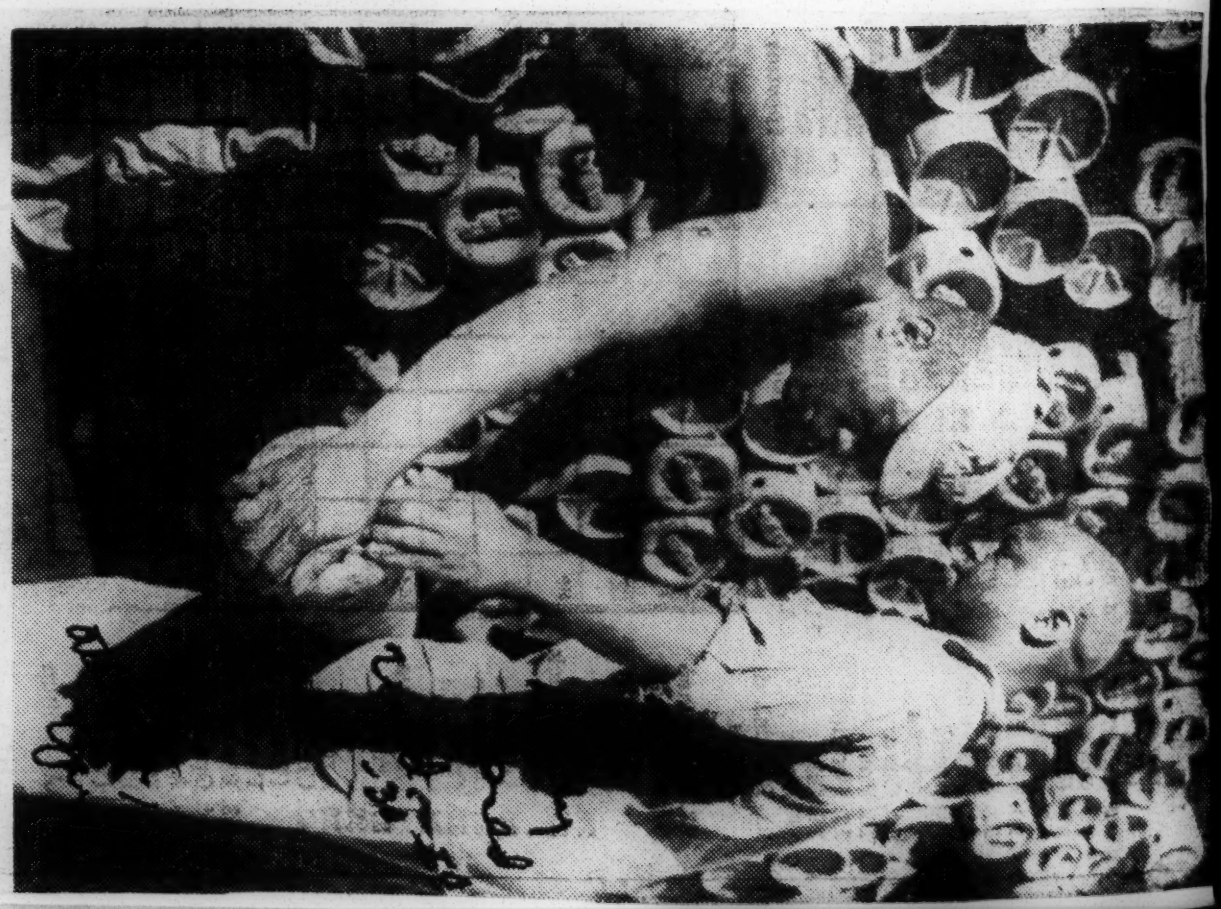
The evident strategy of the Reds is to envelop and encircle U. S. forces on an Eastern front as they have tried to do in the West. Their Naktong River crossing and the building of strong bridgeheads threaten U. S. armies facing the Western front from Taegu to Masan.

Troops of the U. S. 1st Cavalry shattered the offensive of the Reds after it had crossed the Naktong and were actually battering down the gates of Taegu, but the American "Hell fighters" blocked the Red advance. In the Waegwan sector, South Koreans blasted the Reds and stopped them in their tracks.

In the fight for Pohang on the East coast, South of Yongdok, Negro GIs are also serving. It would appear that they are fighting with South Koreans under the command of the famous Colonel Kim, or the "Little Tiger." These Negro GIs are fighting under white U. S. officers in the sector commanded by Col. Kim.

Fighting in Korea is being done by mixed units with Negro troops serving in the 7th U. S. Fleet, the Air Force, the Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, Artillery, Combat Teams, and other fighting units of the U. S. armed forces.

Hospital Train— Wounded American troops aboard a slow train in South Korea. The GIs are being moved from the battlefront to a hospital zone. Those seriously wounded are later flown to the Tokyo General Hospital.



PFC HARRY PLUMMER, Atlanta, and Pfc. Charles Taylor of Los Angeles, Calif., right stock ammunition at the 159 Field Service Battery, 25th Infantry Division, somewhere in Korea.

Korean Troops Swarm Across Naktong River Carrying Dead

By HOWARD HANDELMAN

TOKYO—(INS)— Communist Infantrymen carrying hundreds of their own dead as shields in fanatic charges gained up to eight miles Friday in A Southern sector drive toward the Port of Pusan.

Tank-led units of 50,000 Communist troops swarmed across the Naktong river at 17 points in what General Douglas MacArthur described as an "all-out effort" to take Pusan, the United Nations entry Port.

The immediate objective of the Reds, pressing their biggest attack of the war on a 55-mile front, is the Port of Masan, "gateway" to Pusan, 25 miles to the west.

A front-line dispatch described the North Koreans as employing tactics used by their Russian tutors at the Battle of Stalingrad, carrying their own dead as protection against machine gun fire and making suicidal charges through American mine fields.

A fresh U. S. Regiment administered a setback to the Communists by recapturing Haman late Friday afternoon. The road center, seven miles northwest of Masan, had fallen to the Reds early in the day.

The GI's then pushed two miles beyond the city to take strategic high ground.

After the dawn assault toward Pusan, enemy pressure eased some what during the day but, at night fall Communist artillery and mortars opened up on American positions in a new pressure build-up.

The major Communist gain was made north of Kaman area where the Reds hammered back the newly arrived U. S. Second Division eight miles to the outskirts of Yongsan.

The Red drive, which carried the Communists to within 12 miles of the vital Pusan-Taegu rail and highway supply line, re-established the Naktong River U. S. Marines and the U. S. 24th Division.

One American battalion reportedly "broke" under the Red assault, two second division battalions were partly cut off, and a high American field officer said "many" American companies were in trouble.

One isolated company in the Haman area was aided by U. S. fighter planes which dropped fire bombs to burn out the encircling Reds. But the GI's refused to give up their hill positions and stood their ground. Awaiting new Communist attacks.

A field officer told International News Service Correspondent Frank Conniff that "the enemy is shooting the works in this offensive." He added that the Reds gained "a good many thousand yards" at the hinge of the lines of the U. S. 2nd and 25th Divisoons.

The lines meet near the confluence of the Nam and Naktong Rivers, seven miles southeast of Yongsan and 11 miles north of Haman.

A release from General MacArthur's headquarters said the enemy penetration reached Songjin, 12 miles northwest of Masan and said the Communists were being "contained" four miles east of the junction of the rivers.

However, a headquarters information officers said the release only covered the activity to 4 p. m. (2 a. m.) EDT) and a front-line dispatch received several hours later reported the Americans could not be said to have contained the Communist drives.

With Haman back in American hands, North Korean troops bypassed the city to the sooth, and opened up with a heavy mortar and small arms attack against one regiment of the U. S. 25th Division, just west of Masan.

In all the Communists were using five Divisions, supported by units of their best armored Division, in their "do or die" drive.

They were climbing over the bodies of many hundreds—maybe thousands—of their own dead, cut down by American counter-fire an pummeling of planes which fire rockets and machine guns at points only 50 yards ahead of the U. S. ground troops

White Soldier Tells How Negro Saves Life

Bostonian Writes Mother About GI Who Saved Him

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON— (ANP) —"He was very brave fellow."

Thus Pfc. Dennis J. "Skippy" Sweeney Jr., of Boston simply described in a letter to his mother the Negro soldier who saved his life in Korea.

The tall hero was a truck driver who carried the wounded Sweeney 600 yards through vicious sniper fire and then drove him through enemy lines to a field hospital.

The following description of the rescue appeared in Sweeney's letter to his mother.

"Me and Stan (my buddy) were hit together by shrapnel just outside Taejon. I got two pieces in my back, two more in my arm, one piece in my rear and one in my leg. Stan got one in the arm and leg.

"I am pretty lucky. I never thought I would get out of that ambush alive. A colored fellow carried me 600 yards to a truck the night it happened. And I honestly think that if it wasn't for him I probably would be still lying there.

"Boy, that truck driver drove up right through their lines to freedom. He was a very brave fellow!"

Your Letter Can Cheer GI's at Battlefront

The best suggestion the AFRO has had all week is that which came from a very distinguished reader who read Jimmy Hicks's last week's story of the two GI's who could find only one envelope to write home.

There were no stores at the front, no supplies from the Army and only one envelope available from the Red Cross—one envelope for two boys.

Twenty-five miles away was a store that might have some. "Heck," said Jimmy Hicks, "the AFRO could get you some envelopes and send them over here."

Just Enclose Stamped Envelope

So we could, but one reader has a better idea.

Said he, "Why not have the girl readers of the AFRO write these boys in the shell holes to cheer them up.

"They should enclose with their letters a stamped envelope and a sheet of paper for a reply from these boys who have none.

"I know, because like them I once was in the trenches for Uncle Sam and nothing cheered me up and made me more willing to endure hardships than letters from home.

"When we had the blues, a letter from a buddy's girl or her picture was passed from hand to hand until the whole regiment had seen it.

Will Pull Them Through

"Strange how a letter from a girl, any girl, in the States can get a soldier out of the dumps.

"We have to keep our soldiers fighting and winning.

"They have been doing a magnificent job which history will record as more brilliant even than the Berlin Airlift.

"We were not prepared for the Korean invasion. We sent the few men we had there to hold the line until we could get them help from 5,000 miles away.

"They fought Russian-made tanks with their bare hands. They stopped the enemy until the UN could take charge.

"We owe them everything. If we do not stop Communists abroad, we will soon have them invading our own country.

Their Sacrifice Demands Action

"They are keeping the Reds from our shores. They make a sacrifice that we might live. They justify our citizenship.

"Colored boys and white boys die side by side, and make it increasingly harder for anybody to say they can't live together over here on terms of absolute equality.

"So we have a job to do. While the Government sees to it they are re-enforced with more men, guns, tanks, supplies and equipment, we at home can revive their spirits with letters and pictures.

And It Isn't Too Much to Do

"It's so little for those who are doing so much."

So says our distinguished reader.

Jimmy Hicks obliges with the names of some eligible lads in the 159th Field Artillery who want mail.

Remember the address:

159th FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION
Service Company
APO 25, Postmaster
San Francisco.

And don't forget to enclose a stamped envelope and a sheet of paper for reply.

GI Writes From Korea

Shown here with his Japanese wife, Chizuke, and their older baby Gloria Jeanette, nearly three, Sgt. George D. Brown Jr., of Baltimore, now in Korea. His letter home is the AFRO's $5 prize winner this week. Sgt. Brown's wife, and their two children, still are in Japan where he was stationed four years. Picture was taken there Christmas, 1949.

radio operator, Pfc. Davis said that he has "not shipped out yet," as the majority of the personnel the Air Force sends to the war zone are men who have been "at their jobs for quite a while."

"I have only been working four months,' he stated.

He continued that he will be classed as semi-skilled for the next eight months, which will give him a year at his dual positon. After that he wll be placed in the skilled class. He studied teletyping while stationed at Ft. Warren in Wyoming for three months.

He said that he now works 12 hours a day instead of the four and one half hours he worked prior to the war. He still finds time to go to school and continue his studies in bokkeeping and business law, after "telling myself that I loafed too much," the Private confesses. He had one gripe:

"One of the fellows left (for Korea?) owing me $10."

Houston Soldier Does Double Duty In Japan

HOUSTON — "The way we are doing in Japan to help (in Korea) is double up on our jobs" Pfc. Gardner Davis, with the United States Air Force, wrote his Houston relatives this week. Celebrating his 18th birthday last March 2, Pfc. Davis is the youngest brother of A. L. Dixon, 2011 Tuam, local insurance agent who carries the name of his grandparents who adopted him after the death of his mother. Pfc. Davis' and Mr. Dixon's father, Willis Davis., resides in Los Angeles, California where Pfc. Davis received his high school education prior to entering the Air Force for basic training in San Antonio.

Working in Nagrva, Japan with the Air Force as a teletype and

PFC. GARDNER DAVIS

Our Infantrymen Face Red Drive Near Pohang Area in Korea

Afro American Sept - 8-26-50 Baltimore Md.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—U. S. infantrymen move up through a burning village in the Pohang area to take up positions against Communist forces on the northern Korean front. Combined U.S. and Korean Republic troops are battling to drive invaders back.

They Sent the Enemy Reeling Back, August 9th

Here is 105 mm Howitzer gun crew at their stations on August 9th when they got the Communists on two points and sent them reeling in retreat for the second time in the Korean War.

In There Fighting

Pvt. Levi Bailey, who is mentioned in the accompanying cable of AFRO correspondent Jimmie Hicks, is the son of Mrs. Margaret Bailey, 1515 Mountmor Ct., Baltimore. An administrative clerk in the fighting 24th Infantry Regiment, the 20-year-old Bailey enlisted in the Army shortly after his graduation from Douglass High School in 1948.

Negro Regiment Among The Best

The oldest U. S. Negro infantry outfit is fighting probably the best and proudest battle in the history of the American Negro foot soldier.

Men in combat with the Negro 92nd Division in Italy and with the 93rd Division in the Pacific rate this regiment above both. That does not mean it is the best regiment in Korea. Experts rank it somewhere in the middle.

I covered the 92nd Division in Italy as an army combat correspondent in World War II.

A white colonel who was there said "The 24th Regiment fights better than any Negro outfit in history, including the 92nd."

A Pittsburgh correspondent, Frank Whisonant, of 503 Belmont, Detroit, Mich., who won a combat commission as a first lieutenant with the 92nd in Italy, said, "This Korean fighting is more bitter than in Italy. We can be proud of our men."

The weary men of this regiment have carried with honor the colors that flew through the Indian wars and up San Juan Hill in Cuba.

They have been in lines 35 consecutive days.

The War's Over for These North Koreans

Afro American Sat. 9-9-50 Baltimore, Md.

The war's over for these two Korean Reds captured by members of the 24th Infantry, shown being searched by Pfc. James Burinell of Ferris, Texas. Cpl. Charlie Johnson, Meridian, Texas, stands ready with carbine, and Sgt. 1/c Theodore Norris of Detroit, waits for trouble with raised pistol. —(U. S. Signal Corps photo.)

On Their Way to Prison Compound Behind Lines

Prisoners captured by Capt. Lavon Smith of the 159th Field Artillery are hauled away to prisoner of war compound behind the lines. Note the man guarding prisoners rides facing them on engine of jeep. Driver is Cpl. Arthur B. Worrell of 242 W. 123rd St., NYC.—(U.S. Signal Corps photo.)

In Action on the Korean Front

Fire away, reload and fire away again. That's the standard in Korea as the North Korean enemy charges our lines again and again. Sgt. Edward E. Douglass 199 Monmouth Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., left loads, as Sgt. Austin C. Jackson. 112 West 113th Street, New York City, fires away. (U.S. Signal Corps Photo)

NEGRO TROOPS
849th Quartermaster Patrol Supply Company

Negro Reserve Call Set Sept. 2

Montgomery's first army reserve unit will be called to active duty in about 30 days.

The all-Negro group is the Mobile 849th Quartermaster Petro Supply Co.

Capt. Lucius Smiley, Negro commanding officer, said Thursday that the unit will go on active duty about Sept. 2.

Location of the army installation which the unit will be sent will be announced later.

The strength of the unit was not disclosed.

Capt. Smiley said that a few vacancies still exist in the unit for enlisted men.

Applications for the vacancies may be made at the Organized Reserve Corps headquarters at the H. and R. Point on the Hayneville Road.

The quatermaster group is now on a two weeks summer encampment at Fort Lee.. Va.

Montgomery Negro Troops Put On Alert

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 4 (U.P.)—Capt. Lucius Smiley, commanding officer of the all-Negro 849th Quartermaster Patrol Supply Company, said the unit had been alerted for an active duty call.

Smiley said the unit expected to go into service about Sept. 2.

The quartermaster group is now on a two-week Summer encampment at Camp Lee, Va.

Negro Unit Called To Active Duty

The first Montgomery organized reserve unit to be called for active duty is the all-Negro 849th Quartermaster Petrol Supply Company.

The unit got its official call at a short ceremony here yesterday.

The outfit was organized here in April, 1949. They will probably leave for Fort Benning next weekend.

Col. John O. Lawrence, chief of the Military District in Alabama including all civilian components, told the officers and men of the company.

"Just decide you are going to be good soldiers. That covers everything I could say to you."

Company officers read the Articles of War to the freshly uniformed units. Several muffled moans were heard at the mention of the old AWOL regulations.

The unit will be on duty at the H and R Depot here until shipping out time next weekend.

Officers of the Alabama Military District said most of the men were "very willing" to go into active duty.

Exact size of the company was not disclosed because of military security.

Only about five or six of the soldiers were in civilian clothes. The rest had been issued their uniforms some time ago.

GETTING SET—Sgt. 1st Class E. E. Jones, right, lectures on the use of the 20-mm. cannon to members of the 646th Transportation Truck Company which has been called back to active Army duty.

Pvt. Cleophas Sutton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleophas Sutton, 500 Whitehall Tarrace, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia, who has erported to Lakeland AFB, the Gateway to the Air Force, to begin the AF basic airman indoctrination course here. Lackland, situated near San Antonio, is the World's largest air force base, center of Air Force basic training for airmen and women, indoctrination station for prior service re-enlistees and home of AF's Officer Candidate School.

The Miss. Negro Soldier In Korea

(From The Jackson Advocate)

One of the best and most soldierly pictures to come out of the Korean war is the full page picture of Corp. Ollie Linn of Farm Haven, Mississippi in the current issue of Life Magazine; taken together with the news that Sgt. Walter W. Larkins, of Vicksburg, Mississippi is among a group to be given a Battlefront Citation, one gets a reliable estimate of the courage, bravery, sacrifice, loyalty, patriotism and conduct of the Mississippi Negro Soldier in the Korean war.

In the stress and strain of keeping the home front in line with the spirit and purpose of the war here in Mississippi the commentaries on the need for keeping the home front in line with the spirit and purpose of the war generally finds the home front spokesmen using the expression, while "our boys" are over there in Korea fighting for democracy.

Some of the issues in connection with which the home front spokesmen in Mississippi use the expression "our boys" do not always bear the implication, that "our boys" included the Mississippi Negro Soldiers.

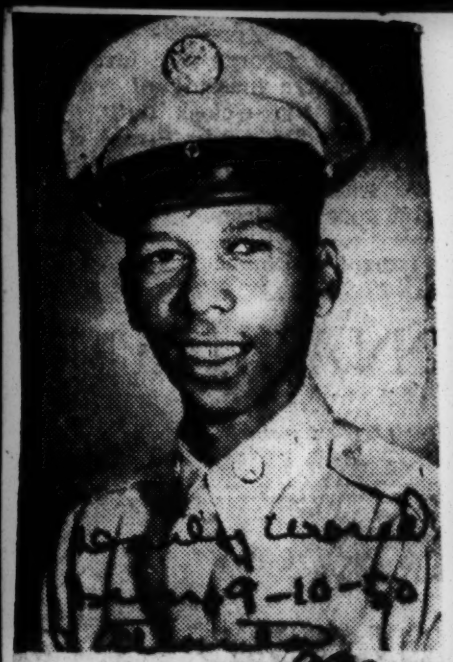
Taking Corp. Linn and Sgt. Larkins as our example and model the conclusion is that the Mississippi Negro is fighting for the same and identical kind of Democracy for which other soldiers of Mississippi are fighting; and this in spite of the story spread by Cynics, Demagogues, and Forons, and repeated with a strange kind of glee in some quarters, that somebody asked the question, what is the Negro Soldier fighting for? ; and the answer was, he isn't fighting for anything, He's fighting because he's being told to fight.

Specifically as relates to the Mississippi Negro Soldier while he is over there as one of "our boys" fighting in Korea he is entitled to and needs the assurance, and it ought to be conveyed to him by the homefront spokesmen, that no matter what the provocation, his race, his family, his loved ones and friends will be free from the fear of mob violence and a revival of lynching; that a member of his race when accused of crime, regardless of its nature, will be tried by a Jury of his peers, in a court free from the mob spirit, and upon the high principal of Democratic justice which says that a person accused of crime is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty; that no person shall be indicted or arrested for a crime except where the proof is evident or the presumption great; that guarantees freedom from unlawful search and seizure and freedom from arrest without warrant.

He is entitled to, and needs the assurance that a member of his race, accused of crime, can be adequately represented, and tried in a Judicial Setting not concerned with the result of the next election.

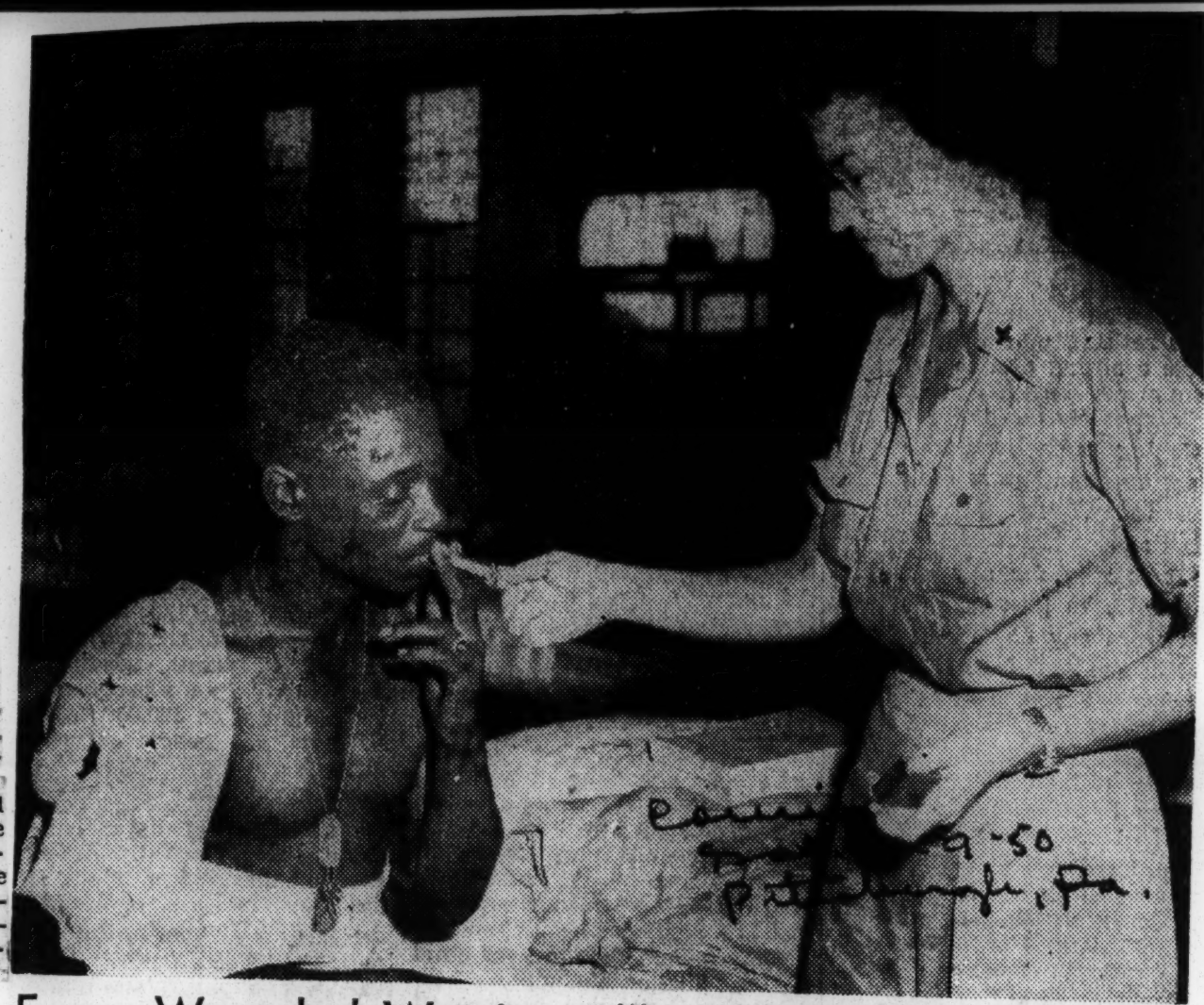
He is entitled to, and needs the assurance that members of his race, merely because of race, will not be denied the highest Democratic prerogative, that of the right to vote in every election, everywhere in the state.

In the battle now going on between Democracy and Communism in Korea, we repeat, the Mississippi Negro soldier is fighting for the same, and identical kind of Democracy for which all other Mississippi Soldiers are fighting.



Pvt. Alec F. Carter, son of Mrs. Lizzie M. W. Williams, 125 Hilliard St., S. E. Atlanta, Ga. who has completed his AF basic airmen indoctrination course at Lackland Air Force Base, the Gateway to the Air Force.

His basic training has prepared him for a entrance into Air Force technical training and for assignment in specialized work. The course included a scientific evaluation of his aptitude and inclination for following a particular vocation and career.



For a Wounded Warrior—

Miss Barbara Hussey, American Red Cross recreation worker behind the Korean lines, smilingly lights a cigarette for Pfc. Claude Weems of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of Co. "A," Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat Team, as he relaxes in a hospital in South Korea. Weems was wounded in action in the Twenty-fourth's heavy fighting.

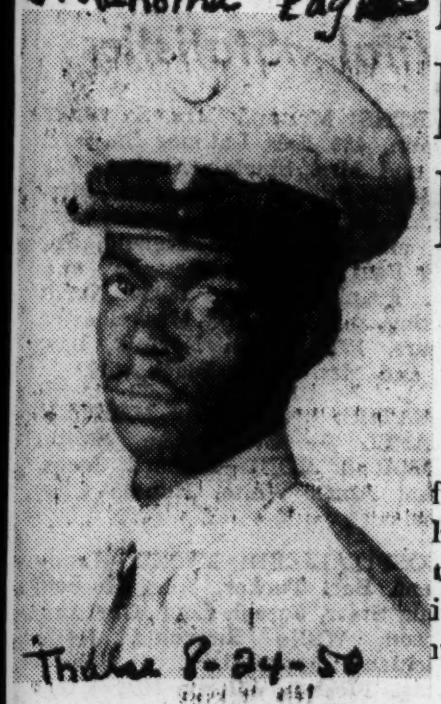
Sun-Reporter Sat. 8-12-50

OUR BOYS IN ACTION SOMEWHERE IN KOREA

(U. S. ARMY PHOTO)

Top Soldier

Oklahoma Eagle



Tulsa 8-24-50

Private First Class Sidney L. Cain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarenc Cain, 2542 North Quaker, won the July rating as top soldier of his outfit, the 2d Field Artillery Battalion, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., it was reported yesterday.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

The monthly ratings are computed on a point basis. Cain noised out his closest rival by a mere six-tenths of a point. He joined the Army in April, 1948. After completing his basic training, he was transferred to Fort Hood, Tex., and assigned to the 58th AFA Battalion.

At Fort Sill, he is regarded as a soldier with a well-rounded career. He has completed the Armorer and Artillery Mechanics course at Fort Knox, and the Basic Supply Course at the Fort Sill school. He is line for promotion as suppl ysergeant.

Negro Troops Prove Mettle In So. Korea

Getting Better Chance To Show Their Ability

Oklahoma Eagle

TOKYO (NNPA)— Reports from the fighting in South Korea indicate that colored combat soldiers are proving their mettle in the Korean campaign. Thurs. 8-24-50

One of the reasons perhaps is that they are getting a better chance to prove their fighting ability than they were given in either World War I, when colored soldiers were assigned mostly to labor battalions, or in World War II, when they had their morale by being trained as combat soldiers and then converted, with few exceptions, into service troops.

Another is the example set by the 24th Infantry Regiment, around which a regimental combat team has been built. With a history dating back to the Civil War and including credit for saving Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his "Roughriders" at San Juan Hill, Santiogo, Cuba, in the Spainish American War, this reigment is winning now laurels.

This regiment has been in the front line for thirty-five consecutive days. It attached three times and captured Yechon in July when town captured by American forces in Korea were few and far between.

At the time, Army operations were basically planned withdrawls and delaying actions to gain time to permit build-up of forces.

The regiment attacked for three days on the fourth captured a mountain position called "Little Cassino" on the southern front. One company was down to twelve men in this attack.

Like most units in Korea, the 24th Regiment has suffered heavy casualities and has lacked replacements.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

The first big batch of replacements arrived at the front in South Korea last Wednesday night to bolster the hard-hitting colored infantrymen, who had been heavily engaged in the Chinju area.

For security reasons. the reinforcements were not identified by unit but they were described as large-scale.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

The infantrymen of the 24th Regiment silently climbed a precipitous mountain in the dead of night, slipped behind North Korean positions in the area west of Haman, and without a single casualty last Wednesday captured "Little Casino."

It was high ground for which scores of colored infantrymen fought bloodily for three days and on the fourth day they captured it.

Then, in the confusion that so often marks war, other American troops not aware that the 24th Regiment had at last taken "Little Cassino," unleashed a mortar barrage of white phosporous and high explosives. One colored soldier was wounded.

An order came down from higher command to move down from the peak for a realigment of positions. The men, under the command of Lieut. Cabriel Anselmo, of Portland, Oregon, angrily withdrew.

Three hours later Red Koreans were observed back at the picturesque Buddhist temple whose light had flickered during the predawn hours a few yards behind the 24th Regiment's positions.

Navy planes came in and attacked he temple with rockets.

"Little Cassino" was given its name by a veteran of the bitter figh for the Abbey of Monte Cassino in Italy, which Japanese-Americans stormed and took while fighting with the Fifth Army, of which the 92nd Division, a colored unit, was a party.

"Little Cassino" was a Buddhist temple instead of a Catholic abbey, but the mountain had the same deep-dug rock positions from which tought Red Koreans popped up to cut down attacking infantry, despite rakings of artillery and higgh explosives, and the rocketings, strafing and flaming fire bombs of the Far East Air Forces.

The 24th attacked day after day, but the Red Koreans were well entrenched. Then another colored battalion was brought in. It jumped off Sunday morning, August 13, moved forward over the lower slopes of terraced rice fields. Close to their objective the North Koreans raked them with small arms and automatic-weapons fire.

With one company cut to pieces and others badly hit, the battalion was forced back. At dusk Tuesday night, August15, Lieut. Anselmo and his company moved out with another company in support. They slipped behind the North Koreans position without being discovered.

At dawn the Red Koreans discovered them. They threw up a smoke screen. Then the American mortar barrage began. After the mortaring came the orders to move down from the terrain the colored infantrymen had won, and Navy airmen were ordered in to attack the positions.

Six North Koreans guerillas were reported to have slipped through the lines of the 24th Regiment.

A patrol reported seeing two men wearing American uniforms with faces and hands blacked coming out of the hills with four North Koreans, whose hands were held over their heads. The group came over at a point where there were no troops.

The six passed hrough unchallenged. Later it was discovered that no prisoners had been turned in.

That night a guerilla attack broke out near the village the six men were seen entering.

Some days ago 24th Regiment infantrymen found two dead North Koreans with faces blackened.

Colored infantrymen on Monday, August 14, captured two North Koreans guerillas hiding in a hut less than 100 yards from Americans gun positions.

These two Red Koreans infiltrators proved to be hungry, terror-stricken men.

Few guerillas are ever captured. Tough and dangerous, they usually fight until they are killed. Lieut. Lavon Smith, Austin, Tex., captured these two and a woman partisan who had hid them.

One was a half-starved 16-year old boy so weak he hardly could stand. The other was a bearded man of middle age. He had been wounded several days ago and had smeared tar over bullet wounds in his chest and left leg to stop the bleeding.

Tan GI's See Action On Korea Front

EXCLUSIVE

Defender On Job On Korean Front

The Chicago Defender has made arrangements for exclusive week-to-week coverage of Negro army, navy and air corpsmen in the Korean operation.

By Special Correspondent

TOKYO — Negro combat troops from the world famous 24th Infantry Regiment were the first United States footsoldiers rushed into the fury of the Korean conflict.

Following President Harry Truman's momentous decision Friday ordering ground troops to the Korean front, the first battalion of the 24th was flown from Japan. The remainder of the outfit and two other regiments from the 24th Division followed by sea.

Guard Railroad

Playing leading roles in American participation in the clash are large concentrations of Negro service troops here who are working around the clock to speed badly needed supplies to the South Korean bases. Among the assignments given Negro infantrymen in Korea is guarding bridges and the vital railroad running from Pusan to Seoul.

Commanding the 24th's first battalion is Lt. Col. Harry F. Lofton. Capt. William Williamson is executive officer. The 24th which has seen action in four wars, has engaged in strenuous maneuvers in the Tokyo area since the cessation of World War II hostilities.

U. S. Air Force strength in the Far East consists of 600 combat planes iincluding 90 carrier planes based on Japan, Okinawa, Guam and the Phillipines. Many of the officers dispersed from the all-Negro Lockbourne Air Force Base were re-assigned to this area.

Negro Flyers

Negro Air Force personnel identified as being in the Far East Command include Capt. Frederick L. Parks, Jr., Chicago, an Air Force maintenance officer; Major George E. Webb, Washington, D. C., administrative officer of a bomber wing in Guam.

Jet and fighter pilots in the area are 1st Lt. Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia; 1st Lt. William Green, Staunton, Va.; 1st Lt. James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pa.; 1st Lt. Harold L. Hillery, New York City; Capt. John H. Suggs, Terre Haute, Ind., and Maj. Armour G. McDaniels.

Navy strength in the Far East consists of 18 combat vessels. Thirteen of these are in the Seventh Fleet which President Truman dicected to protect Formosa. They include the aircraft carrier Valley Forge which a navy information spokesman said has a large number of Negroes among its personnel serving in communications, weather, radio, gunnery and all other aircraft ratings.

In addition, he stated that Negroes form a part of the normal complement of other vessels in the area. He said no Negro line officers were assigned to the Far East.

MacArthur In Command

General MacArthur has been placed in supreme command of the entire Far East operation. It was on the strength of his report following a personal visit to the Korean combat zone that President Truman made his momentous decision to commit U. S. ground forces to the Korean battleground.

The President also directed a naval blockade of the entire Korean coast and authorized U. S. planes to bomb behind Communist lines in North Korea.

Truman took these drastic steps after Communist North Korea openly flaunted a United Nations "cease fire" order. The President said the Red attack on South Korea "makes it plain beyond all doubts that Communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will "use armed invasion and war."

Father Of 7 Doing His Bit In Korean War

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA — A 41-year-old father of seven children, two of whom are in the armed service, is proudly doing his bit here in the Korean war.

The medium height, brown-hued veteran of seven years in the Army is Corp. Loster A. Martin, of 1809 Dumanine St., New Orleans, La.

Corp. Martin is serving in the 60th Transportation Company, 88th Army as assistant fuel NCO. This correspondent found the outfit stationed in a rock covered river bed near Miryang.

Capt. Jack Singleton, of 3408 Crawford St., Houston, Tex., commanding officer of the 60th and well nigh every soldier in the outfit think Martin is a good example of loyalty and patriotism in this war to contain communism.

Corp. Martin's seven children range in ages from seven to 32. All are boys except one. He said smiling: "I have a basketball team, one reserve and a female coach who'd take no back talk."

His two sons in service are: Lester Jr. and Melvin. Lester, 20 is in this country with the fighting Marines. Melvin, 18, was a first aidman with the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division. Wounded, he has been evacuated to Japan.

The five other children are: Renny, 22; Douglas, 16; Vernon, 14; Milford, 12 and the little lady of the group Yolanda 7. Their mother Mrs. Josephine Martin, is with those still home at 1809 Dumaine St.

Said Corp. Martin, in a voice that carried deep sincerity: "I like the Army and I am proud to do my share in this war. I am going to keep on doing that until we end it. However, it is time I spend my remaining days with my family. So I think this will be my last hitch. The youngsters can carry on from there."

Alabamians in war zone

Here is another group of Negro service men who are in the Far East and in the Korean war zone.

J. C. Snow, Navy friend of Eunice P. Snow, Birmingham.

Pfc. Lorenzo Curry, Army son of Mrs. Ethel L. Price, Saginaw.

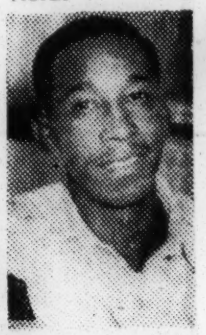
Corp. Ester Pickett, Army son of Mrs. Henrietta Washington, 614 North Second Street.

Corp. Hampton Gooden, Air Force husband of Alma Ruth Gooden, 2300 29th Avenue, North.

Herman W. Dowdell, Navy son of Mrs. Annie L. Dowdell, Fairfield.

Sgt. Saminel McPherson, Army brother Pherson, Fairfield.

Sgt. Louis w-D ack- h-Blackburn, nephew of Mrs. Janie M. Hawkins, Birmingham, Route 1.



Sgt. 1-c John R. McDowell, Army son of Mrs. Katie McDowell, 623 South 17th Street.

Pfc. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Army son of Mrs. Irene Kirkpatrick, 1325 North Fifth Street.

Pfc. Ernest Booker, Army nephew of Ida Childress, 2223 11th Avenue, North.

Pfc. Charles Evans, Army brother of Mrs. Mary E. Levert, 1221 North 29th Street.

Pvt. George Jackson, Jr., Army son of Mrs. Laura Conner, 958 North First Street.

John Leonard Wilson, Navy son of Mrs. Geneva Wilson, Oakman.

Sgt. Robert L. Smith, Army husband of Mattie R. Smith, Marion.

Sgt. Luther Jones, Army brother of Allen Jones, 2114 25th Avenue, North.

Sgt. Clyde Fleming, Army son of Robert Fleming, Sullligent.

376th Engineers Leave for Camp

Unit Receives Colors From Mayor at Station

BALTIMORE

The first Maryland reserve unit called to colors during the present crisis is scheduled to leave for camp today (Friday) and receive the city's colors from the Mayor in formal ceremonies at Camden Station.

The unit, the Army's 376th Engineer Construction Battalion, was alerted July 23 while on maneuvers at Fort Belvoir, Va., and activated on Aug. 14.

For the past several weeks, the battalion has undergone intensive training at its armory at Calvert and Lombard Sts. Recruits have been channeled into the 376th to bring it up to its authorized strength.

The troop has been shaping up very good," according to Capt. R. B. Porter, equipment and maintenance officer. He says the battalion has grown upon a nucleus of well-trained non-commissioned officers.

Members of the group arrived at their armory early Friday prior to assembling and marching to the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to entrain at 3 p.m. The route of march is Calvert St. to Baltimore St. to Howard St. to Camden Station.

At the station, they were to be greeted by Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., who was to make the presentation. The acceptance was to be by Lt. Colonel Irvin H. F. Hahn, commanding officer. The colors will be carried with the unit in all formal processions.

The 376th manifests old-line Army policy in that all of its officers are white and all of its enlisted personnel colored.

Farewell Committee

W. I. Gibson, editor of the AFRO, is chairman of a group of citizens who will assist in the farewell ceremonies. Others include: Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College; Clinton Burke, ROTC instructor at Morgan; Williard Allen, grand master of Masons; Edgar M. Ewing, president of the Urban League;

Dr. James Carr; Dr. Bernard

All-Around Gain Seen

Harris, member of the Park Board; W. Emmett Coleman, Dr. Thomas Pitts, Mrs. Vivian G. Alleyne, and Lt. Col. Vernon Greene, commanding officer of the 231st Trucking Battalion.

GI's Are Hungry For News

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY IN KOREA—GI's serving with the 24th on the front lines of Korea are hungry for news from the home front. They told Jimmy Hicks Informer news correspondent, that many of them have not seen a newspaper from the States since they entered combat.

The fellows wonder what the folks back home think of their exploits. Do the home folks know how the've held the line for nearly two months? What kind of coverage are they getting in the hometown papers?

Last week, the soldiers got a partial answer. Hicks received one copy of a states-side Negro newspaper, which he carried into the foxholes where it was eagerly passed down the line by the news-hungry GI's.

Before it got that far, however, the paper was held up one entire day and thoroughly read by Major General William B. Kean, commanding general of the 25th, who had not seen a paper himself since going into combat!

Editor's Note: Did you know that you can send a copy of The Informer to your GI at reduced subscription rates? Simply call FA 8347, Circulation Dept., for full information.

Until last week, the 24th had received only copies of Stars and Stripes, official Army publication, published in Tokyo. And they weren't too happy about what they read. The soldiers complained that little or no publicity was given their unit.

Efforts of the First Cavalry, they said, were widely publicized, whether they retreated or advanced, while those of other divisions such as the 25th, of which the 24th is a part, and the 27th and 35th which have borne the brunt of the fighting here have received little notice.

The situation had so lowered the morale of both white and colored troops in other divisions that a non-commissioned officer of one of the divisions was sent back to Tokyo to serve on the staff of Stars and Stripes to see to it that all regiments and divisions got their share of the credit. He found that the staff was composed largely of former members of the First Calvary, now serving with the army of occupation in Japan, and that they naturally tended to favor their old division.

Even if the stories in Stars and Stripes improve, however, the GI's are still looking forward to getting the papers from "back home."

RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY—This is the first Organized Reserved Corps to be recalled to active duty from Houston. The unit left Tuesday for a destination withheld for security reasons. Shown in the foreground is Lt. Henry E. Francis. Behind him are: Leon M. Green, John H. Alix. Milton Comeaux. Herman Wilkins. Joe C. Waters. Samuel Strombler, James H. Smith, Alus L. Dowe, Ivory Joe Kelly, Elmo Davis, Lee J. Morris, Nelson O. Strauss, Paul Pierce, Daniel Paul, Houston L. Wormley, M. L. Young, Louis Derrow, Earl Datson, Willie Hammond Jr., and Oscar Smith.

Heading for Frontlines—Negro and white troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division set up an informal Korean "commissary" when their troop train halts at a way station somewhere on the way to the front where they later joined the battle with North Korean troops. South Korean natives sell fruit to them during the layover. These men brought the U. S. its first major victory at Yechon and then stood off repeated Red counter attacks.—Wide World Photo.

Supply Troops Find Going Tough In Korea

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—(NNPA)—At the start of the second month of bitter fighting in South Korea, in a contracting area at the foot of the embattled Far Eastern peninsula, supply troops, a large part of whom are colored, are finding their jobs as tough as those of the men in the front lines.

On their ability to keep munitions and other supplies moving to the troops engaged in the fighting will depend in a large measure the outcome of the battle to halt the Red Koreans, stabilize the front and initiate a counter offensive to drive them back of the 38th Parallel which is important for the maintenance of United Nations prestige.

In addition to the 24th Infantry Regiment, there is a colored field artillery battalion and an engineer combat battalion with the 25th Infantry Division which took the brunt of the North Korean attack on July 25 and counter-attacked around Chongsan, ten miles north of Yongdong.

Colored service troops in South Korea include various engineer units, medical units, ordinance ammunition companies, and Transportation Corps truck companies. These units face many problems similar to those besetting the forces resisting the North Koreans.

ONE GOOD PORT

Southeastern Korea has only one good port, Pusan, but its capacity is limited. The railway system, except for a lone double - track line twisting northwestward from Pusan was never meant to serve the enormous demands of modern warfare.

So-called main highways are woefully few, and not of the construction that can be expected to stand up long under the constant pounding of heavy motor transport.

Considerable confusion has existed as to the extent of Southern Korea's rail and road net. During their occupation of the country up to VJ-day, the Japanese depicted as realities on their Korean maps railroad lines and highways which did not exist beyond the planning or blueprint stage.

Many maps available to the general public at the outbreak of the Korean fighting relied on the accuracy of these Japanese surveys, which showed railroads yet to be built and road links on which construction had never been started.

Matching the lack of adequate communications, Southern Korean terrain is a factor that can call the turn on future military operations. Hilly, semi-mountainous and mountainous, the rugged nature of the country poses problems for both the Red Koreans and the United Nations forces.

MOUNTAIN RANGE

The most dominant feature in the area is the Soback mountain range. Military men agree that much may depend on which side is able to hold this natural barrier.

From the air, the terrain of Southern Korean looks like a sea lashed by a heavy gale. The tortured land contours force the rail lines and roadways, over which truck drivers move supplies, into sharp turns and twisted "S" shapes at many points. And everywhere in the narrow valleys are the rice paddies which proclaim the overwhelmingly agricultural character of the region.

For a counter-offensive, Pusan is the most important of more than 125 places in the area. Located on the tip of the southeastern coast, Pusan is Korea's No. 1 port as well as the third largest city in the entire peninsula.

It is the only southern port that can handle heavy-draft cargo vessels or transports, and it is the terminus of the strategic double-track railroad which connects with Taegu — now a communications junction of top importance. Communist forces have taken the major points along the line to the north — Taejon, Suwon, and Seoul.

Pohang, where the 24th Infantry Regiment landed with the 25th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division, is a comparatively small port about sixty-eight miles northeast of Pusan. Its shallow harbor is suitable only for fishing vessels and light craft. A long concrete sea wall is the only wharf facility.

Mckpo, Yosu and Msan, south coast ports, have no deep water anchorage or facilities for the massive tonnage needed to build up a counter-offensive.

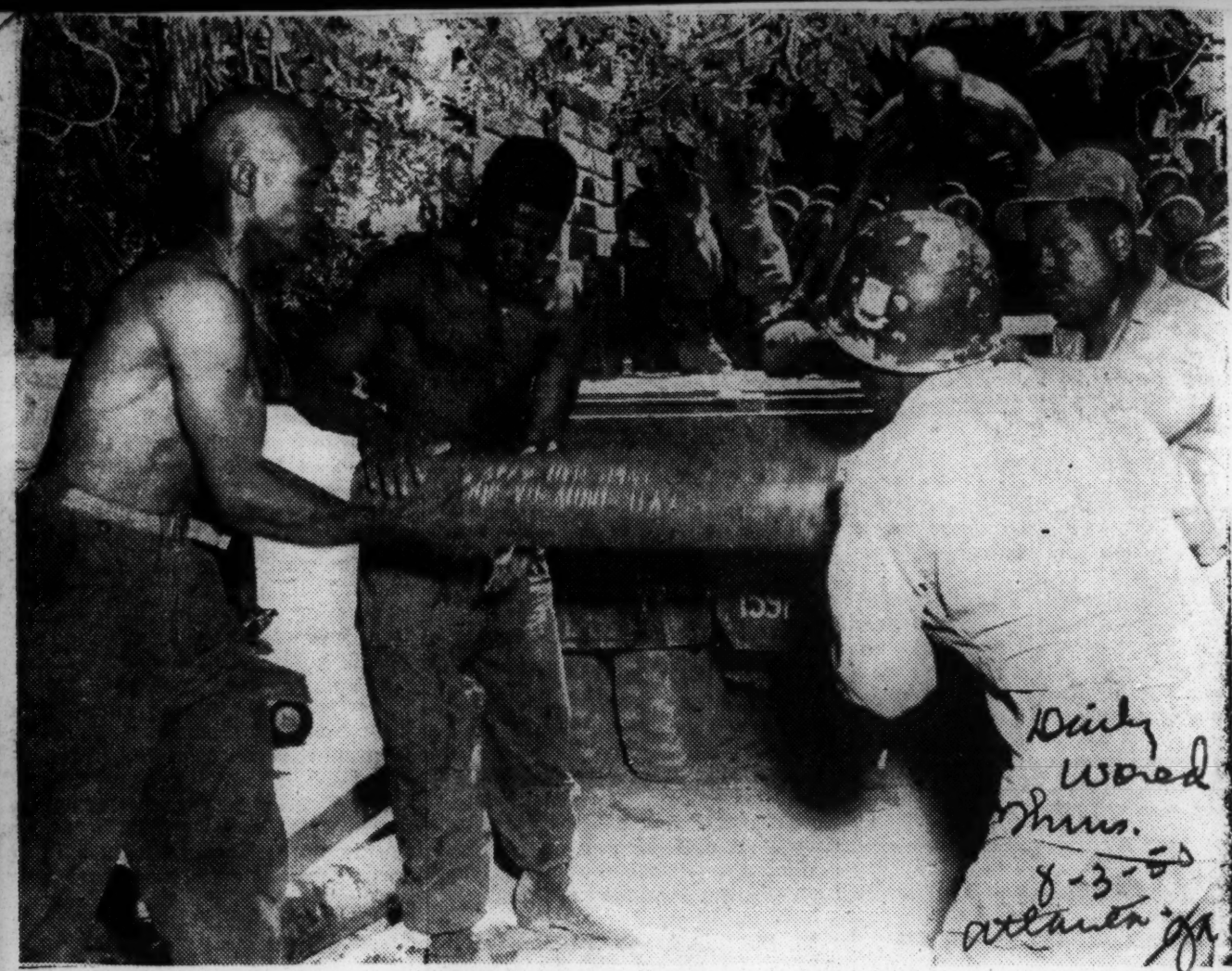
Tan Occupation Troops On Way To Korea Front

TOKYO— Correspondence from Bradford Lewis reports the departure of the first group of Negro occupation troops from Japan to reinforce American fighting men already in Korea.

Cpl. Howard Temple seemed to express the feelings of his GI buddies when he said, "There is no use sitting and messing around."

According to Charles H. Robertson of Philadelphia, "The sooner this show is over, the better."

Among the other Negro soldiers spotted in the group were Sgt. 1C Hugh Lee of Columbus, Ohio; Cpl Roby L. Banton of Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. Roy Wylie of Norristown, Pa., Cpl. Willie D. Aurny of Leland, Miss.; Pfc. Warren H. Johnson of New York City; Sgt. Paul R. Harvey of Asbury Park, N. J.; Pfc James N. Robinson of Oakdale, La., Sgt. Elbert Pettie of Tulsa, Okla.; and Pfc. Arthur Jones of Philadelphia



IN KOREAN CONFLICT—American soldiers load a truck with ammunition to be hauled to the firing line somewhere in Korea.—(Defense Photo).

Negro Troops Show Admirable Qualities

WASHINGTON — (ANP)-- "The fighting in Korea has clearly shown the need of enacting the Civil Rights program into law" before the adjournment of the 81st Congress declared Rep. Harry J. Davenport (D., Pa.).

Conferring with President Truman last Tuesday, Cong. Davenport pointed out that "military reports from Korea depict the admirable fighting qualities of Negro troops there. There is no better way to lend larger purpose to their brave deeds than to rights laws at home, he continued.

The congressman reminded the President that "discrimination has no place in an America fighting to extend individual liberty and freedom from government tyranny throughout the world."

He further stressed the need of congressional action on Point 8 of the President's civil rights program which would grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. By enacting this Point into law, he said, America would be showing her good intentions toward these areas, which are populated largely with persons of Asiatic ancestry. He also called for the repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 which prohibits Koreans from immigrating into the United States and prevents those who are here from becoming American citizens. "Unless this harsh law is repealed, the communists have a strong propaganda weapon to prevent us from gaining friends in Asia," he concluded.

Representative Davenport presented the President with a letter regarding Civil Rights from 40 organizations in the Allegeny County Council for Civil Rights.

The letter which represented persons of all races, creeds and national origins declared that the United States "must" demonstrate to people everywhere that democracy works effectively.

"Every American wants to share in the responsibility as well as the privileges of democracy," the letter continued. "To accomplish this we urge you to use your office to insure the most efficient utilization o fthe nation's human resources."

The signing organizations called upon President Truman to: Continue and accelerate the policy of non-segregation in the armed forces; to issue an order comparable to the FEPC Executive Order which eliminated discrimination in industrial employment during World War II; to encourage the earliest possible ratification of the Genocide convention; and to take the steps necessary to end the Oriental Exclusion policy of the present immigration laws."

Hard-Pressed GI's Face Red Encirclement

Double-edged American Counter Assault Pays Off

TOKYO, —(INS) A "Smothering Mass" of North Korean Troops stopped a two-pronged U. S. Infantry counter-attack on the Korean Southern Front and threatened Wednesday to encircle the Americans.

Other communist spearheads punched to within 20 miles of the key American Supply port of Pusan, Anchor of the entire U. S. defense effort. The double-edged American counter-assault was uncorked Wednesday in an effort to relieve enemy pressure on Pusan as U. S. Marine reinforcements poured ashore in full battle kit, ready to go into action quickly.

Both American counter-attacks launched by units of the depleted 24th Division with light Tank support, and INS war correspondent Charles Rosecrans, Jr, described the 24th's attacks as "probably the most determined' U. S. counterstrokes of the Korean War.

But the Northern prong was struck and halted by the communists only a few hundred yards from its jumping-off point at Chungan-Ni, about 40 air miles Northwest of Pusan.

The Southern Wing—which had scored a gain of sir miles East of fallen Chinju—was forced to wheel North in an attempt to rescue the threatened G. I's at Chungan-Ni.

General Douglas MacArthur, United Nations Commander, said the fighting on the Southern Sector was "the main enemy effort" But the North Koreans maintained heavy pressure elsewhere along the shrinking Semi-Circular Battle front.

In the Central sector, hard-pressed American Troops blew up Bridges around Kumchon, an important rail and road hub, and began the evacuation of the city. The reds kept advancing toward the city despite attacks by American planes.

Defending Troops on the Northern rim of the Defense line had to retire below the upper naktong river and fierce non-stop fighting for the East Coast Port of Yongdok continued without respite.

The objectice of the American counter-thrust was sachon, nine miles South of ChinJu, but Rosecrans reported that "smothering" number of communist troops halted the drive and knocked out at least three American light tanks.

Once the 24th Division counter-offensive was halted on the Southern front, American reinforcement ra ed to the rescue along roads cleared of everything but traffic bound for the front.

Included in the traffic were replacements for the Sherman tanks knocked out in the initial assault of the 24th Division GI's who dug in awaiting the reinforcement.

The North Korean Sixth Division which is carrying the burden of the communist drive West of Pusan swung its lower arm around the Southern end of the line and took Chindong-Ni.

I ALPHA 1950 456(1)

Real Comradeship Behind the Lines in Korea

These F-80 jet pilots who knocked down a hostile fighter over Southern Korea last week, relax at the officers' club at an air base in Japan. Left to right, Maj. Charles H. Williams, San Antonio, Tex., 1st Lts. William T. Norris, Lewistown, Pa., James Harvey, Mountain Top, Pa., and Kenneth E. Holmes, Evansville, Ind. Norris actually shot the plane down in flames and the others had a hand in the kill.

LT. LYNN

Lt. Samuel Lynn of New York who took part in heavy fighting int he South Korean hills as the Fifth Air Force gave support to ground assaults of elements of the 24th Division opposing the Communists near Taeion.

LT. HILLERY

1st. Lt. Harold I. Hillery of Harlem, NYC, commander of 80 jet pilots, who directed the Fifth Air Forces' air strikes against North Koreans and walked 35 milest to the Air Base in South Korea after eluding the enemy for three days.

More Troops On Way To Front

Replacements Leave West Coast With 2nd Division

TOKYO.—(NNPA) — More colored troops are on their way to Korea. They are with the Second Infantry Division, which, with the First Marine Division, sailed from the west coast of the United States more than ten days ago.

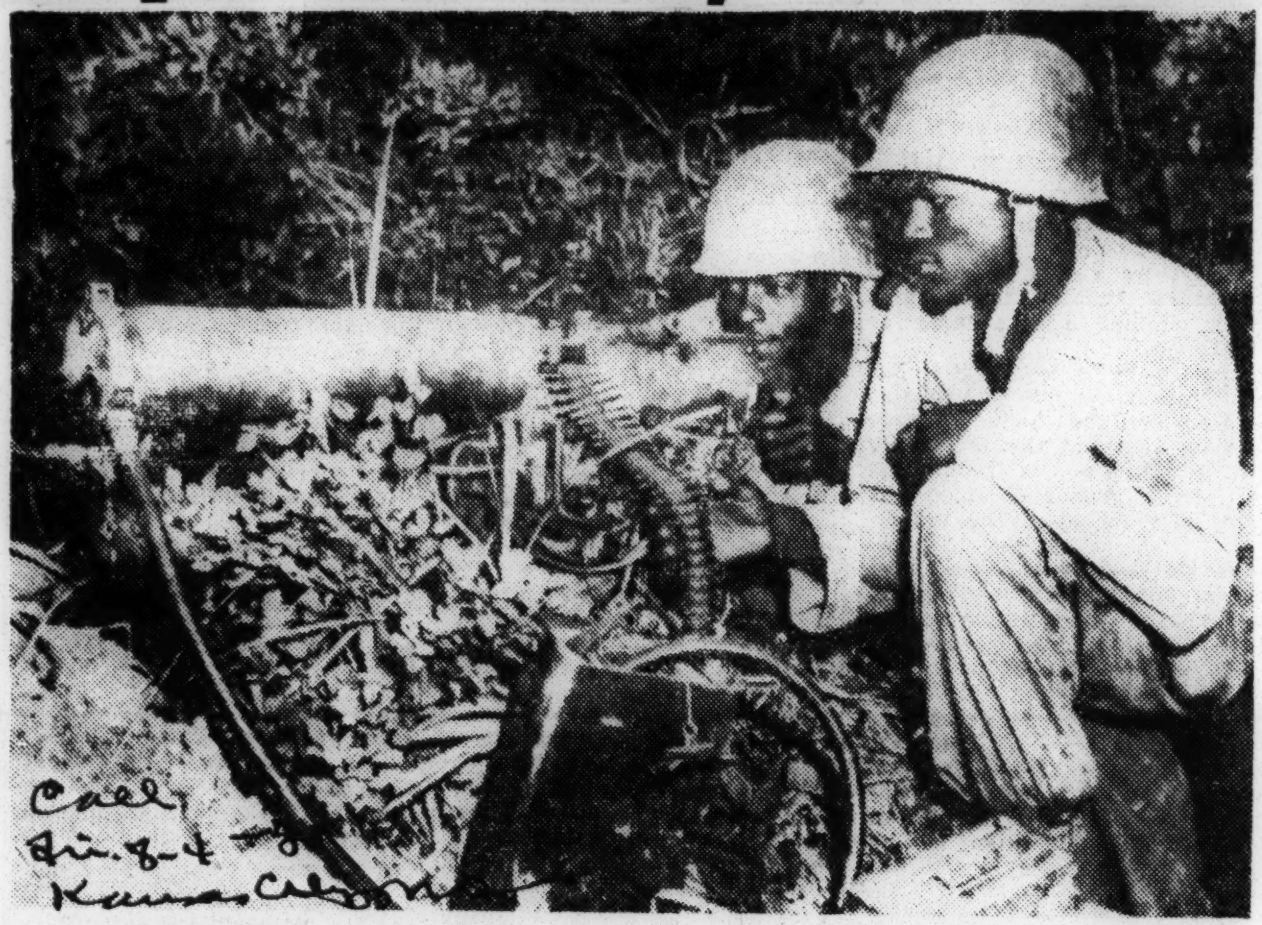
They are the third battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment of the Second Infantry Division, which was stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington prior to sailing. Also with the Second Division is the 503 Field Artillery Battalion.

General Douglas MacArthur's summary of the Korean situation Sunday made no specific mention of the 24th Regimental Combat team. These colored troops have seen some of the heaviest fighting and last Friday scored a 1,000-yard gain, pushing forward, then dropping back part of the way to its original position to avoid creating a dangerous salient.

In a communique issued by General MacArthur at 12:35 a.m., Sunday (10:35 a.m., Saturday, Eastern Daylight Time), it was stated that there was no appreciable change in the vital central sector of fighting where the best Red Korean divisions are employed.

Repeated attempts to break through defensive positions of the First Cavalry and 25th Infantry Division troops had been thrown back, General MacArthur said.

The 24th Regimental Combat team is attached to the 25th Infantry Division and was fighting about fifteen miles northeast of Yongdong.



GI's ON KOREAN FRONT.—Soldiers in the 24th infantry regiment, a part of the 25th infantry division, are shown manning a water-cooled machine gun on the front line in South Korea. In the advance of American forces last week, Negro troops scored advances against Red forces in the central hills surrounding Yechon which Negro troops captured early in the war to give American forces their first sizable victory of the Korean war. Covered by an artillery barrage, the 24th infantrymen raced across rice paddies through a hail of fire and, aided by buddies spearing in from the flanks, they fought it out at close quarters with Communist troops to retake the town. —INS Photo

HOLD KOREAN PEAKS: A Negro bazooka team of the U. S. Army is shown in action somewhere on the front lines of North Korea. The two and three man teams have been instrumental in spearheading the U. S. forces smashing drive to within three miles of Chinju on the South Korean coast. The reinforced U. S. 24th Division has pushed an estimated 4,000 enemy troops deeper into the southern bulge with a three-pronged assault against the main enemy beachhead.

Negro Jet Pilots In Thick Of Korean War

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH AIR FORCE UNIT SOUTH JAPAN—Tan Yanks, flying sleek F-80 jet planes from air base here, are unleashing blazing death on the North Koreans daily.

Among the hot shot pilots stationed at the field are: 1st Lts. James H. Harvey, of Road 1, Mountain Top, Pa.; Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia, Pa. and 1st Lt. Harold A. Hillery, of 227 West 130-th St., N. Y.

These are only a few of the Negro airmen scattered throughout the Far East Air Command who have won respect and admiration for their ability to produce effective results.

Each one is proud of the brilliant record chalked up by the Air Force in this "police action." And they are determined to maintain that standing.

Lt. Harvey is formerly of the 332nd Fighter Wing, formerly stationed at Columbus, Ohio and now deactivated. He has flown 33 missions since joining the fighter group here.

Leading flights, he said, is routine now.

"I wouldn't want to fight the Reds with anything slower than a jet," he declared.

Harvey started piloting F-80s without any training.

"I just got in one and took off," he explained.

"I am going to continue doing my best to crush the North Koreans," he said.

Lts. Drummond and Hillery were on Missions, during my brief stay at the base. A graduate of City College, N. Y. Drummond flew B-25 missions during World War II it was learned.

Other Tan Yanks in the fighter group are: 1st Lt. Eugene C. Cheatham, of 144 Forest St., Monticlair N. J. and S—Sgt. James H. Wright Jr., of 12 Pl., Rockford, Conn.

Cheatham holds down two positions. He is assistant group intelligence offcer and survival officer. Currently he flies c-47s to Korea, hauling needed supplies. He expects, however, to join the F-80 class soon.

Wright is historical techinician assigned to the public information office.

By chance, I got a vivid picture from the air—visibly and audibly of the morale and agerness of jet pilots and other fighters to smash the Reds. This happened when I boarded a C-47, enroute to Taegue loaded with Browning machine guns.

I occupied the radar operator's seat, one of the two available for passengers. Placing the headphones on, I was able to get ringside views of operations.

The pilots used a colorful language in contacting each other and the forward controllers. The latter are airmen who fly unarmed AT-6s and call on combat planes for strikes when targets are sighted.

The jet airmen are tagged: "Blow Jobbers," Hell Burners and so forth. Other nicks are: "Mosquito Fox" "Pickle Barrel," "Zoro three Knee High," "Admiration" and "Zebra."

Shortly after I tuned in forward controller called for a Hell Burner to blast a camouflaged tank "hidden around a corner under a tree."

Within a few minutes I heard a voice that sounded like Lt. Harvey's saying: "Hell Burner One to Pickle Barrel. Target now bazing,"

Throughout my 55 minute flight I heard a continued plea from airmen for "good targets." "Got a few more minutes in this area, Pickle Barrel (or Mosquito Fox) and I want to lay it on."

Woven into this serious chatter were humor, the lazy drawl of southerners, accents of native speaking English and striking courtesy in such expressions as "Think you very much, Pickle Barrel. Do you have anything else?"

This harmonious spirit and hormony in action is a vital part of the integrated Air Force and especially true of the fighter group in Southern Japan. That officers and men declare a fact. I found it clearly evident.

Negro Tankmen Victorious In Rugged Battle on Haman Front

By JAMES L. HICKS
(Afro-American War Corres.)

WITH THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA. — Tan tankmen fighting with an integrated tank unit in support of the all-white 35th division are earning a reputation here as first-class fighting men.

The most rugged hand battle on the Haman front this week centered around four tanks led by Cpl. Lawrence Grant of Baltimore. Grant a gunner and commander of the lead tank, told me this story, which has been verified by his superiors and crewmen:

"On Aug. 17, while we were fighting in support of the 35th infantry, the enemy infiltrated our lines and got behind a heavy mortar company. They overran the position and came up behind our tanks.

"We swung our tanks around to meet the attack and killed them by the hundreds, but they kept coming.

"We ran out of ammunition for the heavy guns. Then the enemy rushed up to the tanks and began sticking small arms in side and firing at the crew.

"They swarmed over the tanks like fleas. As they reached the side of the tank, we would pop out of it, toss hand grenades at them and then drop back inside.

"The grenades kept them away until I could get out to the 50 calibre machine gun atop the tank.

"I climbed on top and began manning the machine gun, cutting them down as they came. It seemed as if there were a million of them. Their bullets bounced off the tank and machine gun, but they missed me. When I ran low of ammunition the boys inside the tank handed up a new box. They fought the enemy with grenades and rifles while I reloaded.

"We kept fighting, they kept coming.

"When my gun got empty again, I yelled, 'Cover me, I got to reload.'

"They yelled back, 'We are out of ammunition too.'

"I dived back into the tank. We started to move away, running over the enemy as we left. We got out of there back to a reserve tank, got more ammunition, came back and retook our position, killing them as we came.

"Colonel Peterson of the 35th had told us we had to hold the position at all costs. Another of our tanks came to help and the enemy fled. Hundreds of dead lay around the tank in a circle.

"After the attack, Colonel Peterson came over and congratulated us for holding. If we had not run out of ammunition, we would have killed them all."

Grant's story of his tank's defense is in line with the new policy here: to take the defensive and hold ground at all costs while we build up an offensive.

In line with this order, the 24th Infantry regiment, now dug in on Haman front, has been strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from the states and the issuance of new type weapons.

A large-scale enemy attack is expected.

I visited the furthermost outpost prepared for the defense line and found Pvt. Levi Bailey, of Baltimore, Sgt. Paul Swain of Washington, and Pvt. James O. Williams of Baltimore.

Williams caressing his new 7-millimeter recoilless rifle, said: "Waiting on them is almost as hard as going out and getting them, but orders are orders and we will be ready when the bastards come."

BALTIMORE. — Cpl. Lawrence Grant, who is mentioned in the above cable by Correspondent James L. Hicks, is the 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Grant ,947 Bennett place, Baltimore.

He is a former pupil at the Carver Vocational high school and is a member of the St. Pius Catholic church. He enlisted in the Army in May, 1948, and served overseas with occupation forces in Germany.

After a year he returned to the States on a 30-day furlough and left for Japan on Nov. 9, 1949. His father is a trackman on the Pennsylvania railroad.

INTERROGATE INFILTRATORS—KOREA—American troops in a not too benign mood surround North Koreans found near our lines. Infiltration by "civilians" is a serious menace and our troops are taking no more chances letting anybody through.

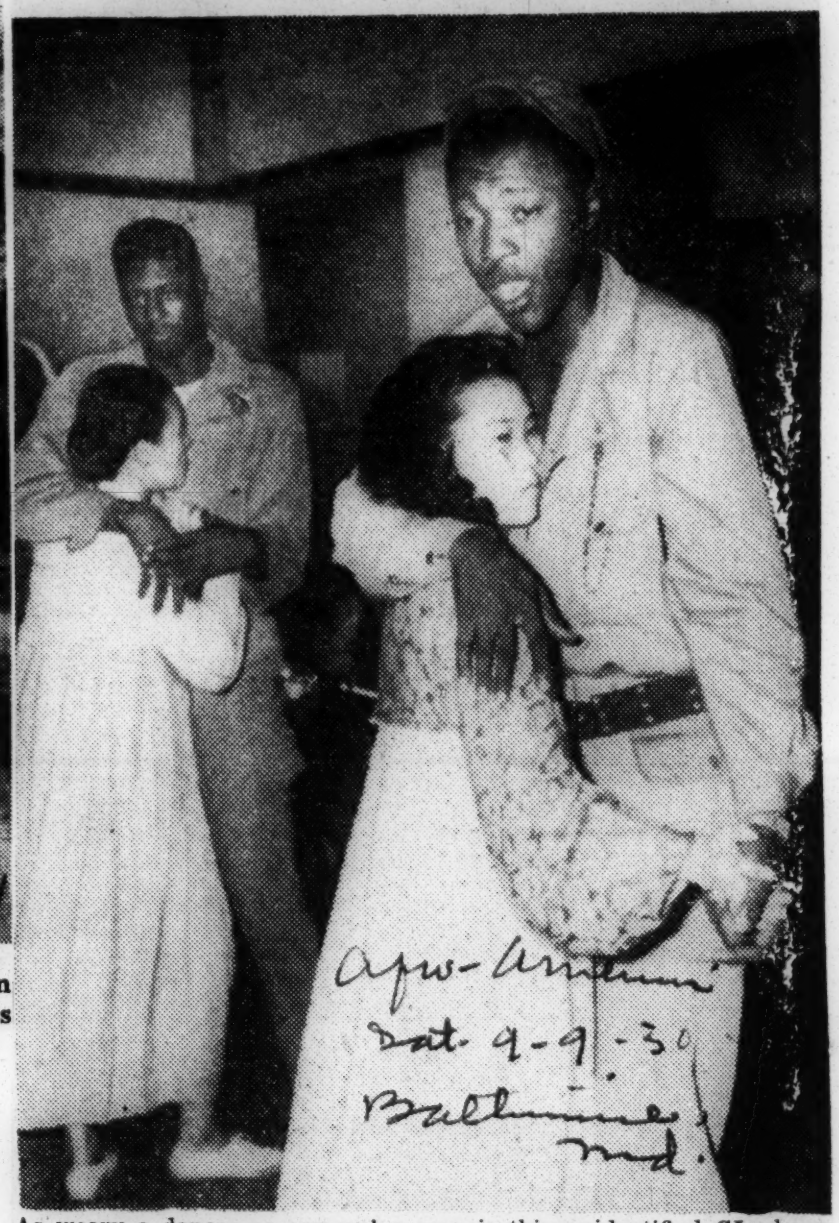
Prayer Before Battle—In a field just behind the fighting line in Korea an American Army chaplain conducts an impromptu religious service for a group of fighting men who were expected to go into action in a matter of minutes. In the background is a sample of the terrain over which our troops have to fight. —Defense Department photo released by International News Service.

Weary G. I.s on Their Way to a Rest Area

Associated Press wirephoto

Soldiers of the 24th Regiment of the American 25th Division trudge to the rear near Haman, on the southwestern front, as they are pulled out to make way for counter-attacking troops

Weary GI's Do Pusan Stomp



As weary a dancer as any we've seen is this unidentified GI, shown here dancing with a Korean girl in the Metropolitan Dance Hall in Pusan. Admission to all United Nations Forces is 3,000 won ($1.65), which pays for dancing partners, two bottles of cider and one bottle of Korean wine.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA: Two alert Negro GIs of the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division, await to give the North Korean troops a red-hot reception of lead with their water-cooled machine gun outside of Yechon, S. Korean town recently retaken by their division.

25th Division, Tan GI's Fights Way Out Of Trap

ON THE SOUTHWEST KOREAN FRONT—The story of 25 gallant Negro infantrymen, with the U. S. 25th Division on the Korean front, standing up against three hundred North Koreans has reached our shores, and gives graphic illustration of the terrific bravery of the Negro fighting units.

This small group of Americans were encircled by the North Koreans, but they did not give up. They battled their way to their own troops. For thirteen hours, the account goes, these foot soldiers withstood the tremendous advantage of being outnumbered by the enemy troops. Close aerial support helped them fight their way out of the trap. The air support was so close that one Negro infantryman was wounded.

The company was on a mountain peak, about two miles southwest of Haman, which has since been regained and lost again to the Korean Reds.

Seagent First Class Leonard Ford, of Philadelphia, who was filling a lieutenant's job as platoon commander, said the Red troops were so close they could have shaken hands. "We had two machine guns, and as they ran toward us, we kept cutting them down," he added. The machine gunners were Pfc. Joe Kornegay of Kingston, N. C., and Cpl. William McGowan, of Newport, Ky.

The men were so badly outnumbered that one of them said, "It seemed that as soon as we knocked one down, three or four more came up."

Ammunition was running short but Pfc. John M. Moore of Detroit, an amunition bearer, daringly moved about getting it to the guns.

The planes came over 31 times, plastering the enemy with rockets, firebombs, and 50-caliber bullets.

After dark the men were ordered together and they fought their way out. Three more were wounded but they finally fought their way to safety.

Shortly, the group was reassembled and moved back up the same hill.

Negro Field Artillery In Korean War

Go Into Action In Support of Foot Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 9— The War Department announced today that a battalion of Negro field artillery has been committed to action on the Korean battlefront.

The outfit is the 503d Field Artillery Battalion, which landed in Korea recently as a sup- Division, which also includes the 3d Battalion of the 9th Infantry porting unit of the 2d Infantry Regiment, another Negro outfit. The entire division was recently moved to the front lines.

More colored troops are being readied for the fighting in Korea it was learned today.

They are the third battalion of the 15th Infantry Regiment and also the third battalion of the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment. These two battalions are part of the Third Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Both divisions are scheduled for early sailing to the Far East.

In addition to the third battalion of the 505th Regiment, other colored units attached to the 82d Division are the 80th AAA Automatic-Weapon Battalion, the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Company, and the 98th Field Artillery (light) Battalion.

9th Infantry Regiment Praised by Gen. Church

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Sept. 2.—The 9th Infantry Regiment, first element of the United States 2d Division to go into action against the North Koreans, has been highly commended by Maj. Gen. John H. Church, commander of the 24th Division.

A headquarters officer said today a letter of commendation was sent to Col. John G. Hill of Sharon, Pa., commander of the 9th, through Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, 8th Army commander.

Gen. Church expressed appreciation for the 9th's "Gallant conduct" in support of 24th Division units.

NEGRO TROOPS PRAISED

Senator Myers Lauds Heroism of Fighters in Korea

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Senator Francis Myers, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said today that the contribution of Negro troops to the success of the American Army in Korea is one of the outstanding developments of the Korean crisis.

Senator Myers told delegates to the annual national Baptist convention today that the heroism of American Negroes in Korea has dealt a sharp blow to Communist efforts to exploit Negro dissatisfaction with American democracy.

"They are fighting nobly for America that owes them much," he said. Senator Myers, Democratic candidate for reelection, said Negro heroism has received less public attention than it merits.

272nd BATTALION TRAINS AT EDWARDS

The Guardian

By ABE ATTUCKS

The 272nd Field Artillery Battalion is at Camp Edwards for intensive training preparatory to induction into the federal Army in September. Sat. 8-19-50

The all-colored Massachusetts National Guard unit received its orders Friday afternoon, August 11, as the troops were packing to leave for Camp Edwards to start their annual two-weeks of field duty. Commanded by Lt. Col Karl B. Russell, the 272nd F. A. Bn. is composed of headquarters battery, three firing batteries, service battery and medical detachment. Approximately one fourth of the 272nd are battle-tested veterans. The men represent families in Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Medford and other Bay State cities and towns. Boston, Mass.

For two weeks the 272nd troops will put into practice what they learned at weekly drills at the South Armory, and the firing of weapons will be especially stressed. Their training will be watched by a regular Army inspection team.

Lt. Col. Russell of Everett was assigned to command the 272nd March 6. He has served 29 of his 49 years with the Mass. National Guard and before that served with the Regular Army 25th Infantry.

All thirty-five officers and non-commissioned officers saw service in the last World War. The 272nd formerly was the 372nd Infantry Regiment commanded by Col. E. O. Gourdin.

Col. Russell said that at the end of the present two weeks encampment, August 26, the unit will begin an extensive recruiting program to bring the Battalion up to full authorized strength.

Early last Saturday morning the streets of Boston echoed with the massed motors of troop laden U. S. Army trucks, tough treaded remarkably fast half-tracks, tugging and hauling ominous and hard hitting 155 mm artillery guns; and bouncing jouncing jeeps careening crazily around corners while officers and army specialists somehow managed to stay inside in what looked like a miracle on wheels.

A mammouth Visiting Day is planned for Sunday, August 20, with special round-trip buses to Camp Edwards leaving at 10 A. M. from the corner of Tremont and Hammond sts. The fact that the gunners were chosen first over many other outfits indicates that relatives and friends should make Sundaya big day on the Cape. All of the men will be eagerly looking forward to visits from families and friends. Those arriving early will witness the feature events. Sat. 8-19-50

Sun.

Sat. 8-3-50

HEADLINES: "Negro GIs Take New Korea City" appeared on the front pages of the daily newspapers throughout the nation, when Negro troops of the 24th Regimental Combat team of the 25th Infantry Division, recaptured the strategic town of Yechon. Hailed across the world as the first major victory of the Korean war, GIs of the 1240 Military Police Unit stationed in Harlem, admire the role of their heroic fellow soldiers. Left to Right: Corporals Roy Brooks, Marion Sligh, Pfc. Will Cotton and Sgt. William J. Jackson.

Writer Says U. S. Korean Luck Backs Soldiers

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA— When a bullet ploughs into a steel helmet, then ricochets around between the liner and steel topper and comes out without seriously wounding the wearer, it can be said that guy is a lucky one.

Lady Luck really beamed on Pfc. Jake Hardison, 22, of Rt. 1, Box 441 Cheraw, S. C., when his artillery unit was trapped by the Reds during their big push on Sept. 1.

About 7 a. m., on that date, Pfc. Hardison found his section of howitzers had been surrounded by the Joe Keats.

"I started to take cover at the edge of the battery but due to heavy enemy fire, I had to move back into the area of the battery, he explained.

"It was then," he said, "that a round struck his helmet, hurling it two feet from his head.

"On the impact of the bullet," continued the GI, "I ftll to the ground. I reached up and felt my head to find out if I was seriously wounded. I was glad to find I had only a scratch.

The bullet, after penetrating the steel topper, raked a furrow straight back, then changed its course, spinning back to the front of the helmet. Still between the liner and the steel top, it smashed through the fabric liner near the tip of its front end.

Hardison didn't become panicky, the fellows said. He took a prone position and started pouring it on the Reds.

The South Carolinian said: "Yes, I was a bit scared and as you can see, I was plenty lucky."

Reviewing The News

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Time and Life Magazines last week carried a picture showing Negro soldiers in Korea waging a hard fight against Communist troops. Negro soldiers were the first to win a major victory in Korean situation.

This particular picture, carried by Life and Time magazines revealed the position several Negro soldiers held in fighting back at the Reds with bazookas and other military equipment.

Another interesting fact is that this newspaper carried the picture of the first Atlanta Negro casualty on Thursday. Negroes are fighting on every possible front for the preservation of democracy and the right to live as human beings in a free world. The Negro's loyalty and patriotism to his country has never been questionable. That is much more than we can say of a lot of other groups and races who share, in the freedom of this great commonwealth.

The paradox of the entire news situation for the week was the performance put on by state political leaders who went on record in denouncing the recent Supreme Court's decision on segregation. Emphasis were made by some that the worse would have to come before Negroes would be permitted to enter universities in this state. This performance of course was just a gesture to keep the feeling aroused among the mass level of voters. The moment that feeling subsides, certain political leaders and factions will perish before the decent political reasoning in this state like the dew fades away before the yellow rays of pure sunlight.

In a part of the country where education has had but little influence, time may be the deciding factor in all this bigotry and bickering. Even the mighty rock on the mountainside finds itself fading away from the pressure of the small rain drop that falls constantly over a period of thousands of years. The same fate will eventually come to some of our political leaders who preach hate instead of democracy.

Time To Be The Decidina Factor

Quartermaster Co. Inducted

NORFOLK, Va. —(ANP) — The 972nd Quartermaster Laundry company, an outfit of Negro reserves of the Norfolk area, was inducted into the U. S. Army last week. Simultaneously five officers were pressed into service to lead the undisclosed number of men called back to the colors. They are Capt. J. A. Bowser, who commands the unit; Lt. Willey W. Brown, 2nd Lt. Therman Corprew, 2nd Lt. James R. Askew, and Lt. Herbert Smith.

The Negro outfit became the first to be mobilized, although it was the second to be notified of pending, induction plans in the Norfolk area. The group was formally inducted by Major John Fahey, USA, senior unit instructor for the Organized Army Reserves in Tidewater.

A number of Negro reserve units in other sections of the state will be activated in a few days. Some have already been called for service.

M'ARTHUR WORK HAILED BY NEGRO PUBLISHERS UNIT

The "forthright and inspiring leadership" of Gen. MacArthur in Korea is lauded by the Negro Newspaper Publishers association in a resolution adopted by its directors in a meeting in the Palmer House hotel and disclosed yesterday.

The resolution, to be part of a scroll which three correspondents will present to MacArthur, commends his efforts in "welding the military units of many nations" into "one cohesive fighting organization."

The world's minorities, said the directors, have been heartened by "the fullest utilization of available man power." It was pointed out that "a democratization of military personnel [is] particularly evident in the elements from the United States."

376th Engineers Leave for Camp.

Unit Receives Colors From Mayor at Station

BALTIMORE

The first Maryland reserve unit called to colors during the present crisis is scheduled to leave for camp today (Friday) and receive the city's colors from the Mayor in formal ceremonies at Camden Station.

The unit, the Army's 376th Engineer Construction Battalion, was alerted July 23 while on maneuvers at Fort Belvoir, Va. and activated on Aug. 14.

For the past several weeks, the battalion has undergone intensive training at its armory at Calvert and Lombard Sts. Recruits have been channeled into the 376th to bring it up to its authorized strength.

The troop has been 'shaping up very good," according to Capt. R. B. Porter, equipment and maintenance officer. He says the battalion has grown upon a nucleus of well-trained non-commissioned officers.

Members of the group arrived at their armory early Friday prior to assembling and marching to the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to entrain at 3 p.m. The route of march is Calvert .St. to Baltimore St. to Howard St. to Camden Station.

At the station, they were to be greeted by Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., who was to make the presentation. The acceptance was to be by Lt. Colonel Irvin H. F. Hahn, commanding officer. The colors will be carried with the unit in all formal processions.

The 376th manifests old-line Army policy in that all of its officers are white and all of its enlisted personnel colored.

Farewell Committee

W. J. Gibson, editor of the AFRO, is chairman of a group of citizens who will assist in the farewell ceremonies. Others include: Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College; Clinton Burke, ROTC instructor at Morgan; Williard Allen, grand master of Masons; Edgar M. Ewing, president of the Urban League;

Dr. James Carr; Dr. Bernard

All-Around Gain Seen

Harris, member of the Park Board: W. Emmett Coleman, Dr. Thomas Pitts, Mrs. Vivian G. Alleyne, and Lt. Col. Vernon Greene, commanding officer of the 231st Trucking Battalion.

Parker, Hill To Greet Negro Army Unit

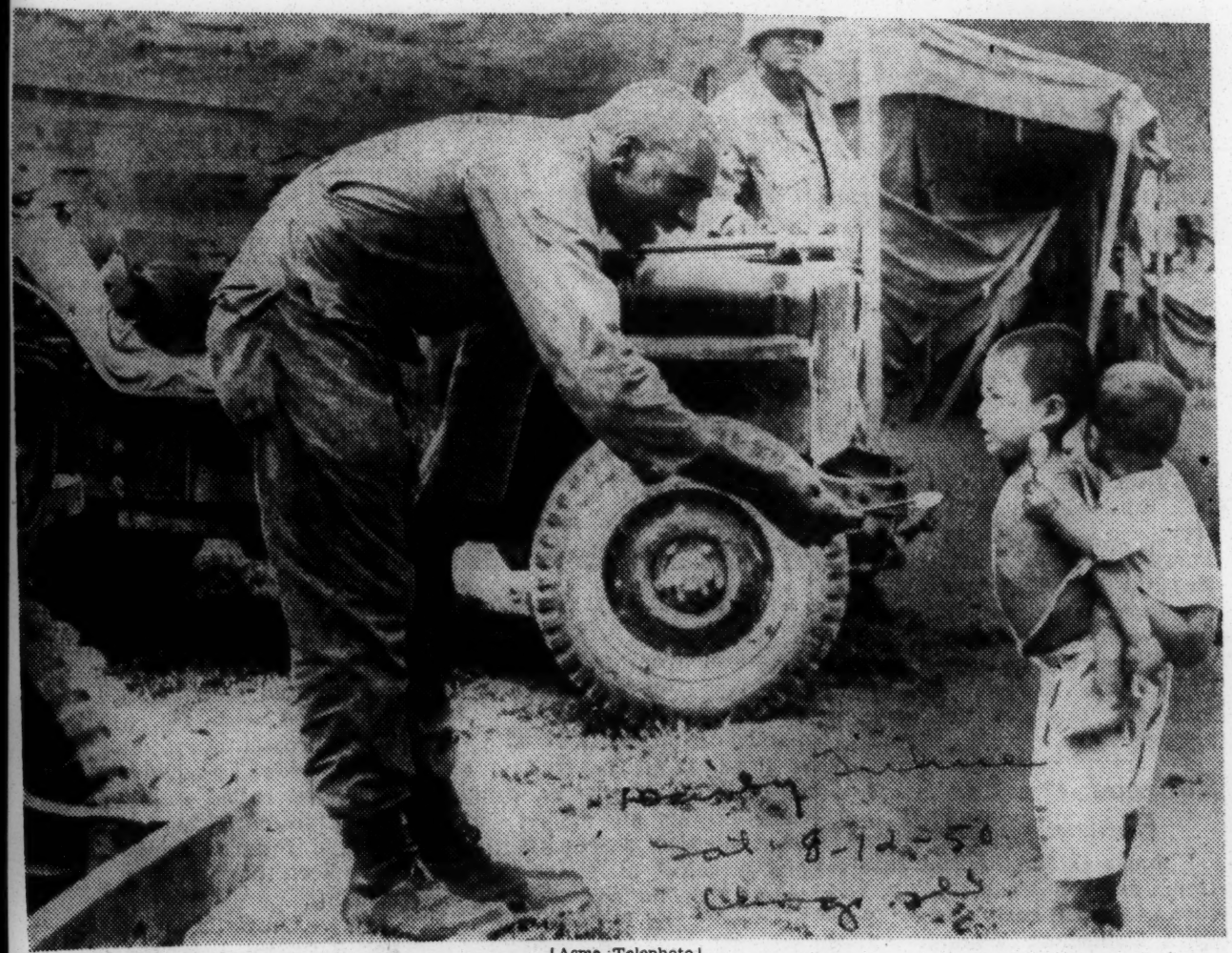
Mayor Parker and former City Councilman Oliver W. Hill will present the city's best wishes to the 466th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion when parts of that unit leave here next Monday.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, the medical detachment, Battery "C" and Battery "D" will entrain at Broad Street Station at 1 P. M. Monday. Two other batteries are located in Newport News and Norfolk.

Parker asked Hill, who was the city's first Negro Councilman since Reconstruction days, to participate in a brief ceremony at the station. Hill accepted. The 466th is largely a Negro unit, with the exception of some officers.

The Mayor also spoke a few words of farewell when the First 105 Millimeter Howitzer Battalion, a Marine Reserve unit that was the first in Richmond to be called up left the city. He said then that he hoped the city could say an appropriate good-by to each unit as it is called to active duty.

Leaving with the 466th are four of the city's eight uniformed Negro policemen.



[Acme Telephoto]

Marine Corp. Joseph N. Jones of Philadelphia, offers a piece of candy to a little Korean boy who carries a younger brother on his back.

Negro Troops in Korea Were Tough And Brave, After the Baptism of Fire

By HAROLD MARTIN

EVERY ONCE IN a while somebody asks me how the colored troops fought in Korea and I have to tell them that I do not know, of my own knowledge, for I was not with them while they were in action. I do know this, moving up with the Marines over ground that had been recently fought over, I saw numbers of Negro dead. But among them were great numbers of North Korean dead, too. The colored men may have lost the ground, but they fought to hold it and they fought well. They did not run. They had died to hold the ground they were told to hold and you can ask no more of any man than that.

The colored man went into battle knowing as little as did the white soldier of why he was there and what he was fighting for. It might have been all very clear to the folks back home that we had to step into the Korean fight, finally to make a stand against the Russians there, even though the conquest of Korea by the Reds would mean that our own shores were under no more threat afterward than they were before.

HARD FOR GI'S TO GRASP

But it was pretty hard for the GI to grasp the over-all significance of what he was doing. All he knew was that all of a sudden he had been thrown headlong into battle, in a strange and far-off land that looked beautiful from the air, and smelled horrible close up.

I remember standing beside a narrow road one night as trucks full of troops moved up to battle. They were, I gathered, replacements, for they had that raw look about them, that look of tension and of scared expectancy. Combat troops who have been in action before have a different look. They don't peer up ahead, wondering what is to come. They know what lies in store for them.

Out of the darkness as the trucks moved up came a voice. It said: "I ain't lost nothing in Ko-rea, and I sure ain't going to lose my life here if I can help it."

THE JOB OF STAYING ALIVE

The man was a realist. He had in him the makings of a good combat soldier. The job of a soldier is not to plunge headlong into the fire until he is killed except in those rare times when there is no other way to take the hill that must be taken, to overrun the town, to break the roadblock. The job of the combat soldier is to kill as many of the enemy as possible, to creep and crawl, to take cover when the fire is hottest and then to surge up suddenly and dash forward and fall again and cling to the earth, flattening the body into the little folds and wrinkles of the earth.

Black men as well as white learned to fight this way, to become expert at assaying the land ahead and knowing which little gully and fold would provide cover and concealment. Once they were in combat for awhile, they became good troops, tough and brave. They were scared, of course. No man who is normal is not afraid in combat. But most men can overcome this fear.

My most clearly remembered story of the Negro in action is not one of either heroism or the lack thereof, but a story of the rare good humor with which the Negro takes danger and hardship as he habitually takes the vicissitudes of normal life.

Another correspondent and I, hitching a ride into Korea in a plane loaded with land mines, were somewhat surprised to see, as the crew came aboard, that the pilot was a tall and shiny black Negro captain.

There were no seats in the plane, and we knew, the other correspondent and I, that if the pilot, myself.

"How long have you been flying these big old weather over Korea turned out to be as rough as it had been on some trips, we'd take a considerable beating, banging around in the tail of the airplane?" we called.

"'Bout two weeks," he called back, disappearing into the front of the plane.

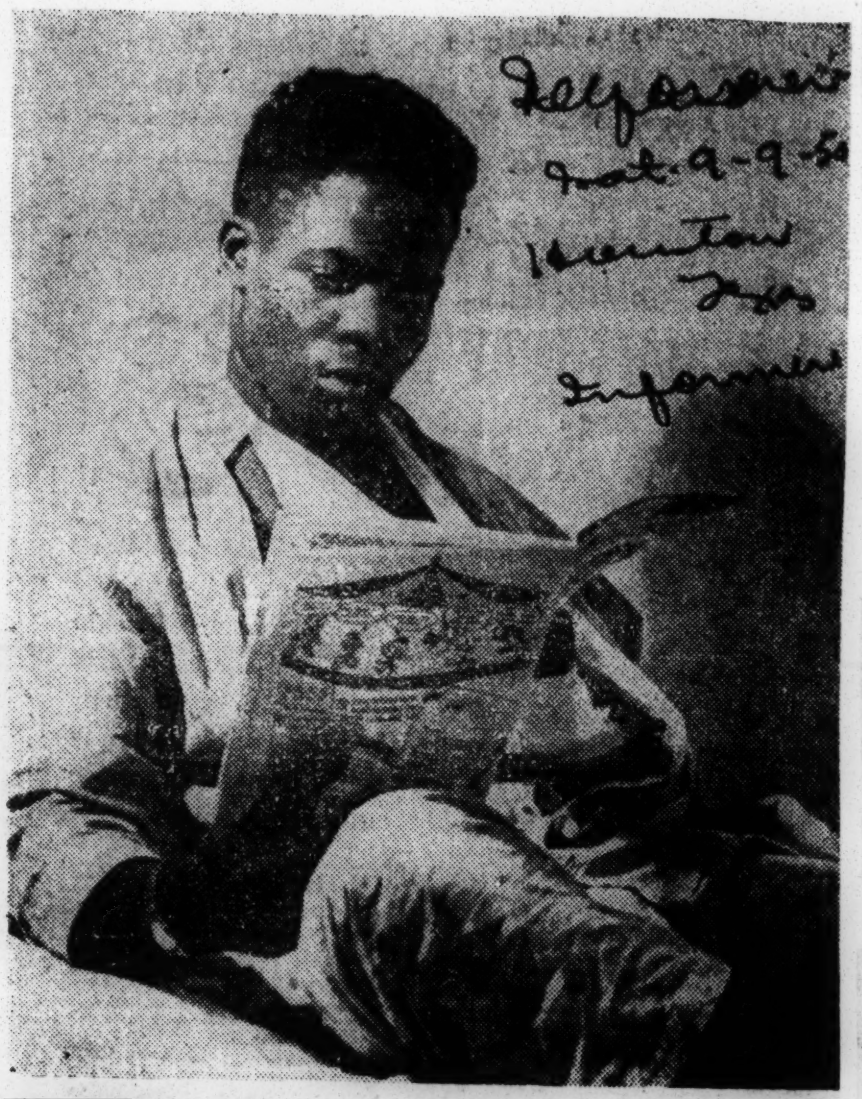
IT WAS ALL RIGHT

"Folks been all just lie down on the floor back there and hang on. You'll be all right."

Well, it was all right. The weather was good and nothing happened until we got over Taegu airstrip. There we circled once, in a big sweeping circle like a fighter plane, and we came in coming and going. You all just worries me," he said.

"Guess it's all right," he said.

"Ain't the weather that worries me," he said. "It's flying these big old airplanes. I'm a fighter pilot."



RECOVERING: Private First Class Jesse W. Hudson, Palestine Texas, is shown recovering from wounds received in Korea at the Tokyo General Hospital in Japan. In this Army hospital, Hudson received the best medical attention available.

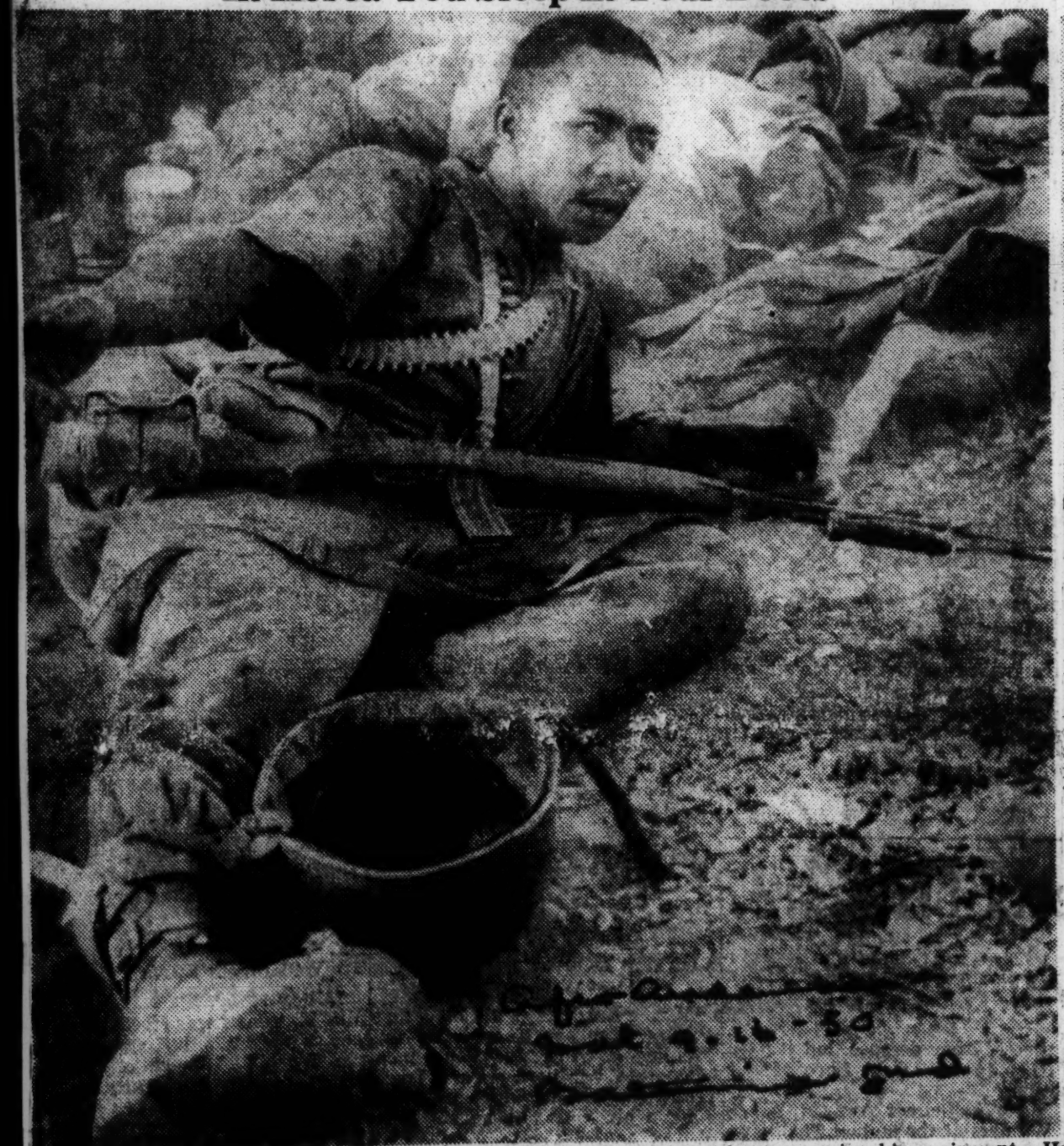
like a fighter plane, fast.

"Wham," we hit and bounced and hit and bounced and hit and bounced again, the plane careening first over on one wing and then over to the other side. Finally it stopped, turned, taxied back and the engines went dead.

The pilot came out grinning. It was a big grin and he looked greatly relieved.

"Rough old airfields over here, ain't they?" was all he said.

In Korea You Sleep in Your Boots



After the rigors of battle, an American soldier relaxes in the shade without removing his equipment. He carries a .45-calibre pistol, a .30-calibre carbine, with a bayonet fixed; a knife in his boot-top, and extra cartridges slung over his shoulders in bandoliers.

Waiting for Letters

Pfc. Theodore L. Greene, whose parents live in NYC, wants the girls back home to write him, says AFRO's James Hicks who saw him in Korea. His address, is RN-5715502, 159th Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Inf. Rgt., APO 25, C/O Postmaster, San Francisco. He is 20 years old and has been in Korea since July.

At Kimpo Airstrip

Pfc. George R. Thompson, only child of Mrs. Vivian Lewis, Chicago, is with the 811th Engineer Aviation Battalion which was working on the Kimpo Airstrip, South of Seoul.

Texas GI Assigned to 24th Regiment

Cpl. Walter Harris, son of Mrs. Annie Harris of Corsicana, Tex. recently arrived in Korea and was assigned to combat with the famed Lightning division, the name given to the 25th Infantry Division of which the 24th Regiment is a pa Cpl. Harris who is unmarried, has three sisters, Mrs. Essie McDonald and Mrs. Elsie Washington of Ft. Worth and Mrs. Tiny M. Ward of Tacoma, Washington. His brother, James, ives in Corsicana.

Thompson tape no. 7 oct. 29

Automatic Weapons Poison to North Koreans

Stalwart members of the 24th Infantry Regiment are well equipped with automatic weapons as can be seen here. Four unidentified GI's bring in a North Korean prisoner. Soldier at left, is armed with a carbine, while one at right has an M-1 across his shoulder.

NEGRO COMBAT TROOPS PROVE METTLE IN KOREAN CAMPAIGN

Daily Word. Tues 8-22-50 Allentown.

Shift From Labor To Combat Status Proves Morale Lift

TOKYO — (NNPA) — Reports from the fighting in South Korea indicate that colored combat soldiers are proving their mettle in the Korean campaign.

One of the reasons perhaps is that they are getting a bette rchance to prove their fighting ability than they got in either World War I, when colored soldiers were assigned mostly to labor battalions, or in World War II, when they had their morale shattered by being trained as combat soldiers and then converted, with few exceptions into service troops.

Another is the example set by the 24th Infantry Regiment, around which a regimental combat team has been built. With a history dating back to the Civil War and including credit for saving Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough-riders" at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish American War, this regiment is winning new laurels.

This regiment has been in the front line for 35 consecutive days. It attacked three times and captured Yechon in July when towns captured by American forces in Korea were few and far between.

At the time, Army operations were basically planned withdrawals and delaying actions to gain time to permit a build-up of forces.

The regiment attacked for three days and on the fourth captured a mountain position called "Little Cassino" on the southern front. One company was down to 12 men in this attack.

Like most units in Korea, the 24th Regiment has suffered heavy casualties and has lacked replacements.

Daily Word

The first big batch of replacements arrived at the front in South Korea last Wednesday night to bolster the hard-hitting infantrymen, who had been heavily engaged in the Chinju area.

For security reasons, the reinforcements were not identified by unit but they were described as large-scale.

8-22-50

The infantrymen of the 24th Regiment silently climbed a precipitous mountain in the dead of night, slipped behind North Korean positions in the area west of Haman, and without a single casualty last Wednesday captured "Little Cassino."

It was high ground for which scores of colored infantrymen fought bloodily for three days and on the fourth day they captured it

Then, in the confusion that so often marks war, other American troops not aware that the 24th Regiment had at last taken "Little Cassino," unleashed a mortar barrage of white phosporous and high explosives. One colored soldier was wounded.

An order came down from higher command to move down from the peak for a realignment of positions The men, under the command of Lt Gabriel Anselmo, of Portland, Oregon, angrily withdrew.

Three hours later Red Koreans were observed back at the picturesque Buddhist temple whose light had flickered during the pre-dawn hours a few yards behind the 24th Regiment's positions.

Navy planes came in and attacked the tmple with rockets.

Allentown

"Little Cassino" was given its name by a veteran of the bitter fight for the Abbey of Monte Cassino in Italy, which Japanese-Americans stormed and took while fighting with the Fifth Army, of which the 92nd Division, a colored unit, was a part.

"Little Cassino" was a Buddhist temple instead of a Catholic abbey, but the mountain had the same deep-dug rock positions from which tough Red Koreans popped up in cut down attacking infantry, despite rakings of artillery and high explosives, and the rocketings, strafing and flaming fire bombs of the Far East Air Force.

The 24th attacked day after day but the Red Koreans were well entrenched. Then another colored battalion was brought in. It jumped off Sunday morning, August 13, moved forward over the lower slopes of terraced rice fields. Close to their objective the North Koreans raked them with small arms and automatic-weapons fire.

With one company cut to pieces and others badly hit, the battalion was forced back. At dusk Tuesday night, Aug. 15, Lieut. Anselmo and his company moved out wit hanother company in support. They slipped behind the North Korean position without the Communists ever knowing they were there.

At dawn the Red Koreans discovered them. They threw up a smoke screen. Then the American mortar barrage began. After the mortaring came the orders to move down from the terrain the colored infantrymen had won, and Navy airmen were ordered in to attack.

Six Korean guerillas were reported to have slipped through the lines of 24th Regiment.

A patrol reported seeing two men wearing American uniforms with faces and hands blacked coming out of the hills with four North Koreans, whose hands were held over their heads. The group came over at a point where there were no troops.

The six passed through unchallenged. Later it was discovered that no prisoners had been turned in.

That night a guerilla attack broke out near the village the six men were seen entering.

Some days ago 24th Regiment infantrymen found two dead North Koreans with faces blackened.

Colored artillerymen on Monday, August 14, captured two North Korean guerillas hiding in a hunt less than 100 yards from American gun positions.

These two Red Korean infiltrators proved to be hungry terror-tricken men.

Few guerillas are ever captured. Tough and dangerous, they usually fight until they are killed. Lieut. Smith, Austin, Texas, captured these two and a woman partisan who had hid them.

One was a half-starved 16-year old boy so weak he hardly could stand. The other was a bearded man of middle age. He had been wounded several days ago an had smeared tar over bullet wounds in his chest and left leg to stop the bleeding.

Negro Troops Helping Win War Against Red Propaganda

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—(AP)—Valiant American Negro troops fighting under the United Nations flag in Korea are helping to win more than strategic hilltops in the struggle with Communism.

In the opinion of Washington psychological warfare experts they are also helping to win the battle against Communist propaganda; they are dramatic proof that the war to smash Red aggression in Korea is not a "white man's war."

Valentine

This is an extremely important point for the non-Communist alliance, and one which will shortly be bolstered by the addition to the U. N. field forces of native Asian troops. The Philippines are sending 5,000 men and Thailand 4,000.

Phila. 9-10-50

To understand why these forces are so important aside from the additional military strength they furnish, it is necessary to take a look at the aims and methods of Communist propaganda as it is now being laid down in a steady barrage from Moscow, Peiping (Red China) and Pyongyang (Red Korea).

The major aim of this propaganda is to split the non-Communist world and particularly to split off the nations of Asia from the western powers.

In striving for this objective the Communists have used two major weapons—(1) the claim that the U. N. forces in Korea are really the tools of Yankee imperialism and (2) the arguments of racism; that is, that the white man's guns and bombs are once more slaughtering the people of Asia in a drive for new colonial oppressions.

Broadly, therefore, the Communists are trying to draw a color line in the struggle. This is a timely application of an established Soviet method of attack on the United States that goes back far beyond the beginning of the Korean war.

Even during World War II, when Moscow-Washington relations were at their best, there was a story in the Russian capital that dramatized the point.

An American visitor was on a guided tour through one of the Soviet aircraft factories. He was shown the manufacture of airframes and engines, then taken through an assembly section and finally escorted to an enclosure where finished planes were lined up. Though the Russian guide said they were complete they had no propellers.

The American pointed this out and asked, "Where are the propellers?"

"Oh, yes," said the Russian, "and what about the Negro problem in the United States?"

The Russians have always harped on the "Negro problem" when they wanted to cover their own confusion or shortcomings, when they hoped to drive a wedge among the people in this country or when they wanted to draw a color line unfavorable to the United States abroad.

This has recently cropped up in their intensified world campaign centering around the Korean crisis, according to State Department informants.

The department had adopted a policy covering its counter-propaganda. That is simply to tell the truth about Negroes in the United States. But to be sure it is the whole truth, and to emphasize their political, social and economic advances in a country where, unlike Russia, there is opportunity for members of minority groups to take independent action in their own self-interest.

Montgomery

The participation of Negroes in American international enterprises is considered one of the most effective ways of meeting the Soviet attacks. Hence the "Voice of America," one of the main instruments of American propaganda abroad, is paying special attention to the achievements of the Negro 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea.

The final answer to Russian charges that Americans are slaughtering Asiatics in a new outburst of Yankee imperialism, of course, is the support which non-Communist Asiatic states give to the United Nations fight in Korea.

In the political field this support has been extensive. India has joined the United Nations Security Council in branding the North Korean Communists as the aggressors.

But in the military field Americans can troops have been carrying the weight of ground combat and this has been an undeniable handicap. This situation then become clear. It will be flected in daily war reports, will propagandawise. will shortly come to an end when the answer to Communist propaganda. Philippines and Thai soldiers, as well as 4,500 Turkish officers and men and units from Britain, New Zealand and Australia move to the battlefront.

The international character of the United Nations army, as reflected in daily war reports, will become clear. It will be the answer to Communist propaganda.

Negro Units Join Whites In Korea.

WITH THE U. S. 25th DIVISION IN KOREA—(SNS)—President Truman's integration program for the armed forces was speedily put into effect here this week as heretofore all white and all colored units were given replacements of racially mixed troops.

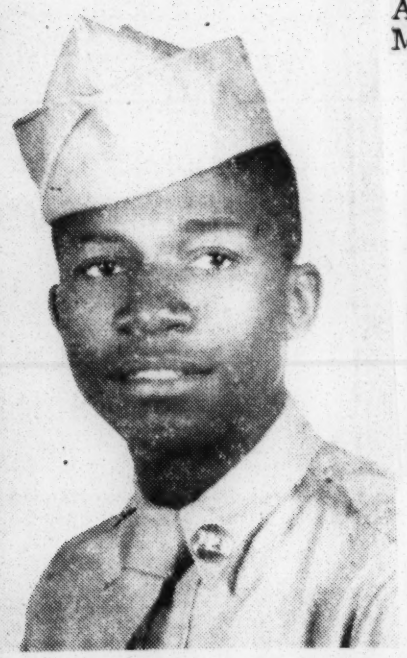
The all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment was given several white soldiers to bolster its depleted numbers, while Negro replacements were being fed into several formerly all white infantry units.

The president several months ago ordered integration of white and Negro soldiers throughout the armed forces. The program has progressed in the Air forces and Navy but has been slow in the ground forces. The new move in Korea places individual Negro soldiers shoulder-to shoulder with white soldiers. Before this, the ground forces had proceded only by integrating regiments and battallions instead of individual men.

Constitution Staff Photos—Ryan Sanders

ANOTHER FAREWELL—Wives and children of the members of the crackerjack 802nd Quartermaster Unit crowded into Brookwood Station Wednesday to say their last "goodbyes" as the unit left for Camp Pickett, Va., and active duty. At left, little Albert Carter, Jr., tries to keep daddy from boarding that lonesome train. And at right, Mrs. Robert Butler holds two-year-old daughter Renee up for her father's embrace.

Re-Enlists In Army



Cpl. Harvey T. Ervin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Erwin, Sr., 407 West 48th Street, has re-enlisted in the armed forces for a period of six years.

He is presently assigned as a clerk with the 793st. Ordnance Evacuation Company, United States Army, Roth, Germany.

Cpl. Erwin has two years and four months overseas service and intends to make the Army his career. His hobbies are football, baseball and fishing.

Cpl. Erwin has two brothers and two sisters, Mr. Thomas Erwin and Mr. Alfonso Erwin, Jr. Sisters, Mrs. Mildred Hicks and Miss Martha Erwin all of Savannah, Georgia.

NO FUSS ABOUT INTEGRATION in the medical company of the all-white infantry regiment of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea was found anywhere. Said the Tan Yank replacements who were awaiting assignments along with a number of whites at their billeting center: "Everything OK so far." The whites said: "We have no gripes. The colored replacements are all right."

The photographer caught the group shown relaxing on a hillside. Seated, front, is Corp. Claude S. Polk, of Asbury, N. J. In the rear, same order, Corp. Lorenzo I. Harris, of Tampa, Fla.; Pvt. Richard W. Misiak (white) of Bay City, Mich., and Corp. Robert L. Thames, of Los Angeles. In center photo is a mixed machine gun team. Shown feeding a .30 caliber machine gun is Pfc. Leon W. Bailey, of Chicago, while the gunner, Pfc. Edward Vids, of Corona, N. Y., gets set to open fire on enemy positions.

At right are pals under their pup tent. This mixed pair of replacements were found bunking together on the Southern front in Korea. They are members of a regimental medical company of the 25th Infantry Division, where until recently, there were no Negroes. Shown, left to right, are Corp. William Facaros, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., who formerly lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pfc. William E. Richardson, of Los Angeles. Richardson is a former resident of Gary, Ind.—Photos by L. Alex Wilson.

Marine Laud Nearo Troops For Aid

Men Turn Skepticism To Praise

WITH THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA —For first time in its colorful combat history, the United States Marines paid tribute to a Negro army combat outfit here and offered to adopt the group.

That honor was won by the 96th Field Artillery Battalion, then attached to 1st Marine Division, for giving brilliant and effective support to and for saving the lives of many leathernecks.

Marine Corps Col. J. H. Brower, commanding officer of 11th Marine, said in letter of appreciation to Lt. Col. E. Eddy, of 603 Hawthorne ave., Royal Oak, Mich., white commanding officer of Negro battalion: "Many thanks for excellence in support during critical situation. Request you not rest on your laurels, but keep it coming."

Speaking of the action that won them praise, M-Sgt. Raleigh Calloway, of 211 Hendrie st., Detroit, said, "Our boys fired all night long, not one night but five days and nights. During that time not one man squawked. Every man, including cooks, was in there pitching."

Said Sgt. 1st Class Lorce Duhart of 113 Brown Alley, San Antonio, Texas: "While we were in Sokohama waiting to be shipped out with the Marines, leathernecks gave us that leery look. But that was changed by support we gave them in helping to capture Seoul."

Declared Sgt. 1st Class Alfred L. Sturken, of 1016 North Claiborne ave., New Orleans, La., who has 14 years of service: "Marines had that big question mark look in their eyes when they looked at us before we helped smash Youngdungpo and Seoul. We changed that to a big smile of acceptance and appreciation."

Enlisted personnel of three batterys include: Master Sergeant Robert Warren, of 846 East Seminole st., Tulsa, Okla.; Sgt. 1st Class Martin J. Davis, of 2825 Northeast 18th st. Oklahoma City, Okla.; M-Sgt. Charles C. Butler, of Laurenburg Institute, Laurenburg, N. C.; Pvt. 1st Class Robert E. Durham, of 4519 Michigan ave., Chicago; M-Sgt. Hosea L. Evans, of 225 E 35th st., Chicago; Corp. Nathaniel Dismore, of 284 W. King st., St. Augustine, Fla.; Corp. Victor Decound, of Jacksonville, La.; Sgt. Cornelius Daniel, of 4206 7th ave., North Birmingham; Sgt. Edgar Carter of 209 Texas ave., Palestine, Tex.; Corp. Jim W. Love, of 208 N. 10th st., Tyler, Tex.; Sgt. James D. Scott, of 4514 Canger st., Houston, Tex.; Sgt. James W. Locke, of 503 S. Calhoun st., Fort Worth, Tex., and Sgt. 1st Class W. B. Veasy, of 303 N. First st, Lawton, Okla.

GI Escapes Death As Bullet Crushes Helmet

PFC. HARDISON AND LUCKY HELMET

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—The bullet wasn't marked "death" for Pfc. Jake Hardison, 22, of Rt. 1, Box 441, Cheraw, S. C. But the Pfc. thought so and if you should ask him, he'll tell you in soft, reverent tones: "God was certainly on my side."

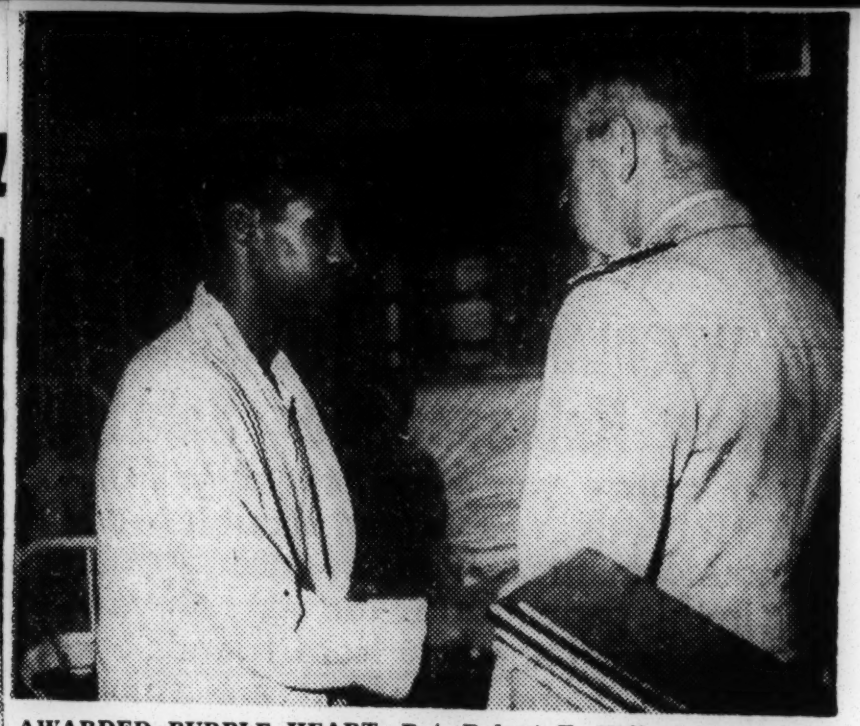
Hardison's most uncomfortable brush with death came September 1.

Hardison is a member of the Negro artillery outfit in line for a Presidential citation. His unit was nearly encircled by the enemy. During the fray he moved from his position to take up small arms, a rifle.

Said Hardison: "I started to take cover at the edge of the battery. Due to intense enemy fire I had to move back in the battery area. While I was moving a round hit my helmet almost dead center front, hurling it about two feet from me. I hit the deck and recovered it. Then I started giving everything in my rifle to the Reds."

The bullet entered Hardison's helmet, then ploughed almost straight to the back of his head, between the steel topper and plastic liner.

He said, patting the helmet fondly, "I am keeping the headpiece. It really served its purpose, saving my life, by the help of God."



AWARDED PURPLE HEART—Pvt. Robert E. Holley, son of Mrs. Janie Holley, of 78 E. Walnut st., Washington, Penna., received the Purple Heart from Vice Admiral Charles T. Joy, USN, at a U. S. Naval hospital in Japan. The medical is given for injuries received in combat.—U. S. Navy Photo.

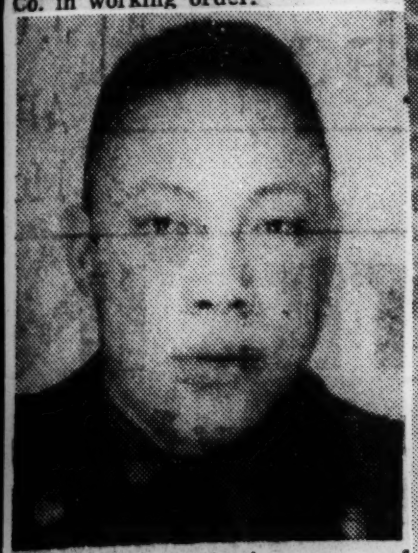
AFRO's Hicks Saw These Men Working and Fighting in Korea—

MSgt. August Boree, nephew of Miss Agnes Torragano, New Orleans, is a skilled technician and helps keep the ducks of the Third Transportation Amphibious Truck Co. in working order.

Cpl. William DeGrate, son of Mrs. Jennie DeGrate of Monroe, Ga., is a duck driver with the Third Amphibious Truck Co. He is 27 years old and has been in Korea two months.

Joe V. Nesby, son of the Rev. H. S. Nesby of Jena, La. is serving with the 159th Field Artillery Battalion in Korea. He has been in

Pfc. David McMullen, brother of Emmitt McMullen Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., is with the 539th Truck Co. in Korea which recently crossed the 38th parallel. He is 20 years old.



Sgt. Benjamin Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison of Las Cruces, N. Mexico, is unit clerk with the Third Transportation Amphibious Truck Co. He is a World War II vet.

Mess Sgt. Johnnie Autrey of Chicago gives 10 year old Korean lad an English lesson in Korean battle area. Youngster, adopted by Autrey's unit, helps out in mess hall.

Searching for Death Trap on Korean Battlefront

Probing for a booby trap under mine near Haman, Korea are left to right, Lt. David Carlisle of Los Angeles; Lt. Collins Whitacker, Raleigh and Cpl. Paul Witt, Webster, Mo., all of the 77th Combat Engineers.

'HELL, WE ARE HAVING FUN'

Negro Troops Gain Honors While Losing Savage Battle

Courier 9-18-50

By STAN SWINTON

WITH U. S. 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA, Sept. 17—(AP)—American Negro infantrymen have fought—and lost with honor—their most savage battle of the Korean War.

It was fought on one of the strangest battlefields of the war—Razorback hill—15 feet wide covered with clouds.

You couldn't see the tan uniformed North Korean hordes until they materialized from the swirling mist 10 feet before you.

The Negro infantrymen and Maj. Melvin R. Blair, of Abilene, Kan., their white commander, fought until their ammunition was exhausted—until Blair threw his empty .45 into the face of one Communist.

A hundred moments of heroism marked the battle in a sea of eerie white with the sides of the mountain ridge dropping 3,000 feet down at a 75 degree angle.

One North Korean—apparently without a gun—tackled Blair.

Another swung his rifle down to kill the Major. Blair knocked the gun down against his leg. The bullet missed but the muzzle blast blew him over the ridge and 75 yards down the mountain.

He crawled back up to continue fighting after M/Sgt. Curtis D. Pough, of 1128 Wynnton Road) Columbus, Ga., wheeled and cut down the two Reds with his automatic rifle.

The ridge, just west of Battle Mountain, two miles west of Haman, was littered with at least 125 North Korean dead at the end when the forty-man American rear guard, caught between enemy fire from both ends of the ridge, at last escaped down the precipitous mountain slope.

Sunday an American task force assaulted the ridge, battling to recapture it.

This is how the savage battle was fought:

The long ridge is loose shale. At the far end is a heap of great boulders. Sgt. William S. Winters, of Cleveland, Ohio, had an outpost there. Farther back in shallow foxholes torn into the rock was the bulk of "A" company.

Before dawn, out of the mist came a screaming Red charge. Winters held them back for an hour and then fell back to the main defense position.

Major Blair, who was with Merrill's Marauders in Burma in World War II, ordered his men into a "covered wagon defense"—a tight circle of men shoulder to shoulder. Clinging to the sheer slope, under cover of the white cloud bank which hid the breaking dawn, the Communists worked their way behind the position.

"A horde of them suddenly came screaming and yelling, charging out of the clouds," said Blair.

The Americans killed every one.

The Communists made a second wild Banzai along the narrow ridge. The American Negro soldiers and their commander shot them down until nine broke through the line. They clubbed those with rifle butts.

A third Red assault swept forward.

Twenty Reds got into the covered wagon perimeter that time. All were killed. The Americans were out of ammunition except for those with M-1 rifles—and they were few.

The Major ordered the men to withdraw down the ridge.

Three hundred yards down the ridge Blair shouted "Okay Pugh. Let's get out of here."

"I got more ammunition Major," the Negro sergeant shouted. "You keep moving back."

He fired as he spoke. The Reds were charging forward again.

Blair climbed back up—and found Pugh and his men still protecting the ridge in hopes their commander might make his way back up. He shouted for Pugh and his men to run through enemy fire back toward the covering force.

"It's hard to believe, but Pugh shouted 'Hell we are having fun.'" Then Blair flatly ordered the heroic Negroes back.

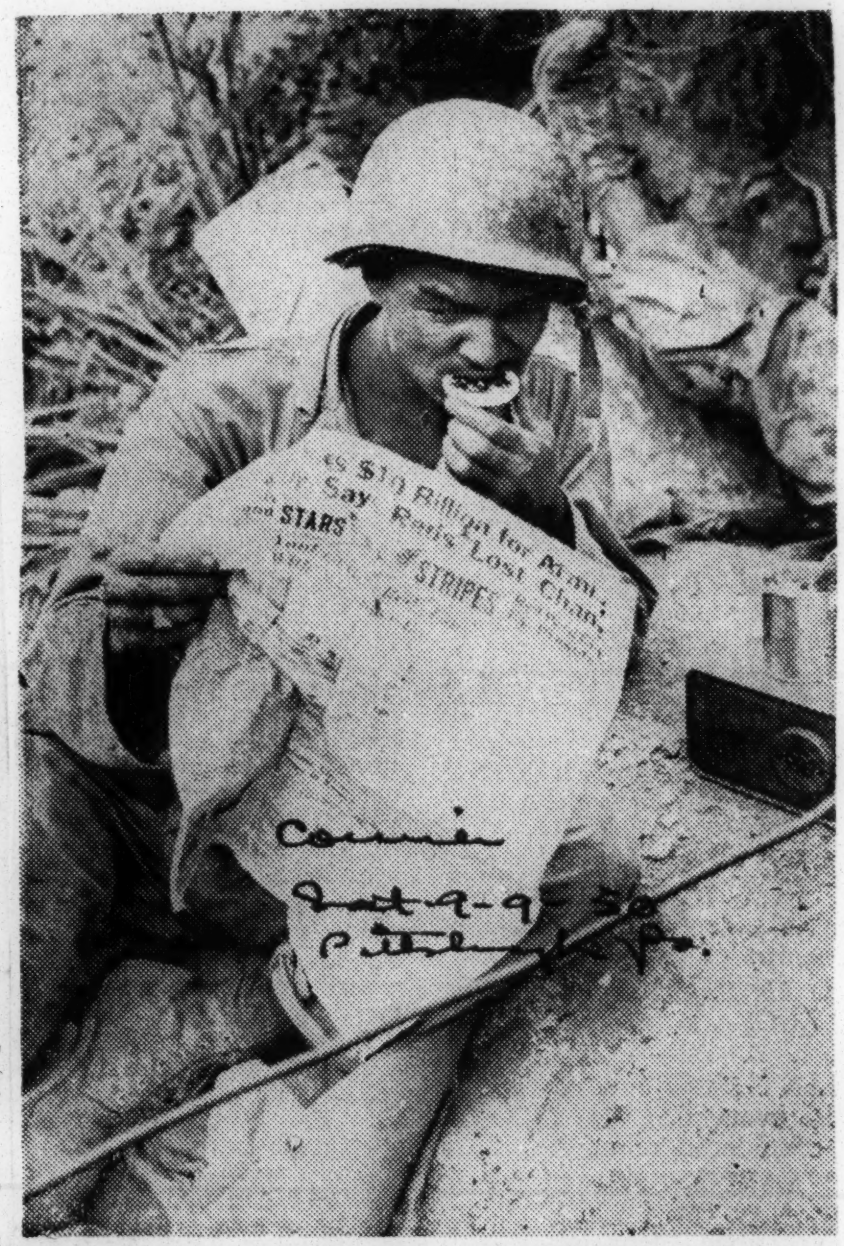
All safely ran through bitter fire back to the main body—about 27 men. Then suddenly from their rear, enemy fire spurted. They were cut off.

"Over the mountain side," Blair ordered. They left their dead behind but carried the wounded with them. Four hours later the survivors reached the bottom of the slope and other American forces.

"They were great soldiers," said Blair.

"I am recommending Pugh for the Distinguished Service Cross and the other members of the last rearguards for silver stars."

The DSC is America's second highest combat award. Three Negroes have received it so far in the Korean War.



War News Up Front—Pfc. Clarence Whitmore of St. Louis, Mo. — like his frontline predecessors of World War II — keeps posted in Korea on news of the war by reading Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper, which tells him what's happening elsewhere on the front. The C-rations are important, too.—Keystone

American Troops Seize Hill Protecting Strategic Taegu

BY JOHN RICH

TOKYO—(INS)— U. S. troops seized the last of four strategic hills shielding Taegu's northern approaches Wednesday in preparations offensive to hammer the tion for an imminent United Na- Communists out of South Korea.

Other American, South Korean and British troops struck out against the enemy or jockeyed for position in pre-typhoon rains along the eastern, western and southern sectors of the 120-mile front in advance of the full-scale allied drive.

Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker,

ton American commander in rea, told his troops in a series of fighting speeches the enemy is "weakening in front of us" and the GI's will "pass to the offensive in a very short time."

On the key front north of pivotal Taegu, the U. S. First Cavalry Division continued a limited offensive that won the fourth hill position southwest of Kasan, which is ten miles north of the key U. S. base.

The GI's and units of the South Korean First Division on their right flank converged along ridge trails toward Kasan, and a weird battle in the clouds appeared to be shaping up for that enemy-held stronghold.

The Communists were reported to have massed four and possibly five divisions, comprising at least 31,000 men, around Taegu. Air spotters reported two more reinforcement convoys, totalling 150 to 220 vehicles, were on their way to the front northwest of the city.

About 2,000 of the enemy troops hold the ancient walled city of Kasan, high up in the clouds, and the South Koreans advanced along an old mule track to storm the enemy positions.

The city was attacked by American airmen a few days ago and the Communists were driven out but moved in again when bad weather limited further air strikes.

The First Cavalry Division took the hill southwest of Kasan after seizing three others Tuesday, but its western flanks was pressed back earlier by a Red attack near Sindong, about seven miles above Taegu.

The hills are keys to the positions above Taegu, guarding the "bowling alley" route from enemy-held Tabudong, 11 miles north of Taegu.

At U. S. headquarters it was said that the enemy also still holds Waegwan and the area above that strongpoint, although the front-line now extends to a point northeast of the city.

KOREA PROVES NEGRO TROOPS' PROUDEST BATTLE

MacArthur's Message On Eightieth Anniversary Of Famous Regiment

WASHINGTON— United States military authorities in Washington and in Korea are agreed that the American Negro infantrymen now in Korea are fighting probably the best and proudest battle in history of the American Negro soldier.

Especially noted and commended for conspicuous gallantry and valiant action in combat is the 24th. Infantry Regiment, oldest and perhaps the last all-Negro regiment in the U.S. Army. Officers and men of this unit have carried with honour the regimental flag, which has flown in American Indian wars, the Spanish-American war, and in World Wars One and Two.

This regiment spearheaded at least one successful counter- attack in Korea, and attacked for three days before taking a mountain position on the southern front. One company of the regiment was down to 12 men in this attack.

The unit is actually a regimental combat team at the present time. It is fully equipped to give battle at any time. It is made up entirely of Negro enlisted men, but about 40 per cent of its officers are white. Many of its members saw service in World War Two.

IN ALL MAJOR WARS

The 24th. Regiment was activated in 1869 by the merger of two Negro units formed three years earlier. It began its winning ways against hostile Indians in the Western United States 70 years ago. Since then the 24th. has had a hand in every major U.S. war.

In World War Two the regiment fought in the Pacific and then was assigned occupation duties in Japan.

The gallant action of the regiment at Yechon attracted attention throughout the United States and called the attention of the American press and officials to the valor of the Negro soldier.

An editorial in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune said the world at large, and particularly the peoples of Asia, have been given a specific example of a fact which Communist propaganda seeks to hide or distort, "that Negroes fight for free institutions and the rule of law as gallantly and willingly as white Americans."

WHAT REDS SAY

The paper points out: "Communists are trying to take over Asia and win control of the colored peoples of the world by portraying the United Nations' effort in Korea as a case of whites fighting colored peoples.

"This is the propaganda technique that Communists have used with considerable success for many years. They have persuaded many millions of people throughout the world that Negroes in the United States are shamefully exploited and constantly subjected to lynching and other outrages. Every injustice, and unhappily there remain some injustices, is magnified a thousand-fold. Millions of people abroad who have heard of injustices to Negroes in the United States have no idea that the great body of Negroes enjoy the rights and privileges which go with American citizenship. They do not know that Negroes are judges, scientists, lawmakers, policemen, editors, artists, and soldiers in the United States. They do not know that Negroes fight for free institutions and rule of law as gallantly and willingly as white Americans.

"Those who think of the American effort in Korea can see that it is not a white attack upon colored people in Korea but free men fighting to prevent Communists from taking away their freedom and security.

"The fight in Korea is everybody's responsibility, not ours alone. But in the meantime, let all the world know that Americans of color are pitting their courage, skills and convictions against Communist aggression along with the rest of their countrymen."

It was pointed out that the Negro regiment is probably last all-Negro regiment in the U.S. Army, as America has instituted a policy of nonsegregation in its armed forces, and Negroes, both officers and men, are being assigned to troop units without regard to color. Assignments now are determined by the soldier's skills and special qualifications, rather than on his race.

Fighting in the strategic southern battle sector of Korea, the 24th. Regiment for the past several days has continued to hold invading Communists attempting a buildup near Chinju aimed at the United Nations pipe-line port of Pusan.

As part of the U.S. 25th. Division, which drove almost to Chinju to block an enemy thrust aimed at Pusan, the Negro troops of the 24th. regiment were among the first to arrive in Korea to oppose the unprovoked Communist attack.

MACARTHUR'S MESSAGE

Typical of the commendations received by this veteran regiment during its gallant history was a message sent by Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the occasion of its recent 80th. anniversary: "The 24th. Infantry Regiment completes eighty years of faithful and distinguished service in the line of our national defense. During this long period it has maintained a standard of service and built a tradition of devotion to the American cause to which all Americans may point with pride and satisfaction; a record which invokes complete confidence that, despite the hazards of time and events, the 24th. may be relied upon invincibly to do its duty." The 24th. Regiment, however, is only relatively small part of Negro troops in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Policy of the Army now is "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Army without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin," and enlistments of over-all recruiting quotas are also without regard to race or color.

The latest figures available, as of January, 1949, show that of the 644,464 officers and enlisted personnel in the U.S. Army, 67,052 are Negro. Negro officer personnel at that time totalled 1,158.

Foxhole Jitters Get GI's as Sun Fades

Afro-American Sat. 8-26-50

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA — Cpl. Billy Hughes, Austin, Texas, and Pfc. Ray Vincent, Hagerstown, Md., along with Pvt. Arthur Bellman, Rutherford, N.J., were sweatin out their first night in a foxhole. Vincent squatting in a foxhole outside the command post stated, "This is a helluva place for a desk soldier to be."

"When I came to Korea, I'd figured on keeping the morning reports straight, but you have to be ready to dig and shoot with the rest of them."

Hughes was writing his letter to the girl back home,

"Every time I thought I was ready for the enemy, I had visions of them coming at me from all directions, so I dug a few inches deeper. To make matters worse, to be an enemy soldier creeping up on me. With orders not to shoot until the platoon sergeant gave the command, I squatted and tried to look in all directions at the same time.

"Each time I moved, my gear (his pack) seemed to get twisted around me and when I tried to straighten it out, the nonse seemed to me like someone was celebrating a wedding on New Year's Eve. Trying to move around without my shovel and canteen banging together was a feat, but when accomplished, I felt like a pretzel.

Funny Feeling Increases

"The moon came up about 1 o'clock in the morning and so did the clouds. I had heard horror stories of how the enemy loved to attack at that time. The funny feeling in my stomach and my there were mosquitos by the thousands buzzing around my head."

A Day at the Front

Bellman, the New Jersey kid who was for New Jersey through and through, kept a diary that he said would be as famous as "Roosevelt's history or Churchill's Memo-Ran-Dums someday."

One page dated "Saturday, Aug. 12, stated:

"As daylight faded away, I began to get a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. Each shadow seemed nervousness increased."

These thoughts of the New Jersey GI written down went on to read "I had been ordered to dig in about 200 yards in front of the platoon so I could warn the machine gun crew if the enemy tried to come that way. Each time I neard a noise above the roar of the mosquitoes, I thought they were trying to surround me.

"Too scared to think about sleep, because of the visions I had of white-robed Communists reaching out of the bushes and strangling me, I waited and hoped for morning

"When the sun finally crept above the mountains, after the longest night of my life, I looked around and everything was the same as the night before.

"The machine gun and all its crew were still there and every foxhole had its original occupant, including mine with Hughes and Vincent. I plan to make a habit of it, so pardon me while I clean my rifle for tonight," stated the end of today's diary entry.

St. Louisan Ordered To Active Duty

LT. OTIS E. FINLEY, JR., USAFR, has been ordered to a short tour of active duty, beginning the 15th of August. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Finley, Sr., of 4265 Kennerly avenue.

Lt. Finley is one of two Air Force Reserve officers who were selected by th First Air Force to pursue an advanced course in aerial photography and photo intelligence at Lowry Field, Colo. During the intensive 15-day training period, he will learn the latest techniques of taking aerial photographs from 500 mph jet planes. A rated military pilot, Lt. Finley has been active as public relations officer of the 9246th VART Squadron in Springfield, Mass.

When his training is completed about Sept. 7, Finley will visit with parents and friends in St. Louis, before taking a short vacation with his wife and son in the East. They will then return to Springfield college, where Finley is pursuing graduate studies in psychology.

St. Louisan Writes Of Korean War

Argus 8-11-50

Master Sgt. Clarence Covington

From a hospital bed, somewhere in Korea, the St. Louis Argus received a letter this week from a St. Louis soldier, wounded in action.

The soldier, Master Sergeant Clarence Covington, is a company first-sergeant in the 24th Infantry Regiment, attached to the 25th Infantry Division.

Sgt. Covington, who has been in service since he graduated from Sumner High School in 1940, described the fighting of the 24th as "gallant."

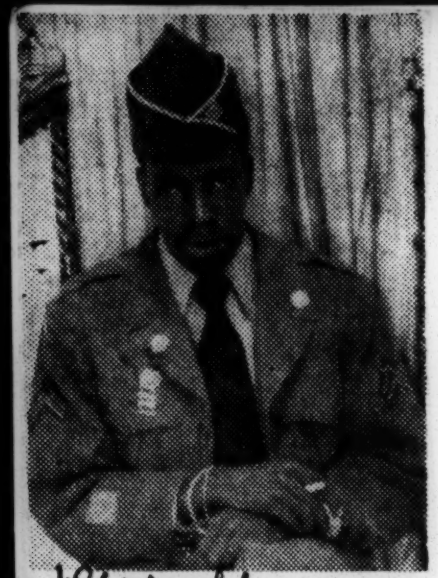
He wrote that he wanted his hometown newspaper and friends to know how the 24th "is faring in this Korean crisis."

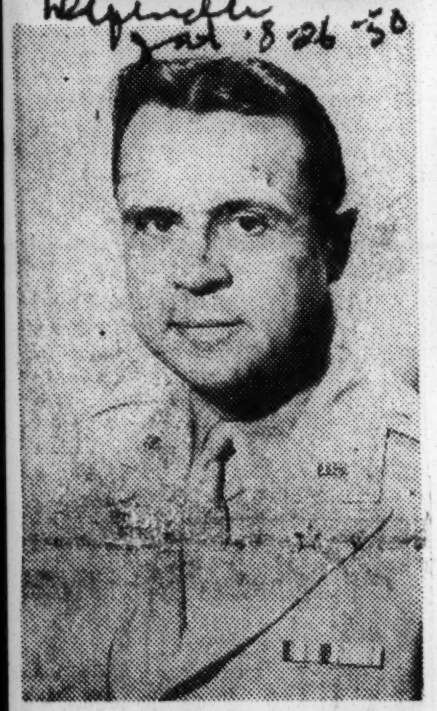
"We are fighting to the last man, if necessary for this Democratic principle," he said. Describing an attack on a hill which resulted in "heavy casualties," Sgt. Covington said "we never gave up hope. . . even as we fell back . . . we were still fighting."

"America should know of the gallant fight of the 24th Infantry Regiment against the outnumbered enemy . . . This group did fight hard."

Sgt. Covington was wounded in the leg, neck, hand and shoulder by mortar fire. He was leading his company forward when hit.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Covington of 2409 N. Sarah street. He has two other brothers. One is Theodore, who was injured in World War II and the other is Bernard, former Golden Gloves featherweight, now in the U.S. Army stationed at San Antonio, Texas





WAR HEROISM AND JIM CROW—Meritorious service with the 24th Infantry "Eagles" Regiment won for Pfc. Myron Yokley of Chicago, above, the coveted Army Combat Infantry Badge. Also cited on the battlefield was Cpl. James M. Washington, also of Chicago. While Yokley and Washington, along with thousands of other gallant Negro soldiers, were facing the perils of war in Korea, reports from Tokyo says that General Walter Leo Weible, bottom, has restricted Negro personnel in Army units to one of four swimming pools used by occupation forces.

Arvel Battle 1st Recruiter

Arvel Battle

Arvel Battle, 4436 West Belle, received orders from the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center to report for duty Aug. 7. He is the first colored reserve to be called to help in the classifying of reserves reporting for active duty.

According to Battle, he took a special training duty course from May 7-20 in Great Lakes, Mich. He will be stationed at the U.S. Court and Customs House, 12th and Market streets.

Battle attended meetings every Wednesday night with Brigade 9-7, Division 136 at the Navy Armory, foot of Ferry street. There he had the job of processing new recruits coming in.

He was formerly employed as correspondence clerk at the Army Finance Center, and left his job on military leave.

Silent Army Band Marches Off From Schuylkill Arsenal

Led by Pfc. Robert H. Cotton, drum major, members of the 307th Army Band, without benefit of music, leave for an unannounced destination after they were mustered into service at the Schuylkill Arsenal last Sunday morning. The men, all Philadelphians, are former members of the 79th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Reserve.

Will 369th N. Y. Guard Unit Join American Forces Fighting in Korea?

Cape Cod Times 7-15-50

Presence of Army Brass, Use of Modern Devices in Training Cause Speculation

By JAMES L. PICKS

WELLFLEET, Mass. — The 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery group of the New York National Guard last week completed the first week of its annual field training here in grim efficient seriousness amid rampant rumors of war.

The famed 24th Infantry Regiment now in Gifu, Japan is already slated for combat action in Korea.

Col. Cato Baskerville, a World War II veteran, who served in the Pacific Theatre of operations is commanding officer of the 47 officers and 630 enlisted men in the 369th.

They lined up their 90 and 40 milimeter guns and their synchronized 50 calibre machine guns on the Cod last Thursday and fired away under actual combat conditions at robot controlled planes which passed before their gunsights at 350 miles per hour.

Top Brass on Hand

With the war situation in Korea growing more serious by the hour, high-ranking officers of the National Guard and special advisory groups from the Regular Army gave special attention to the group's training.

Their presence caused the usual speculation among the troops that "it won't be long, now."

One factor which gave rise to such rumors was the presence on the firing range of Maj. Gen. C. G. Hausauer, commanding general of the New York National Guard and Brig. Gen. William H. Kelly, deputy chief of staff to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Guns Radar-Controlled

Another factor was the fact that the 369th is one of the few anti-aircraft units on the East Coast which have radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns.

Most of the enlisted men and officers who assembled here for the training were veterans of World War II.

The maneuvers were marked by activities which found many an ex-GI "passing the ammunition" to a former battlefield buddy not so long ago.

Realistic Training

The training was realistic and in deadly earnestness. The group is composed of the 369th AAA gun battalion, equipped with six 90 milimeter guns, the 870th Automatic Weapons Battalion, equipped with sixteen 40 milimeter guns and headquarters of the 369th Group.

Each of the battalions is further equipped with synchronized 50 calibre machine guns. The 90 milimeter guns can be fired both by radar and visual control.

In order to gain actual experience in shooting down planes the group was called on to fire at and shoot down if possible one of the Army's most mdern training devices.

Robot Plane Used

This consists of a robot controlled 12-ft plane which is launched by radio from a circular track located behind the firing range.

The plane is spun around on the track several times by an electric device which catapults it into the air, when it passes under the control of a man on the ground who can ma ke it do anything a regular plane can as long as he can see it.

Thus controlled, the plane, which is 12 feet long, is directed out before the guns in a wide sweep, coming in diving and executing other difficult maneuvers while the gunners fire at it.

Target for Gunners

Traveling at 350 miles an hour, the 12-foot plane, according to Guard officials, presents about the same target to a gunner as a regular-size plane would present traveling at 600 miles an hour.

When the plane is struck by a bullet its motor automatically cuts off and a parachute opens which floats it gently down to the waters of Cape Cod.

Cape Cod Times

If the plane is hit directly by a shell burst it is destroyed. It was estimated that each plane costs about $2,700.

Commanding Officers

Bost. Mass 50

While more than 60% of Colonel Baskerville's command are new recruits, his officer staff is made up of more seasoned veterans than new officers.

Colonel Baskerville himself commanded the 207th AAA AW Battalion in the Pacific during the last war.

The 369th Battalion is commanded by Maj. John S. Brown, who commanded Battery "B" of the 369th in the last war.

The 870th is commanded by Lt. Col. Robert E. Payne, who commanded "F" company of the 870th in the last war.

Other Officers

Other veteran officers in the Group include: Capt. Rupert V. Fraser, intelligence officer; Lt. Col. Charles S. Fleming, executive officer; Maj. David F. Hart, administrative assistant; Capt. John D. Silvera, information and education officer; and Capt. James R. Hundley, adjutant.

Among new officers recently reported in the Group are: Warrant Officer James D. Freelain, radio officer, who is engineer of the municipal radio station WNYC in New York. He came up through the ranks to earn his commission.

A fireman, Capt. George A. Jones; an attorney, Capt. R. P. Jones; and one policeman, 1st Lt. Frederick Pendleton.

No Medical Officer

The Group as yet does not have a medical officer, a vacancy existing under the Tables of ganization for a first lieuttr or a captain in that position.

Top Kicks Listed

Of the five first sergeants in units making up the 870th talion all are vetesans of 369th fnom the last war, and least one is a veteran of W War I and II.

Other Veterans

The lve top kicks are Sgt. Le Litkett of Headquarters Batt 1st Sgt. Eugene Wright of tery "A," 870th; George Gitt Battery "B," 870th; Amos R ardson, Battery "B," 870th; Ernest Miller, Battery "D," 870th, a veteran of both World Wars.

Among other veterans on hand for the training period were:

Col. Chauncey Pooper, former commander of the Group, who is now an inspector of anti-aircraft units for the State Guard headquarters; and 1st Sgt. George R. Walker, former top kick of Battery "F," in the last war who has been made an instructor with the Refular Army.

The Group at the present is less than half strength. Department Tables of Orga tions authorize a strength of enlisted men and 82 officers. means that there is a shor of 793 enlisted men and 35 vcers.

Guard Seeks Recruits

The entire National Goar currently engaged in a recrui campaign to increase both its ficer and enlisted strength.

The 369th has a colorful his dating back to World War I w some of its elements stayed combat 191 days in the Me Argonne Forest without losir foot of ground and never ha one of their ranks captured.

They were the first Amer troops in Germany.

In the last war, the 870th the only all-colored unit com ted to combat in Okinawa, s ing with the Tenth Army.

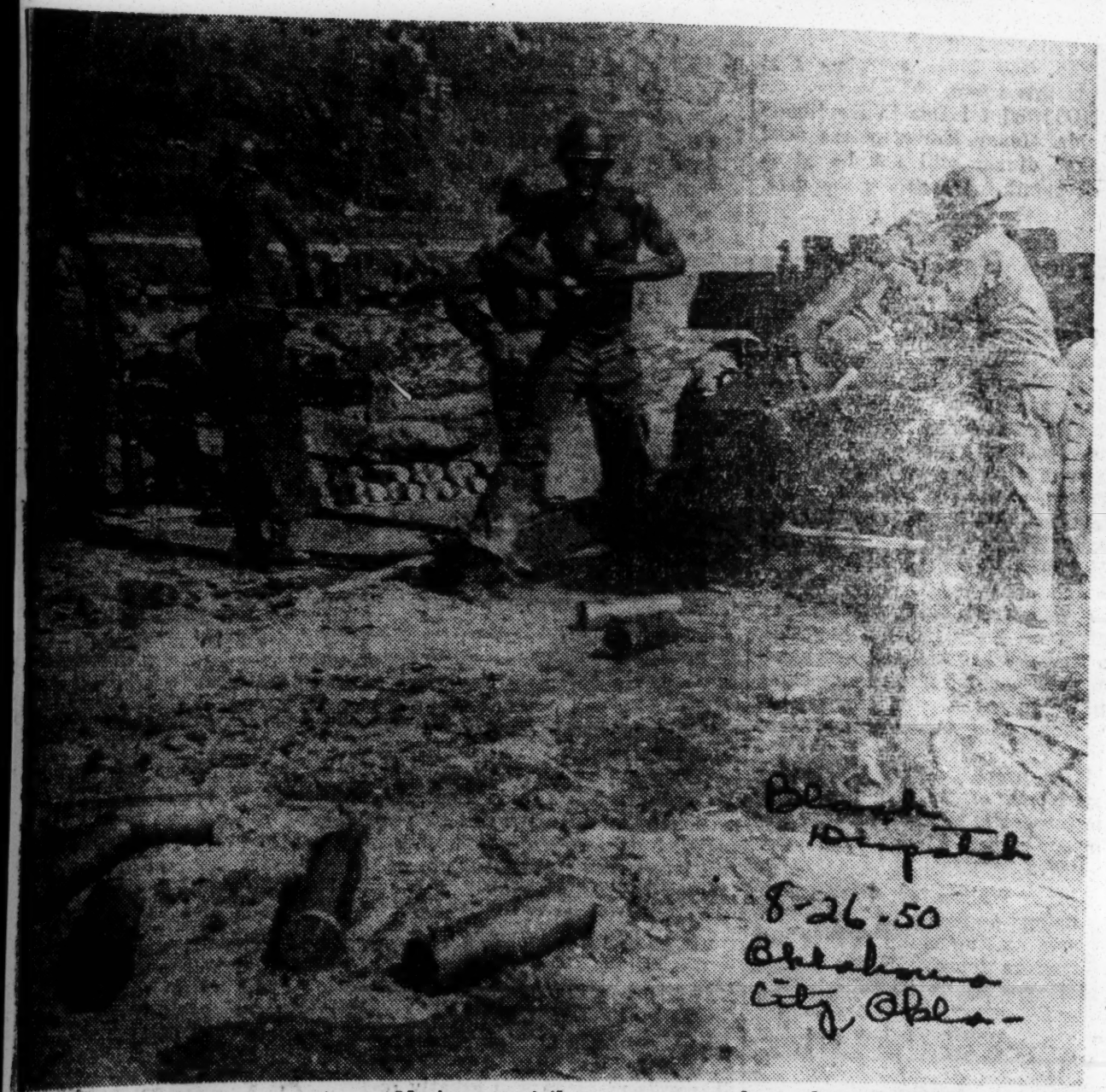
Colored officers heading U. S. military units, Far East Command, include Lt. Col. Harry F. Lofton (top), commanding officer of the First Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment in Japan, and Major George W. Webb, (bottom), administrative officer, 19th Wing, Far East Air Forces in Guam. Both are of Washington, D. C. The Far East Command is currently in charge of American military operations in Korea.

Prepare for Action in South Korea

Afro American Aug. 7-15-50 Baltimore, Md.

Shown are members of the 870th Anti-Aircraft Artillery group now in training at Wellfleet, Mass., who are attached to the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, now in action in South Korea. These men form the communications "nerve center" of the group and are vital to the outfit. In the picture are Sgts. Gilbert N. Hatcher, head of the unit; Lewis Litkett, Willie L. Rogers. Eddie Capers and Pvt. William M. Mickens.

All Negro Unit-Field Artillery
25th Infantry Division



ACTION IN KOREA: Negro troops blast away at the enemy somewhere along the Korea front lines with their 105-mm howitzer. These soldiers have just fired a round of ammunition, evident from the soldier who is holding his ears in left foreground.

Field Artillery Units Rates Special Citation

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — A top-flight field artillery unit of an all Negro element in the 25th Infantry Division rates Presidential citation for excellent performance of duty.

Recommendation will be made, it is believed, on the basis of action September 1 by unit of the artillery in fighting its way out of North Korean encirclement. The 25th Unit was located near the foot of one ridge and faced another. Formerly there were three possible escape routes. Two sections of the unit maintained direct fire on the enemy while other sections hooked big guns to trucks. While performing duties the men were forced to fire at Reds as they worked.

"We would fire a round from the whoitzer and follow up with small arms fire. Then during a second of silence from the enemy we'd work madly to get guns hooked to trucks" said Cpl. James D. Williams of Ruston, La.

One of the two sections covering the withdrawal of the others soon were pinned down, leaving only one unit to engage Reds effectively. Twice two sections tried to withdraw but were repulsed by heavy mortar and small arms fire.

"We trained the guns for direct fire and cut loose I don't know how many we killed, there were so many," said Pfc. Hoover Hanson, of Burbank Drive, W. Atlanta, Ga.

"I asked the boys what they wanted to do leave Howizers or stay and fight our way out, everyone of them agreed, we are going to take our guns with us," said Capt. Gustav H. Franke of Myrtle Beach, S. C., Commanding Officer of the unit.

The outfit finally got the guns hooked to the trucks and the convoy started to move out, led by a jeep and a tank. The jeep hit a mine field, hurling four persons out. The Reds threw a grenade in the jeep when it exploded. The whole area was lighted, revealing the enemy moving from right and left. The Reds covered the main route out of the trap and the flaming jeep blocked one. The men quickly unhooked the big guns and fired point blank on North Koreans.

"Heads, legs and arms flew in every direction as we fired. We had to turn our guns around and fire too for the enemy was coming from our rear," said Sgt. 1st Class Joseph K. Mitchell of 727 South Pearl Street, Belton, Texas.

Capt. Franke explained that the grenade which made a flaming torch out of the jeep "helped save us. We would have been driven into ambush. I am proud of my outfit."

The unit withdrew with only one GI wounded.

Each unit of element has demonstrated unusual ability and courage with heavy and small weapons in upholding their motto, 'We'll not be captured by Joe Koats.'

Pfd 9-9-50

Blackshear Ga

Blanche Hampton

8-26-50

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Army Alerts Negro Reserve Unit For Active Duty—Captain George L. Robinson In Charge Of Outfit

The 241st Transportation Corps Port Company, under command of Captain George L. Robinson, Saturday afternoon, was alerted for active duty with the Army on September 3. This will be the first full-strength Organized Reserve Company in the Memphis vicinity to be called for active military duty.

All members of the personnel are to report at the Army General Depot, headquarters for the company, this evening, Tuesday, at 7:30, Capt. Robinson stated. He did not disclose the number of men included in his outfit for security reason, but the regular compliment of a unit is approximately 200 men.

Mes 8-8-50

Capt. George L. Robinson

Another prominent young Memphian with the unit is Noble H. Owens, Jr., who holds rank of second lieutenant. Both Captain Robinson and Lt. Owen are teachers in the Memphis Public Schools, and both are veterans of World War II. Capt. Robinson, teacher at Douglas High School, served overseas as a commissioned officer. Lt. Owen, teacher at Hamilton High School, was a Technical Sergeant at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Board of Education will extend them leaves of absence for active services with the Army.

Captain Robinson was largely responsible for the formation of the 241st Transportation Corps Port Company in 1948, and during the last two years the unit has received instruction under general supervision of Lt. Col. Raymond O. Smith, senior instructor in charge of the Organized Reserve Corps of the Tennessee Military Sub-District.

Members of the outfit have been under training two days per month since its formation, and in the summer, fifteen days have been given to training. Last year Captain Robinson took his men to the summer camp in New Orleans, and were scheduled to return this summer.

2nd Division "C" Battery Called Tops

Credited with Destroying All Types of Targets

Two North Tulsans, one of whom is now hospitalized in this country, have brought fame to this community through their exploits in the Korean war.

One is Captain Robert B. Copeland, commander of a battery of 155 mm howitzers. The battery is part of a Negro artillery battalion attached to the Army's 2d Division.

The other North Tulsan is Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Vann, who was seriously injuried while serving as acting cmmander of Company "A", a part of the 9th Infantry Regiment of the 2d Division. He was the only Negro in the outfit. He had been in action since August 19.

According to a spokesman for the 2d Division headquarters, Copeland's battery earned the reputation of being the deadliest artillery outfit in the entire division. The battalion of which the battery is a part has been credit with "bulls eye" performances on every assignment.

The battalion carries a total of eighteen howitzers wihich deliver 95 pound projectiles, the heaviest firing power that the division commands. The battalion often pounded the enemy at a distance of ten miles, and was responsible for giving support to the entire division.

In action covering a month's period, the battalion destroyed targets which included bridges, ammunition dumps, supply depots, gun emplacements, tanks and other North Korean equipment, besides moving masses of North Koreans.

According to Major Edwin Clapp, of Sherian, Wyo., battalion executive officer, "The battalion has done everything it has been asked to do." He added, "We suspect there's nothing it can't do."

The battalion is commanded by a white officer, Col. J. E. Buys, but all of its junior officers, including two warrant efficers, are Negroes. Its two highest ranking Negroes officers are Captain Copeland the only Negro commander of a firing battery, and Captain Charles H. Barbour, of Junction City, Kans., who serves as battalion intelligence officer. The battalion is made up mainly of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty.

Captain Copeland is thirty-three years old. He is the son of Mrs. Mattie Copeland of 1848 N. Peoria. He graduated from the local Booker T. Washington High School in 1932. His number was the very first called when Selective Service was put into effect prior to World War II. He served in Germany, and was stationed in the Pacific before landing in Korea late in July.

After graduating at Booker T. Washington. Copeland enrolled at Tuskegee Institute. When called by Selective Service he was working in Chicago. He married his second wife in Seattle just before going to the Pacific.

Captain Copeland had six sisters. They are Mrs. Ernie Fields, of 1852 North Peoria; Mrs. Lydia Henderson, of 530 East Latimer Pl.; Mrs. Anna Dorsey and Mrs. Modestelle Spencer, both of St. Louis; Miss May Doris Copeland, of Detroit, and Mrs. Cleo Nash, of Kansas City, Mo.

His mother, Mrs. Mattie Copeland, was overjoyed at the news of her son's exploits. "I said a prayer for his safety morning and night," she said. " I just knew he would do great things, and I never had and fear for his safety."

Lieutenant Vann, the other officer is twenty-one years old. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vann, of 528 East Newton Pl. He was graduated from Booker T. Washington in 1946 and from Wilberforce University in 1949. He distinguished himself in the student ORTC corps at Wilberforce and was graduated as a second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Vann was returned from Korea and is now undergoing treatment at a hospital at El Paso, Texas. His parents wanted to visit him there, but he asked them not to make the trip. "As soon as my wound heals," he wrote. "I will get a leave and take the first train home."

Vann has a younger brother, William Harrison Vann, who graduated from the local high school in 1948. He is now a junior at Wilberorce.

Reds Strip Occupied Areas

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Far East Command

TOKYO, Japan — Chow on the hoof or straight from rice paddy to mess kit is the order of the day for Red soldiers in South Korea. Informer!

Pigs, cows, chickens and rice are liberated with equal dispatch to provide rations for the invading army. Reluctant owners of said provender consider themselves lucky if they receive so much as a curt nod of thanks, reports reaching U. S. intelligence agencies reveal. The portion of South Korea now occupied by the Communists is being efficiently and systematically stripped to supply the invaders. Pat - 8 - 5 - 50

Reporters also indicate that North Korean personnel are resorting to all types of unorthodox and impromptu measures in their efforts to survive U. S. air and artillery attacks. Tank divers, especially, have developed a healthy respect for United Nations planes.

ONE AMERICAN AIRMAN tells, half admiringly, of the resourceful North Korean tanker who hitched two bullocks to the front of his tank in the vain hope that it would be mistaken for a farm wagon. Tanks masquerading as haystacks, or fitted out with thatched roofs and disguised as houses have also been discovered and destroyed by keeneyed American airmen.

Oxcarts are being used extensively to carry supplies to the frontline North Korean units. This fact may account for the report turned in by one pilot who professes to have witnessed two enraged bullocks stampeding through a column of infantry after an aerial rocket attack.

THE MAIN EAST COAST road used by North Korean forces has been zeroed in by United Nations naval artillery and even single vehicles are being picked off by the accurate fire of our five inch guns. Ammunition trucks, in particular, are having a bad time along this stretch, and have given up daylight travel altogether.

All other Red transportation facilities, including rail and even the river ferry boast, are lying low as a result of United Nations air and naval action, seriously hampering supply efforts and troop movements.

By BRADFORD LAWS

KOREA—Units of the famed United States 24th Infantry Regiment, first Negro combat troops in Korea and part of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lighting) Division last Friday, joined South Korean forces in blasting the Communist "People's Army" of North Korea out of Yechon, a highway center 60 miles east northeast of Taejon. Pusan

The famed Negro regiment, which will celebrate its 81st birthday this year, was part of the United Nations forces made up of the U. S. Cavalry and 25th Infantry Division that made an unopposed amphibious landing, during the first of the war, at Pohang, 60 miles north of Pusan. The landing of the combat troops opened up a new supply inlet 18 miles from the double-tracked Pusan-Taegu-Taejon railroad.

The arrival of the two fresh United States divisions was a supplement to the hard-pressed U .S. 24th Infantry Division, which continued atnorth and west of Taejon as this writing to man a defense Advanced American Headquarters began a methodical evacuation of the doomed city.

Negro G.I.'s Threat to Reds

Aerial observers reported the Communists were moving up reinforcements in the center sector where they had hoped to drive down a highway through Manchang to Kunchon, east of Yongdong on the highway and railroad to Pusan.

Here at Wechon the South Korean troops fighting alongside the highly trained Negro combat unit ejected the North Koreans from this strategic road intersection, stalling the southward Red thrust toward the Teajon-Teague railroad and highway.

Reports coming in from Yongdok stated that South Korean infantry, supported by the American 25th Infantry Division (of is a part), artillery and United which the 24th Infantry Regiment Nations naval and air forces, seized the port after a heavy attack on Communist troops 23 miles north of the new American beachhead at Pohang where supplies were being unloaded in Operation Buildup.

The presence of units of the Negro regiment, that recently completed the Fuji-Susono maneuvers at the bottom of world famous Mt. Fuji in Japan with an excellent record, along with other UN forces in troublesome Yechon was presenting a flank threat to the entire Red effort.

Attacked by Guerillas

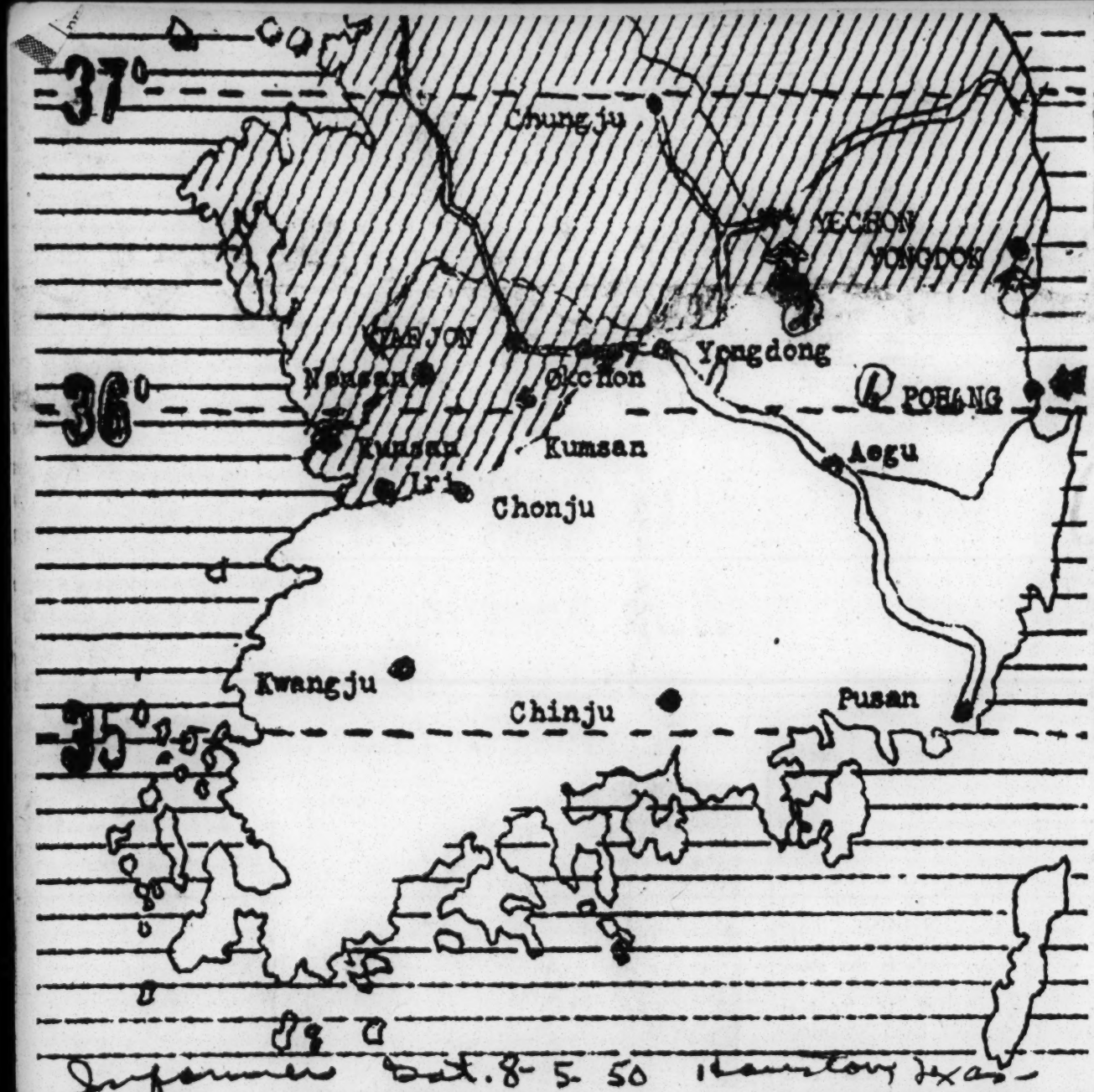
Advanced patrols were attacked by supposedly Korean civilians who were actually Red guerillas as they entered an advanced area, however the men, some of them veterans of World War II, are learning to fight this type of warfair. Immediately after the first guerrilla attack on the 25th Infantry Division's troops, all Korean civilians were ordered out of the actual battle areas.

These Negro "doughboys" are in high spirits, realizing that in fighting as part of an international force, not just for their own country but for free men, they are playing a new role in history.

Though they refer to it as the "Screwy War," just as they called the World War II the "Phony War," during rest periods, they talk of other things. One group made up of Pfc. Ellis Dean, Ambler, Pa.: **PFC. AMOS EMERSON, WACO TEXAS,** and Pfc Budrdy Woods, Fort Madison, Iowa rested up with talk of a recent track meet in Japan and the recent regular army commission given First Lt. Jasper R. Johnson, commander of one the 24th's companies.

World War II Record

The 24th Infantry was the first Negro combat troops in the acific during World War II, sailing in April, 1942 to the New Hebrides, Pacific theater of operations. They fought their way up through the Solomons, the Russells, the Marianas, and were on Okinawa when the war ended.



Location No. 1—American Negro troops from units of the famed Negro combat 24th Infantry Regiment, part of the U. S. 25th Infantry "Tropic Lighting" Division and the 1st Cavalry Division made an unopposed amphibious landing at POHANG, 60 miles north of Pusan. At Location No. 2, units of the 24th Infantry joined South Korean's in blasting the North Korean's "Peoples Army" out of YECHON, a highway center 60 miles east, northeast of Taejon.

Tan Lads in 14 Days of Continuous Battle

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent

(By Cable to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

Advance U. S. Air Base, South Korea

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—Outnumbered Tan Yanks fighting with the 25th Division turned back a heavy offensive of Korean Reds along the Yongdong-Sanju front on July 27, and despite heavy losses regrouped and launched their own counter-attack at nightfall.

The Communists' attack came as this correspondent arrived at the front with the 24th Infantry Regiment, which is famed for its fighting at San Juan Hill, and marked the 14th straight day elements of the regiment have been on the firing line.

During Thursday's fighting, a Los Angeles lieutenant was killed at his command post, and platoon leaders reported several men missing in action. Names are being withheld until the next of kin have been notified.

Lieutenant Covers Men's Retreat, Now Missing

Among the wounded are Lt. Oscar L. Tussey, 765 Dawson St., Bronx, N.Y., shot and evacuated; Sgt. Leonard Hinds, Louisana; Pvt. Roland Carson, New York, and Alfred Moore, Nashville. A Sergeant Clay of Washington has been reported missing, but the report has not yet been confirmed at division headquarters.

Missing possibly killed in action is Lt. William Ware of Prairie View, Texas, who covered his platoon's retreat until the last man escaped. He was last seen fighting against heavy odds, and it is reported that he will be recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

Detorit Soldiers Credited With 30 of Enemy

Also standing out as a hero in Thursday's fighting was Sgt. Joe Simmons of 7393 St. Johns, Detroit, who unofficially was credited with killing 30 North Koreans with a machine gun.

One of three battalions bearing the brunt of the attack the Second Battalion was forced to withdraw after taking a heavy toll of the Reds.

This reporter, in a jeep with Lt. Clinton R. Moorman, 817 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, met Lt. Charles Gray of High Point, N.C., and Sgt. Johnny Isom of Camden, Ark., coming out of the line during the battle.

Both men were exhausted. Lieutenant Gray was unable to stand after having sat so long behind his gun's position under fire.

Tells How Enemy Gets Inside Lines

"It was the same old thing," he said. "They hit us with everything, and we took it. Then we let a group of 'friendly' Koreans pass through, and in 10 minutes they were shooting us down with machine guns they had set up.

"You just can't tell who is who over here, and they just keep coming no matter how many we kill. They were the ones who shot Lieutenant Tussy," he concluded.

Though the Second Battalion lost ground, it moved back to lead the counter-attack at nightfall.

Making Name in Less Than Two Weeks

The 24th Infantry Regiment left Japan on July 9, arrived here on the 12th and was in action on the 14th, taking Yechon, the first real victory for U. S. forces in the war.

Then they went on to relieve the South Koreans in the Sanju area.

The first soldiers wounded were Pvts. Robert Miller, 56 Russell St., White Plains, N.Y., and Sanford Hill, Athens, Ga. Both were hit by mortar fire on July 17. However, both are back fighting now.

The first men killed in action were Pvts. Eldredge Gamgle, 88 Brush St., Pontiac, Mich., and Richard Fox Detroit, a medical aid man.

The first officer wounded was Lt. Preston White of Louisville, who was hit in the thigh by mortar fire on July 21.

There are 60 colored officers in the regiment. The morale of the soldiers is excellent despite heavy casualties. The outfit has been highly praised for its action by top division officers.

The men ask for more mail from home and toilet articles.

945th Q. M. Co. Alerted For Action

The 945th Quartermaster Service Company, and organized Reserve unit, has been alerted for departure to active duty on or about Sept. 1 for Camp Hood, Texas, according to Capt. Frank T. Lyerson, commanding officer.

The 945th, the first colored unit in this area to receive such orders, has been in the process of organization for the last two years with bi-monthly meetings at the Medical Depot. All of the men are from St. Louis and most are veterans of World War II.

A number of the men have either received or are working on college degrees including Capt. Lyerson who is expecting to get his Masters degree from the University of Illinois. At present he is an instructor at Washington Technical school.

Lt. Charles Washington, an employee in te Post Office, has been attending St. Louis university. He formerly studied at Drake university.

A graduate of Stowe teachers college, Lt. L. Brown is studying for his Masters degree at St. Louis university.

Lt. Washington asserted that the unit is adding volunteer recruits who qualify for service. Each man must pass a physical and mental examination before he is accepted for further processing.

It was reported that Sgt. 1st class Walter Ligon, supply sgt., and Sgt. James Walker, assistant, will issue uniforms and equipment for their active duty.

Amphibian Truck Company U.S.Marine Corps Reserve
(Houston, Texas)

Farewell To Houston's 1st Marine Unit

By GEORGE A. McELROY

HOUSTON—(Omega News Service)—The Korean war became very real to hundreds of Houston Negroes Saturday as 150 combat veterans and baby-faced youths of Houston's 1st Amphibian Truck Company, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, departed for a West Coast training camp.

The Corps' only Negro organized reserve unit, the company left Southern Pacific Station at 3:55 P. M., leaving behind hundreds of lonesome mothers, wives sweethearts children, and friends.

The cocky "Leathernecks" left on a train comprising fifteen cars. Eight of these cars carried the 19th Engineer Company, U.S.M.C.R., a white unit from Knoxville Tennessee.

The initial mustering of the company, the first group of Houston Negroes called to duty since the outbreak of the Korean war was witnessed by one of the largest Negro crowds ever gathered at the Southern Pacific Station. Among the men who answered with loud "yo's" to the burly serreants' roll call, as the company assembed outside of the train gates were high school lads and a host of World War II combat veterans whose uniforms carried rows of campaign bars for battles at Guadalanal Guam; Saipan; Eniwetok; the Marshalls Okinawa; and other Pacific stops.

After muster Rev. L. L. Simpson spoke to the group. Perched atop a baggage truck the minister told the men that God must be their constant inspiration. "Put your trust in God who has all the power" he said. "He has more power than the enemy; more power than any equipment that you will fight with," he asserted.

Cigarettes and playing cards were distributed to the unit by members of the Harris County Chapter, American Red Cross.

The tears were held in check until the men began marching down the ramp to the tunnel that took them to track 7, where a special train waited to take them to Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Despite orders of officers, the families and friends of the departing marines then rushed across the tracks, through westibules of standing railway cars; and through the turnnel itself, to be near their loved ones until the train departed. Most of the well-disciplined marines remained inside the cars, however.

The 772nd Air Force Band, Ellington Air Force Base, Texas, under the direction of Chief Warrant Officer H. E. Waite played the Marine Hymn while members of the company were boarding the train.

There were tears in the eyes of mothers and wives of the departing marines, pride on the faces of their fathers, and a lot of excitement among the children who watched their fathers lining up for departure.

406th Engineers

W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

With midnight Sunday the deadline for acceptance of recruits, members of the processing team of the 406th Engineers Construction Battalion this week are interviewing recruits and getting them ready for active duty.

The 406th is one of the first reserve units in Alabama alerted for mobilization. The unit has been alerted for active duty Monday, Sept. 11. All enlisted personnel are Negroes, about half of whom are veterans.

Sgts. First Class Calvin Owens and Hans A. Roland, directors of the processing team, said the unit was still accepting recruits and some specialist ratings remained open.

Negro veterans who served with engineers during the war will be taken in at rank they held upon discharge. Enlistments may be made at the Birmingham O. R. C. Area, 1954 North 50th St.

Sgt. Owens states that they would like to build the unit with all Birmingham men.

All officers of the unit are white. Maj. George M. Hindreth is commanding officer. Members of the processing team are M-Sgt. Willie C. Martin, Sgt. 1-c Calvin Owens, Sgt. 1-c Hans A. Roland, Sgt. Ernest Barnes, Cpl. James Turner, Cpl. Robert C. Williams, Cpl. Roosevelt Domineck, Pvt. George Washington, Rct. Ulysses Young and Rct. William R. Brown.

Two other Negro reserve units have been alerted for active duty Sept. 11. They are the 385th and the 646th Transportation Truck Companies.

30a 1950

Korean War

369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion
All-Negro Unit of the New York National Guard

NEGRO UNIT OF GUARD LEAVING FOR SERVICE

After a review and blessing of colors and personnel yesterday afternoon, the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, all-Negro unit of the New York National Guard, stood by in its armory at Fifth Avenue and 143rd Street last night. This morning at 7:30 o'clock the men will march to the Mott Haven yards to entrain for Camp Edwards, Mass., and active service.

The battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. John S. Brown, includes a headquarters battery, four 90 mm. gun batteries and a medical detachment. The colors were blessed by the Rev. Benjamin Robeson, former chaplain of the unit, and the Rev. Robert L. Hein.

The 199th Army Band of the New York National Guard at the Kingsbridge Armory, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, yesterday received orders to be ready to go on active Federal service about Oct. 15.

The band had been attached to the 991st Field Artillery Battalion, part of the 107th Regimental Combat Team, according to Capt. James Fagan, adputant of the 991st.

Warrant Officer James E. Donnelly heads the band. Its strength, composition and destination are military secrets but Mr. Donnelly said he would be glad to enlist qualifild musicians.

LT. GILBERT'S STORY:

Condemned Officer Not Afraid to Die

By MILTON A. SMITH

NNPA Pool Correspondent

TOKYO STOCKADE — Lt. Leon A. Gilbert crossed his legs, took a deep puff from a king-sized cigarette and asked: "Honestly do you think I'll get a new trial and then be able to continue my service in the Army?"

"I feel that I'm being charged with a crime I'm not guilty of, but I hold no grudge against the Army for their mistake. I'd like to continue in the Army. But will I get a new fair trial?" he asked again.

I told the Lieutenant that I honestly did not know, but that the consensus was that the sentence —a death sentence—would never be carried out.

Didn't Carry Out Order

Lt. Gilbert is being held in the Tokyo Stockade under the charge of violation of the 75th Article of War — "misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy."

Actually, the charge is that Lt. Gilbert was too scared to carry out an order. Yet he had been under fire in Italy and Korea.

It is not the fear of being carried before a firing squad some dreary morning that most concerns Lt. Gilbert now.

His questions are: "Will I be cleared?" "Will this incident damage integration?" "Will it harm our GI's?"

Although he feels that racial hatred was responsible for his being found guilty, he has no complaint against his treatment in the stockade here.

He is imprisoned in a cell block reserved for officers. His cellmate is a white major; he eats at an officers mess; he wears officer's uniform but not officers bars.

Col. C. J. Nelson, commandant of the prison said that Lt. Gilbert could, if he wished, wear his officer's markings but that he did not. Col. Nelson and his staff were gracious hosts to me on my visit.

Called "Model" Prisoner

Col. Nelson described Lt. Gilbert as a model prisoner. "I believe I could open the gate and let Lt. Gilbert walk in and out at will and he would not try to escape. He only asked for one thing — a jacket when it got cold. Five minutes after he asked for it, he had it."

Lt. Gilbert verified this. "It was less than five minutes, I think," he said.

Upon entering the stockade I was escorted to Col Nelson's office. There I met his aide, Major Bradley, from Alabama. We chatted about the general war situation, the weather, which had become terribly cold and damp, and finally we had coffee.

Interview Approved

Col. Nelson told me that if Lt. Gilbert would consent to see me he and I could sit in a private room for an indefinite length of time.

Major Bradley escorted me to the room. In the big, hot room I met Lt. Gilbert. At first I thought he was a sunburned white man. Finally it dawned on me that this was the lieutenant and we shook hands.

We were alone in the room. The upper parts of the walls are stark white, the lower part shiny black.

An unbarred window overlooked a sentry box on the wall and gave a tiny view of a pleasing Japanese garden.

Chairs and Ash Trays

In the room there were several soft chairs, a pair of hard chairs, ash trays made of soft metal, and a table.

A square, about the size of three packs of long cigaretes, had been cut just above eye level in the door. Though the square I could see the guard who stood well away from the door and against the far wall outside the room.

When I was ready to leave the room I knocked on the door. The guard took three steps across the hall and opened the door. Lt. Gilbert went one way walking ahead of the armed guard.

No Prejudice Evident

Major Bradley and I went to lunch with Colonel Nelson and several other officers, most of whom are southerners. I encountered no evidence of race prejudice anywhere in the jail.

Col. Nelson had called my attention to the motto of the place engraved in a tablet over his desk. The legend was: Our Mission, Safe Custody, Constructive Discipline and Rehabilitation.

Lt. Gilbert said that all three principles were being carried out in treatment of him. The arraigned officer is 5'10" tall and now weighs 175 lbs., a decline from 189 when he was imprisoned here.

Interviewed on Birthday

His sandy hair was neatly combed. His uniform was sharp and he seemed perfectly at ease. His right front tooth is missing — he lost it as a child. He has light grey-blue eyes and is fair colored.

The interview was held on his birthday.

Since his incarceration Lt. Gilbert has "received kind letters from persons of all races and creeds. I can write only to my family and my atorney, Judson E. Ruch, 48 S. Duke St., York, Pa. "Other prisoners," he said, "can write only two letters."

Letters Encouraged Him

"Will you tell the good people who write that their letters are encouraging and when I am cleared I shall answer every one of them."

He also pointed out that this was the dreariest birthday he's ever spent and said he would like to have more Pall Malls, which are difficult to get here, newspapers and magazines. He likes Colliers, Saturday Evening Post, and Time.

In his cell, which I did not see, Gilbert has — he said — a bed, a table, a chair, and a toilet. He shares the latter with the white prisoner. His personal effects consist of family pictures "which I had in Korea" and a picture of Christ.

Gilbert is a Presbyterian. The Army does not allow pictures of him to be taken. Gilbert says he has not had his picture taken "since I was a child."

Army Pay Continues

An odd Army rule requires Lt. Gilbert to pay for his meals, but also his Army pay continues. On the day of the interview he had for dinner:" Roast stuffed pork, sweet potatoes, hashed brown potatoes, a green vegetable, bread and butter, coffee, chocolate ice cream and pie.

Over in Korea, he said he felt that "some white officers were waiting to pounce on any incident to prove that colored GI's couldn't take it. At the time of the incident the entire Army was withdrawing. Quite a few must have disobeyed orders for that to happen.

Ahead of Main Line

"On that day we were ahead of the main line of resistance. My immediate purpose was to accomplish a mission and I felt that the mission was accomplished. I cannot discuss this, much as I'd like to, because Ruch cabled me not to."

However, on the 31st day of July Lt. Gilbert had been 20 days in combat and he had a carbine that was not working too well. Of 189 men — colored — who started with Company B 80 were left alive and in the field on that day. He asked to be excused from making further commands.

Different at Pusan

In the stockade at Pusan, Lt. Gilbert was not treated well. "I was locked in at all times in what amounted to solitary confinement. There was one window a half foot square. I was never allowed to leave that room. They took my shoe strings and belt."

In the Japan stockade Lt. Gilbert has shoe strings, belt, clean clothes, adequate food and razor blades.

Although his lawyer has instructed him to refrain from comment on his case, Lt. Gilbert did say that the trial was held at Division Command forward.

Couldn't Get Witnesses

The trial board met three times. Once they met within 200 yards of the enemy line. He presented witnesses and wanted to produce three more but "The tactical situation did not allow it." In other words, the witnesses he needed for his defense were not permitted to leave their tasks for the trial.

The trial covered a period of three days. The court was in session for a total of two hours. Then it was over and Lt. Gilbert was sent to the rear — a prisoner facing a death sentence.

Lt. Gilbert has no prison number. His army serial number, 01304518 applies. His APO number is 503, San Francisco.

DEATH SENTENCE STUDIED

Army Reviews Penalty Against Lieutenant in Korea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UP)—The Army announced today it was reviewing the death sentence imposed on First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, 32 years old, of York, Pa. The officer was court-martialed for disobeying a combat order in the Korean war.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Brannon, Judge Advocate General of the Army, said the sentence was under study by a review board and the Judicial Council. But President Truman will have to make the final decision on whether Lieutenant Gilbert dies.

The trial record shows Lieutenant Gilbert was in command of Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, when he ignored an order to "move up."

Lieutenant Gilbert's wife, Kay, 27, asked President Truman on Sept. 22 to set aside the sentence. She said her husband had written her that to carry out the order "would have led me and twelve other men to certain death."

Lt. Gilbert Tells Afro He's Treated Well

Hour-Long Interview Given in Stockade

HAS BIRTHDAY

Army Legal Minds Now Studying Case

By MILTON SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

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TOKYO (By Cable) Nov. 11 —The consensus of unofficial opinion among High Brass here in Tokyo is that the death sentence given Lt. Leon A. Gilbert will not be carried through.

A new trial, or perhaps the reduction of the sentence, by an Army court-martial, seems certain.

I held an hour-long, exclusive, private interview with the doomed officer in the stockade here. I interviewed Lieutenant Gilbert in a big overheated room on his birthday.

Would Return to Battle

A fast, soft talker, Lieutenant Gilbert, who is very fair in color, told me:

"I don't know what the outcome will be, but I am hopeful. My first choice, if I had one, would be restoration to duty. The second would be an honorable discharge. The third would be to resign, if the stigma is too great to continue.

"I feel that I am being held for something I am not guilty of."

Continuing, the young officer said, "The letters I have received from people of all colors are most encouraging. They are very nice to me at the prison," he added.

No Visitors Since Brother

He shares the cell with a major Hawaiian officer here on the same charge. (Editor's note: "Misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command.") He had no visitors since his brother Karl stopped coming. However, he is kept under a 24-hour guard. The guard was not present during the interview.

While Lieutenant Gilbert is sweating it out in Tokyo, the Army's top legal authorities are reviewing the sentence, the first imposed on an American in the Korean war.

Wife Asks Mercy

The request for a review of the

case was first made to President Truman by Lieutenant Gilbert's 27-year-old wife Kay, who returned to their home in York, Pa., from Tokyo after the fighting began in Korea. The mother of two children, she is expecting a third.

Her request to the President was turned over to Judge Advocate General of the Army, who has said that the findings of the court-martial board in Korea which convicted and sentenced Lieutenant Gilbert will be reviewed by an Army Board here and by a judicial council in his office.

Says He Cracked Up

The young officer is accused of having left his post at the front to set up a road block in the rear and then having refused to three occasions to obey an order to return to the forward platoons.

His wife says that he cracked up and disobeyed his commanding officer, but asks mercy in light of his previous record. A veteran of World War II, he has been a soldier for 10 years and a commissioned officer for more than 5.

Legion Launches Probe Of Lt. Gilbert's Case

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
Defender Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As attorneys for Lt. Leon A. Gilbert argued before the Judge Advocate General's Judicial Council last week, national headquarters of The American Legion announced that it will make a "thorough" investigation of the case.

Gilbert's attorneys contended that the death sentence returned by an all-white courts-martial against the officer for alleged misconduct under enemy fire in Korea should be reversed and the charges dismissed.

Dismissal was urged on three points of law. First, that the court-martial trying Lt. Gilbert did not have jurisdiction since the country technically is no longer at war. And accordingly the 75th Article of War covering "misbehavior before the enemy" could not be invoked to impose the death sentence.

Second, that Gilbert did not have mental responsibility at the time the offense occured July 31, 1950, as supported by a three-man medical board report, one a psychiatrist. And finally, that the officer did not receive a fair trial.

Counsel for Gilbert urged the Judicial Council to reverse the death sentence and restore Lt. Gilbert to his former Army status.

They pointed out that if the record supports any verdict of misconduct, that, at best, the officer could be tried under Article of War 64 for "wilfully disobeying a superior officer" which, at the time that Gilbert's alleged offense occurred, carried a maximum penalty of five years.

Representing Lt. Gilbert at the hearing were Judson Ruch and William Wogen, attorneys of York, Pa., the officer's hometown, and Frank Reeves, Washington lawyer, representing the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also present at the hearings were Congressman James F. Lind of York, who has taken a keen personal interest in the case, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau. Mrs. Gilbert accompanied the lawyers to Washington but was not admitted to the hearings.

The Legion's National Adjutant, Henry J. Dudley, in a teletype message to Miles D. Kennedy, director of the Legion's legislative division said:

"The American Legion is interested in doing anything possible to see that there is not a miscarriage of justice in this case, and I shall appreciate as complete a report as possible from the Legislative Division."

Seek UN Aid for Lt. Leon Gilbert

NEW YORK—A delegation from American Women for Peace will visit the United Nations Tuesday, October 24, and will attempt to bring before Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt a plea for the life of Lieut. Leon Gilbert, colored army officer now under death sentence in Korea.

The appeal will be made during a United Nations Day visit by 1,000 delegates from American Women for Peace, an organization formed in August of this year during a Washington, D.C. crusade on the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing.

At the same time, American Women for Peace issued a pledge of support to the courageous fight Mrs. Leon Gilbert is waging to save the life of her husband. President Truman was also asked, in a letter from American Women for Peace, to "use his high office" to intervene. Both letters were signed by Dr. Clementina J. Palone, acting chairman.

Gilbert's Sentence in 'Undeclared' War Questioned by Jenner

WASHINGTON

Sen William E. Jenner (Rep., Ind.), on Saturday questioned the court-martial death sentence given Lt. Leon A. Gilbert because Congress has not officially declared war on North Korea. He asked army officials "to give the most careful consideration and review of the case."

"The American sense of justice must not be violated in this case," the Senator said, "Certainly the same consideration should be given this officer as is being shown convicted Communist leaders, Judith Coplon, Alger Hiss and others who are walking the streets today, following their conviction."

Gilbert Wanted to Return To Active Army Service

War Correspondent Interviews Army Officer in Tokyo

By MILTON A. SMITH
(NNPA Correspondent
En Route to Korea)

TOKYO STOCKADE—Lt. Leon A. Gilbert crossed his legs, took a deep puff from a king sized cigarette and asked: "Honestly do you think I'll get a new trial and then be able to continue my service in the Army? I feel that I'm being charged with a crime I'm not guilty of, but I hold no grudge against the Army for their mistake. I'd like to continue in the Army. But will I get a new, fair trial?" he asked again.

I told the lieutenant I honestly did not know, but that the consensus of opinion was that the sentence—a death sentence—would never be carried out.

Lt. Gilbert is being held in the Tokyo Stockade under the charge of violation of the 75th Article of War. "Misbehaviour" in the presence of the enemy." Actually the charge is that Lt. Gilbert was too scared to carry out an order. Yet he had been under fire in Italy and Korea.

Firing Squad Not Fear

It is not the fear of being carried before a firing squad some dreary morning that most concerns Lt. Gilbert now.

His questions are: Will I be cleared? Will this incident damage integration? Will it harm our GI's?

Although he feels that racial hatred was responsible for his being found guilty, he has no complaint against his treatment in the stockade here. He is imprisoned in a cell block reserved for officers. His cellmate is a white major; he eats at an officer's mess; he wears officer's uniform but not officer's bars.

Col. C. J. Nelson, commandant of the prison said that Lt. Gilbert could, if he wished wear his officer's markings but that he did not. Col. Nelson and his staff were a gracious host to me on my visit.

A Model Prisoner

Col. Nelson described Lt. Gilbert as a model prisoner. "I believe I could open the gate and let Lt. Gilbert walk in and out at will and he would not try to escape. He only asked for one thing—a jacket when it got cold. Five minutes after he asked for it, he had it." Lt. Gilbert verified this, "It was less than five minutes. I think," he said.

Upon entering the stockade I was escorted to Col. Nelson's office. There I met his aide, Major Bradley, from Alabama. We chatted about the general war situation, the weather, which had become terribly cold and damp, and finally we had coffee.

Col. Nelson told me that if Lt. Gilbert would consent to see me he and I could sit in a private room for an indefinite length of time.

Interview In Privacy

Major Bradley escorted me to the room. In the big, hot room I met Lt. Gilbert. At first I thought he was a sunburned white man. Finally it dawned on me that this was the lieutenant and we shook hands. We were alone in the room. The upper parts of the walls are stark white, the lower part shiny black.

An unbarred window overlooked a sentry box on the wall and gave a tiny view of a pleasing Japanese garden.

In the room there were several soft chairs, a pair of hard chairs, ash trays made of soft metal, and a table.

A "Peep Hole"

A square, about the size of three packs of long cigarettes, had been cut above eye level in the door. Through the square I could see the guard who stood well away from the door and against the far wall outside the room. When I was ready to leave the room I knocked on the door. The guard took three steps across the hall and opened the door. Lt. Gilbert went one way walking ahead of the armed guard. Major Bradley and I went to lunch with Colonel Nelson and several other officers, most of whom are southerners. I encountered no evidence of race prejudice anywhere in the jail.

Col. Nelson had called my attention to the motto of the place, engraved in a tablet over his desk. The legend was: "Our Mission, Safe Custody, Constructive Discipline and Rehabilitation."

Lt. Gilbert said that all three principles were being carried out in treatment of him. The arraigned officer is 5' 10" tall and now weighs 175 lbs., a decline from 189 when he was imprisoned here.

His sandy hair was neatly combed. His uniform was sharp and he seemed perfectly at ease. His right front tooth is missing—he lost it as a child. He has light grey-blue eyes and is fair colored.

The interview was held on his birthday.

Only Two Letters

Since his incarceration Lt. Gilbert has "received kind letters from persons of all races and creeds. I can write only to my family and my attorney, Judson E. Ruch, 48 S. Duke St., York, Pa. "Other prisoners," he said, "can write only two letters."

"Will you tell the good people who write that their letters are encouraging and when I am cleared I shall answer every one of them." He also pointed out that this was the dreariest birthday he's ever spent and said he would like to have more Pall Malls, which are difficult to get here, newspapers and magazines. He likes Colliers, Saturday Evening Post, and Time.

No Pictures Taken

In his cell, which I did not see, Gilbert has—he said—a bed, a table, a chair, and a toilet. He shares the latter with the white prisoner. His personal effects consist of family pictures "which I had in Korea" and a picture of Christ. Gilbert is a Presbyterian. The Army does not allow pictures of him to be taken. Gilbert says he has not had his picture taken "since I was a child."

An odd Army rule requires Lt. Gilbert to pay for his meals, but also his Army pay continues. On the day of the interview he had for dinner: Roast stuffed pork, sweet potatoes, hashed brown potatoes, a green vegetable, bread and butter, coffee, chocolate ice cream and pie.

All Were Withdrawing

Over in Korea, he said he felt that "some white officers were waiting to pounce on any incident to prove that colored GI's couldn't take it. At the time of the incident the entire Army was withdrawing. Quite a few must have disobeyed orders for that to happen.

"On that day we were ahead of the main line of resistance. My immediate purpose was to accomplish a mission and I felt that the mission was accomplished. I cannot discuss this, much as I'd like to, because Ruch cabled me not to."

He described his previous lawyer as "too mercenary" and praised Ruch.

However, on the 31st day of July Lt. Gilbert had been 20 days in combat and he had a carbine that was not working too well. Of 189 men—colored—who started with Company B, 80 were left alive and in the field on that day. He asked to be excused from making further commands.

In the stockade at Pusan, Lt. Gilbert was not treated well. "I was locked in at all times in what amounted to solitary confinement. There was one window a half foot square. I was never allowed to leave that room. They took my shoe strings and belt."

In the Japan stockade Lt. Gilbert has shoe strings, belt, clean clothes, adequate food and razor blades.

Sentence Cut To 20 Years At Hard Labor

Sat. 12-1-50

President Truman Reduces Penalty Of Army Officer

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (Special)—Lt. Leon Gilbert of York, Pa., will not be put to death.

The death sentence, imposed upon the young army officer, has been commuted to 20 years imprisonment at hard labor by President Harry S. Truman.

President Truman also ordered the 32-year-old officer dismissed from the Army and denied all pay and allowances.

Gilbert had been in the Army for more than 10 years and had been an officer for four years. He was serving with the 24th infantry regiment of the 25th infantry division.

Gilbert was found guilty by a court martial in Korea of "misbehaving in front of the enemy." The specific charge against him was that he failed to obey orders to return to his post with a 25th division forward platoon.

The lieutenant said that he felt carrying out the order meant certain death for the 12 men under his command.

The "Gilbert incident" began on July 31, 1950, when Gilbert was ordered by a lieutenant colonel and a major to take his patrol up a hill and establish a road block in the face of what he considered certain death.

Gilbert had left a forward company with the intention of taking another platoon to form a roadblock covering a road that would be used in case the company had to withdraw.

When the lieutenant and the platoon reached the place where the road block was to be set up, the North Koreans opened fire, dispersing the American detachment. Later, it was brought out in the court martial, Lt. Gilbert was found 1,200 yards from his original post with a group of enlisted men. It was then that Gilbert was ordered to return to his forward post.

In explaining his refusal to obey the order of superior officers, Lt. Gilbert said, "I did not refuse to obey the order. I was trying to explain why it could not be carried out. There were 12 men in my command then. I considered it my duty as an officer to show why the order meant certain death.

"I am not a coward and I was not afraid at the time. I would walk back to combat now if they would let me . . ."

The death sentence given Lt. Gilbert at the court martial was reviewed by the Judge Advocate General Judicial Council and then was sent to President Truman for review.

Attorneys for the lieutenant contended before the Judicial Council that the court martial lacked jurisdiction because Article of War No. 75 covering his offense was not applicable to

the Korean situation. They said it was one of the war offenses for which the penalties prescribed by the article had been terminated by the Act of Congress of July 25, 1947, terminating certain emergency and war powers. Since Congress alone can declare war, they argued, the fighting in Korea is, as President Truman himself has named it, merely "a police action."

The attorneys said further that a report submitted by three army physicians, including one psychiatrist, held that Gilbert was mentally irresponsible at the time being so "emotionally disturbed (anxiety, reactive, acute severe) as to be unable to adhere to the right."

The attorneys also contended that Lt. Gilbert did not have a fair trial because the field trial was conducted within 200 yards of the fighting front and that objective consideration was almost impossible under the circumstances.

Atty. Judson Auch of York, Pa., the lieutenant's home town, was one of the principal attorneys for Gilbert.

Many organizations, including the American Legion, had asked for reconsideration in Gilbert's case.

Gilbert Breaking!

Army Hears Wife's Plea

Courier post. 10-28-50

WASHINGTON—While high ranking officers of America's military forces in the Pentagon this week studied pleas for the life of doomed First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert Jr., of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment in Korea, the condemned man was near the mental breaking point in a stockade somewhere in Japan. He isn't the same man who went to the front five months ago.

Details of the shocking change in Lieutenant Gilbert's condition—mental and physical—were revealed to The Courier in a letter from his brother, Sgt. Carl Gilbert, who had a melodramatic reunion with his brother at the latter's prison in Japan. About the same time, The Courier was bringing Lieutenant Gilbert's wife and family here for the momentous hearings in the Pentagon. Courier 10-28-50

Shepherded carefully by Stanley Roberts of The Courier's Washington bureau, the family arrived here Saturday afternoon and immediately went into consultation with other members of the family and with lawyers who are handling details of Lieutenant Gilbert's plea for commutation of his death sentence.

Meanwhile, in Japan, Sgt. Carl Gilbert visited his brother and told a touching story of the changes which have come over the man convicted of refusing to obey a frontline order. "He is more like a man in a daze," Sergeant Gilbert wrote to his wife, Mrs. Anita Gilbert, also here in Washington.

SERGEANT'S LETTER

His letter speaks eloquently for itself:

My dearest darling:

Today, I saw my brother. I will try to give you a full report of what was said. First of all, Anita, he has lost considerable weight. His face is no longer full. However, he doesn't look too bad. He is more like a man in a daze. They brought him into the chaplain's office and allowed us fifteen minutes.

It is my personal belief that he is as emotionally and mentally ill as a man can get without becoming violent. With all the retreating and terrible rout caused by the North Korean forces, why, for dear God's sake, sentence a man to death?

Furthermore, at the time, I do not believe he was in full possession of his right senses. I do not believe that he is in full possession of them now. Don't misunderstand me, I don't mean to imply that he is insane. He just doesn't seem to understand what has happened to him. I think he is more worried about his family than himself.

I would also like to go on record as saying that The Courier is, in my estimation, a truly democratic paper and organization. They have my heartfelt thanks. If at anytime I can be of any help to them in their courageous fight to save my brother's life, I am theirs for the asking. Their letter to the President was very well worded. I couldn't have expressed my sentiments any better.

With all my love, KARL.

Keep fighting to save his life.

Lieutenant Gilbert's New Status

President Truman has commuted the death sentence for First Lieutenant Gilbert who had been charged with violation of the 75th Article of War, "Misbehavior," in the presence of the enemy and was sentenced to die by orders of an Army Court. The President intervened in the case at the behest of the wife and friends of Lieutenant Gilbert, who insisted that had be obeyed the orders it would have meant certain death for him and his men. Under the terms of the commutation by the President, Lieutenant Gilbert will have his freedom after serving the 20 years, but he will have none of the Army's benefits, such as an Honorable Discharge, pay and other benefits which follow.

His many friends, of course, join his wife and family in rejoicing over the action taken by the President, in that he will not have to pay the supreme penalty of death in the case. Nevertheless, despite our rejoicing, we cannot overlook the obvious inference that his case had great merit in that out of his record of 10 years' service in the Army, he had advanced steadily and maintained an unblemished record for obedience to commands.

And notwithstanding the universal understanding that Army Orders must be followed to the letter in the interest of policy, the case is bound to have some deterring effects upon the morale of other young Negroes who may consider the Army as a career.

Other Papers Say . . . . .

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch Lauds Truman's Action In The Gilbert Case

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch)

ON THE BASIS of what is publicly known about the case of Lieutenant Leon Gilbert, President Truman's commutation of the Negro Army officer's death sentence to 20 years at hard labor appears to be in the interest of justice.

Even though the case has been widely publicized, the full record of the courts-martial has not been available to the general public, of course. Only those persons who attended the courts-martial or who have read the transcript of the trial know the full story as it was told to the court which sentenced the officer to death. The facts which are generally known, however, have raised doubts as to whether the death sentence was too harsh, and several organizations, including the American Legion, have conducted investigations of the case.

Lieutenant Gilbert was charged with misconduct in the Korean fighting in that he refused to obey an order to return with his men to an advance outpost from which they had just retreated. The lieutenant told reporters later that he knew that going back meant certain death for him and his men and that he was trying to explain this situation to his superior officer at the time of his arrest. The prisoner's attorney's have contended that he was mentally incompetent at the time because of battle strain.

No reference has been made to any previous misconduct of any kind on the part of Lieutenant Gilbert. His record must have been good, because he was promoted from enlisted status to that of commissioned officer. Even if his record previously was spotless, this does not excuse misconduct on the Korean battlefield, but it does seem reasonable to consider this, along with other factors, in determining the justness of the punishment.

From what is known about Lieutenant Gilbert's case, 20 years at hard labor seems a sufficiently severe sentence.

Death Sentence of Lt. Gilbert Commuted to 20 Years in Jail

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The death sentence imposed on Lt. Leon A. Gilbert for having refused to obey a combat command in Korea has been commuted by President Truman to twenty years at hard labor, it was announced today.

The President also ordered Lt. Gilbert, thirty-two-year-old infantry officer from York, Pa., dismissed from the Army, forfeiting all pay and allowances.

Lt. Gilbert was sentenced to death by a court martial in Korea last summer for allegedly disobeying an order to take his company forward under fire. At the time he was commanding officer of Company A of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment.

In a letter to his wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, he said the order "would have led me and twelve other men to certain death." Mrs. Gilbert thereupon interceded with Mr. Truman to commute the death sentence, an action traditionally taken by Presidents in such cases.

Mrs. Gilbert is the mother of two children and is expecting a third. She told President Truman that her husband, having taken command of the company after its captain had been wounded, was under great strain. She quoted him as saying that he and his men had gone without food or water for thirteen days.

When the case was under review here last month before the Army's judicial council, attorneys for Lt. Gilbert contended that psychiatrists who examined the officer at the time of the charges found that in the anxiety caused by days at the front he was unable to adhere to right decisions, even though he could distinguish right from wrong. Attorneys also contended that the trial was unfair because it was held within 200 yards of front-line fire.

To this the prosecution replied that the lieutenant's condition was "no different from that of others in the area; he was not perfectly at ease but was not disabled or wounded—he understood what was said to him and carried on coherent conversation."

According to the record in the trial, Lt. Gilbert's company was under intense fire and the platoons were dispersed. Lt. Gilbert was seen 1,200 yards behind the defense line with a dozen enlisted men. He was, the record shows, ordered to return to the defense line and refused.

Today's announcement, issued at the Pentagon, said:

"Sentence imposed on 1st Lt. Leon A. Gilbert by court martial in the Far East Command last August has been commuted by the President to dismissal from service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for twenty years. The case was reviewed by the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and forwarded to the President by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace jr.

The specific charge against Lt. Gilbert was that he had misbehaved before the enemy in the vicinity of Yuchon. He is the only American soldier who has received a death sentence from a court martial in the Korean war.

Lt. Gilbert enlisted in the Army in 1940. He served in Italy and was honorably discharged in 1946. He was called back as a reservist in 1947 and assigned to Japan.

Colonel's Penalty Disapproved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Army's highest legal authorities today disapproved the court-martial conviction and sentence of Lt. Col. Richard F. Whitcomb, of Worcester, Mass. The Judge Advocate General's office revealed that a review of the evidence submitted to the court martial in Germany last March was found "legally insufficient and the sentence disapproved."

The court martial sentenced Col. Whitcomb to three years at hard labor and dismissed him from the Army after convicting him of removing valuables worth $12,500 from his residence in Munich. He was attached to the ordnance office in that city.

Life Spared

Won't Stop Fight for Lieut. Gilbert

NEW YORK—Further action on behalf of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, whose death sentence was commuted last week by President Truman to twenty years in prison, will be pushed to the limit, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, announced this week following a conference in Washington between NAACP Atty. Frank Reeves and Judson E. Ruch, York, Pa., attorney retained by Mrs. Gilbert.

The lawyers agreed to act as co-counsel for the convicted officer in all future handling of his case. Reeves and Ruch are studying the opinion submitted to the President by the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's office for a determination of the course of action to be followed in working for Gilbert's freedom.

Meanwhile, the Judge Advocate General's office granted permission to the association's lawyers to represent other convicted servicemen who have requested such aid. "This office has no objection to your organization appearing in any case at the request of the accused," Col. William P. Connally Jr., assistant Judge Advocate General, wrote. "You may be sure," he continued, "that this office will cooperate to the maximum degree consistent with an orderly and prompt administration of its functions."

Gilbert Gets 20 Years At Hard Labor

Misconduct Robs Him Of All Army Benefits And Pay

WASHINGTON— First Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert, of York, Pa., sentenced to die before a firing squad by an all-white court martial panel, was spared the death sentence, Monday, when President Truman ordered him to serve 20 years at hard labor.

The commutation of the sentence imposed by an Army court in the controversial Korean battlefield case by President Truman was announced by the Defense Department.

Lt. Gilbert, held in the Tokyo Stockade since his trial, was found guilty of refusing to obey an order to advance "before the enemy."

WIFE APPEALS TO PRESIDENT

At his trial, the Army officer said the advance would have meant certain death for himself and his men, and his wife later appealed to the President.

The findings were reviewed in Washington by the Army Judge Advocate General's office.

President Truman ordered that the veteran of 10 years be dismissed from the Army and that all pay and allowances be forfeited, in addition to the pentitentiary sentence.

Lt. Gilbert was charged with violation of the 75th Article of War, "Misbehavior" in the presence of the enemy.

Actually the charge was that he was too scared to carry out an order. Yet he had been under fire in both Italy and Korea.

During an interview conducted recently at the Tokyo Stockade, Lt. Gilbert told Milton A. Smith, war correspondent for a pool of leading Negro papers that while he feels that racial hatred was responsible for conviction, he had no complaint against his treatment in the stockade.

At the time he was imprisoned in a cell block reserved for officers, and his cel mate was a white major. He ate at the officers mess hall, wore an officers uniform, but had no officers bars.

Lt. Gilbert also told Correspondent Smith that he felt that over in Korea, "some white officers were waiting to pounce on any incident to prove that colored GIs could not take it. At the time of the incident the entire Army was withdrawing. Quite a few must have disobeyed orders for that to happen."

Jenner Asks Review Of Negro's Sentence

By the Associated Press

Because Congress officially has not declared war on North Korea, Senator Jenner, Republican, of Indiana, yesterday questioned a court martial death sentence for Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, colored.

Senator Jenner, in a statement asked Army authorities "to give the most careful consideration and review of the case."

He said Gilbert was ordered executed "for failure to obey orders in an undeclared war."

"The American sense of justice must not be violated in this case," the statement said. "Certainly the same consideration should be given this officer as is being shown 10 convicted Communists, Judith Coplon, Alger Hiss and others who are walking the streets today, following their conviction.

"Precedent must not be set by our authorities whereby American youth may be drafted into military service and sent into combat without a formal declaration of war by the Congress—the only body, under the constitution, which can declare war."

Says He D Save Live

WASHINGTON—The rea hangs delicately, this w er to God and plea to Trur

Leon A. Gilbert, 32-ye Pa., was sentenced to deatl cause he refused to obey a battl order on the flaming Korean fron

Obey that order would have ed me and 12 other men to cer

ain death," the officer told his wife, Kay, in an eloquent letter urging her to appeal to President Truman to overrule the sentence of death.

Lt. Gilbert

Mrs. Gilbert, 27, mother of two children and expecting a 3rd, wasted no time in making the plea to the President. A constant prayer remains on her lips.

The nature of the order Lt. Gilbert refused is not known. White House and Pentagon spokesmen refuse to comment on the case becaue records of the court martial have not been received by the judge advocate general's office.

Lt. Gilbert's letter to his wife was dated September 6. She received it last week. It began simply: "Today I was sentenced to death by court-martial."

The words that followed were not hysterical but filled with deep concern for the welfare of his family.

"Go To The President"

"I am now confined and awaiting its approval (the court martial conviction) which I know will be approved in Washigton. Get a lawyer. Don't fool around. If you must, go to the President himself.

"I believe with all my heart that you will understand the strain both mentally and physically that I was under at the time. If it had not been for you and the children, I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters.

"I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids, and knowing that you are with child, the situation became out of control and I made the decision that may cost me freedom for years."

Early In War

The letter gave no indication of the type of order he was given. An army spokesman said the incident occurred early in the Korean fighting when, in a desperate effort to halt surging Reds, detachments were being fed to the enemy piecemeal.

Two attorneys are working in behalf of Lt. Gilbert. One was retained by his wife and the other by friends. Mrs. Gilbert's plea was taken to the White House and to the Pentagon by Rep. Lind (D., Pa.). Brig. Gen. Charles Maylan has been assigned to investigate the case.

Lt. Gilbert fought in Italy with the famous 92nd Division during World War II. Honorably discharged in 1946, he became a reserve officer. He was recalled to the army in 1947 and won his silver bars at Fort Dix, N. J.

In civilian life he is a waiter.

Praised By Colleagues

He was described as "quiet and unassuming" by a former officer friend, Ralph H. Kinchen, executive secretary of the Indiana Avenue YMCA in Toledo, Ohio. Kinchen, also a former lieutenant of the 92nd Division, said Gilbert's colleagues often praised him for his "quiet courage" on the battle field.

He said he had written to the Pentagon asking intervention and was urging all his friends to do likewise.

Are We to Believe His Crime Greater Than Theirs?

Afro-American
Sat. 10-21-50
Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Gilbert Thinks He Was in Right

Afro-American

TOKYO—"I thought I was doing the right thing; I still think so."

So Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment, condemned to death on charges of misconduct in battle in Korea, told newsmen on Saturday, when interviewed in the Army stockade on the outskirts of this city.

Lieutenant Gilbert was arrested on July 31. He was convicted of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command which had been ordered forward by Col. N. V. White, the regimental commander, to engage with North Korean forces which forces the said command was then opposing."

Gilbert said he was tried twice, the second time at the forward division command post because that was where the colonel was.

"There was gunfire just 400 yards away," the lieutenant recalled, remarking, "you can't hold much of a trial in circumstances like that."

The later court martial fixed his penalty at death; and then penalty was reviewed by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the 25th Division, to which the regiment was attached. General Kean upheld the court-martial decision.

Sentence Review Mandatory

Upon the instigation of the condemned officer's wife, as well as under the provisions of the Articles of War, the court-martial papers are now in the judge-advocate general's office in Washington, where they will be reviewed before the case is put before President Truman for confirmation or commutation of the sentence.

Gilbert, 31, was a combat officer in the 92nd Division during World War II. He re-enlisted, he said, in order to "make a career in the Army." He is married to the former Miss Kay Fuller daughter of a Zion's View, Pa., farmer, and they have two children, Leon 3rd, 2 years old, and Tondalayo, 4. The wife is at present expecting a third child.

Optimistic in view of the fact that the death sentence has not ever been applied to any soldier during the Korean war, Gilbert made three main points in discussing his case with reporters, last week.

Did Not Refuse to Obey

The first was that he did not refuse to obey the order given him by Colonel White.

"I was trying to explain to him why it couldn't be carried out," the lieutenant said, adding, "There were 12 men in my command and I considered it my duty as an officer to show why the order meant certain death."

Secondly, he declared, "I am not a coward: and I was not afraid at the time. I would walk back to combat now if they would let me."

Gilbert's third point was that he did not believe the court martial trial at which he was condemned to die was complete.

"I do not say it was unfair," he said, "but there were points that were not brought out which were important.

No Enlisted Men Testified

"There were two lieutenants with me in the same action. One was killed later, so could not testify. The other was wounded and evacuated and gave a statement, but that is not the same as having him present to testify and answer questions.

"None of the 12 enlisted men was called, although I understand —this is hearsay—that they wanted to come to the trial."

Telling of the events which occurred on the night of July 30, on which the action leading to his trial happened, Gilbert said:

"The whole regiment was withdrawing somewhere around Sangju, 44 miles northwest of Taegu. My company—that was A Company—was assigned to cover the withdrawal of the battalion.

Lost Contact With Outfit

"The Jo Kos—that's what we called the North Koreans—were hills. Our job was to delay the Jo-Kos while the regiment broke coming down a draw between the contact and pulled back.

Gilbert pointed out that he was given a feature of the terrain, a ridge, and told to take his 30 or 40 men forward. He stated that they found the ridge and took up positions.

The lieutenant said that his men

were armed only with rifles and hand grenades. He pointed out that they had no machine guns or automatic rifles. A command post was established and the men were spread out to cover the road below. There were no communications with the rear, he declared.

Gilbert stated that he organized a patrol and led it two miles forward to a high point where they looked for the retiring regiment and for the enemy. They saw nothing, he added, but heard gunfire behind them.

Position Untenable

On returning to the command post, he went on, "I saw what was happening. Some Koreans were on the opposite side of the ridge and were simply spraying the top with fire," he said.

Gilbert said he located a missing platoon as his patrol withdrew toward the command post. He stated that the platoon set up a road block but was quickly ambushed and forced to scatter into a rice paddy.

"As far as I could see, we were no more use up there on the hill," the lieutenant stated. "The Koreans had infiltrated our positions and set up that ambush on the road.

"I ordered the men to get ready to go and I led them," Gilbert said, pointing out that they circled to the south and east and came to a dry river bed where they found some other troops and a lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Obdurate

Of his encounter with the higher officer, Gilbert said:

"The colonel ordered me to go back up there on the hill to that place where we had set up the command post. He didn't ask about the situation; he just told me to take the men back there the back way.

"But I had just come down that way and I knew you couldn't go through. I said the road was covered.

"But the colonel just said for me to take the men and go by the back way up to that hill.

"It seemed to me that as an officer, part of the decision was mine. I kept thinking there must be some way to make the colonel see you couldn't go back up the hill.

Major Backs Higher-Up

Then a major came along and said, 'get going lieutenant. You just heard what the colonel said.'

"I said, 'major, I'm afraid nobody can get through the Jo-Kos and get up to that position.'

"The major said, 'well, now get going. No more ifs, ands and buts.'"

"I started to say something else. I guess we were all tired and confused.

"I don't remember exactly then whether it was the major or the colonel himself, but somebody said to put me under arrest and they marched me to the rear."

MacArthur Did Not Pass on Gilbert

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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TOKYO (By Cable) Oct. 16 —A high official of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command said here today that General MacArthur had no part in approval of the death sentence ordered for Lt. Leon Gilbert of York, Pa.

Sentence was approved by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commanding general of the 25th Division.

Army Regulations permit for warding of court-martial papers direct to Washington. The Gilbert papers did not come through General MacArthur's command, the spokesman said. Sat. 10-21-50

Kean's Son Gets Off Light —Report

Unconfirmed reports here say that General Kean's son, a platoon commander, with the 35th Regiment, which is part of the 25th Division commanded by Kean, was relieved of his own platoon for misconduct before the enemy.

However, he got his platoon back the next day without court-martial action, it was declared.

This report is said to have been given by an officer who claims knowledge of the incident, but he is now Stateside.

Lt. Gilbert May Not Die

Afro-American

Articles of War Slow Court-Martial Action

Sat. 10-21-50

WASHINGTON

Hope that Lt. Leon A. Gilbert will not face immediate death and possibly will escape that sentence altogether brightened on Wednesday as Judge Advocate General H. M. Brannon defined the procedures that have been granted in his case. Baltimore

Lieutenant Gilbert who has been sentenced to death by a court martial in Korea, cannot possibly be put to death while appelate procedures are in process.

Meanwhile, according to the way the Army operates, it could easily take several years before the final decision is reached by the President.

This brings up the question in just what are the appellate procedures? Judge Advocate General Brannon says that in such a case the case, following full appellate manner:

At the outset, in a case in which a sentence of death has been adjudged, the only confirming authority is the President of the United States; and until he has acted on the case, following full appelete review, the sentence of death cannot be carried out.

Following the trial of the accused, the authenticated verbatim record of the proceedings of the court martial is reviewed by the staff judge advocate of the appointing authority.

In this case he is the commanding general of the 25th Infantry Division. Such staff judge advocate is, in all instances, a member of the Judge Advocate General's Corps and thus a qualified lawyer and a member of the bar.

All Evidence Weighed

He will, in his written review, give full consideration to the evidence to dtetermine whether, upon the whole record, the findings of guilty are sustained and, in turn whether the findings of guilty sustain the sentence adjudged by the court martial.

President Final Judge

On the other hand, if the Judicial Council and General Brannon should disagree the case would be transmitted to the President of the United States, through the Secretary of the Army, for final confirming action.

Spare Lt. Leon Gilbert

Hope that the court martial death sentence imposed on Lt. Leon Gilbert of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea would be lifted grew brighter this week.

The young officer, who has an excellent combat record, cannot be put to death while an appeal is in progress. Afro American

Record of the court martial proceedings must be reviewed by the judge advocate on the staff of Lt. Gilbert's commanding general. The record must then come to the office of the Judge Advocate General where it will be reviewed by a board of three officers. Sat. 10-21-50

This board must submit its findings to the Judge Advocate General and should he find it necessary, the case can then be referred to the Judicial Council for additional review.

Should the council and the Judge Advocate General disagree, the case can then be submitted to the President through the Secretary of the Army. Two or three years may elapse before the case reaches the President who is the final authority.

Informed sources say that no U.S. officer was executed during World War II for disobeying the order of a superior.

When all of the facts in Lt. Gilbert's case are brought to light, we believe that the evidence will clear the way to have the present sentence vacated.

Certainly we feel that the death penalty is far too severe for the violation with which he is charged.

60,000 Pray for Doomed GI

Officer Disobeyed Korean Battle Order

By Ken Carter

YORK, Pa.—This quiet little city of 60,000 bowed its head in prayer on Sunday for one of its sons who was recently sentenced to death for allegedly disobeying a command in the battle lines of far-away Korea.

Leon Aaron Gilbert Jr., was born Nov. 9, 1918 in York. He has a sister, Mrs. Nancy Harrison, and a brother, Carl Jacob, a staff-sergeant whose unit is presently en route to Korea. He was educated the York public schools.

On Aug. 13, 1940, Leon and his younger brother, Carl, enlisted as privates in the U.S. Army.

Commissioned in 1943

A clean-cut and ambitious boy, Leon made steady promotions in the Coast Artillery Corps and on Dec. 18, 1943, was commissioned a second lieutenant at the infantry school in Fort Benning, Ga.

From Fort Benning he went to Fort Dix, N.J., where he was attached to the famous 372nd Infantry Regiment.

On Jan. 10, 1944 he returned to York to marry his childhood sweetheart, Miss Clarice T. Bridgette. Upon his return to duty he was assigned to the 92nd Division.

With the 92nd he served, with distinction, through the tough drive up the Italian boot and returned to the U.S. to be honorably discharged in February, 1946.

He was divorced from his wartime bride on May 21, 1946, and a month later married Miss Kay Fuller, daughter of a Zion's View farmer.

Made Army a Career

Deciding to make a career of the Army, Leon re-enlisted in Feb. 1947, as a staff-sergeant and in April joined the 365th Infantry Regiment.

In 1948 he was re-commissioned and assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment in Japan, where Kay and their year-old-daughter, Tondalayo joined him a year later.

Ironically, when the President of the U.S. committed troops to Korea in June, the Gilberts were packing and awaiting the day two weeks hence when they would embark for America.

The 24th Inf. Reg., which had more training than any unit in Japan, landed on Korea, as part of the 25th Division on July 15.

• Details Unknown

Many details remained unrevealed, but reports indicate that the incident for which Lt. Gilbert was sentenced took place early in the war when the American troops were reeling back under the force of superior Communist numbers and arms.

At that time the 24th was fighting in the Yongdong sector.

The sentence, which was handed down by a military court on Sept. 6 has shocked York, but the cohesion that sometimes follows adversity has aroused a strong public sentiment that is sweeping the nation—and abroad.

The local chapter of VFW telegraphed President Truman stating that Lt. Gilbert's record and reputation demanded intervention.

The Charles E. Williams Post 794 of the American Legion (of which Lt. Gilbert is a charter member) added to the telegrams showering down on Washington, and made plans to raise funds for his legal defense.

All Take Up Torch

The Amvets and other veteran and civic groups, local radio stations, the press, and the man on the street have taken up the torch.

Said one unidentified pedestrian: "This is the kind of propaganda the Russians enjoy."

Remarked another: "It's a damn shame!"

Up in York county's red clay country, near a tiny hamlet called Zion's View, Kay, Lt. Gilbert's comely wife, who flew from Japan directly to Washington to make a dramatic appeal to President Truman, gathered Tondalago, and Leon 3rd, 18 months, who was born in Japan, closer to her, and recalled:

"I knew that if anything could be done for Leon, it could be done here. It is heartening to know how wonderful everybody has been.

Alone, Helpless

"He sounds so alone and helpless in his letters—he has no way of knowing how hard people are working for him over there."

She spoke of their life in Japan and of his work with the regiment prior to its embarkation for Korea.

"He was a perfect husband and a fine officer. He worked very hard for his men and they liked him.

"He does not feel that he has had a just trial. He feels that the true story could only be gotten from the men who fought under and with him in the front lines.

"His letters states that the fighting was terribly hard and that the men were tired and hungry. He was too weak and sick to lead the squad, besides he knew the mission was suicidal.

Squad Ambushed

"His close friend, a Capt. Jackson, seeing his plight, volunteered to take the mission in which the squad was ambushed."

Back in York, in their modest home on Court St., Leon A. Gilbert Sr., his father; Helen Mary Gilbert, his mother; his sister, Nancy, and her son, 22-month-old Alvert Harrison, wearily carry on and hope.

Unaccustomed to the publicity this matter has created, Mr. Gilbert, a 56-year-old blacksmith who served 18 months in France during World War I, said:

"Certainly we are tired of photographers and reporters, but we have no right to be weary when the boy's life hangs in the balance. There'll be time for rest when this is over."

Mother Sad

Mrs. Gilbert, sadly shook her head and wondered:

"Leon was a fine boy and a good soldier. He's not a coward, nor is he a thief. He's never been in trouble. Why must they treat him this way?"

In the dark, solitary confines of an army stockade somewhere outside of Tokyo. Lt. Gilbert faces his "darkest hour"—shorn of the pride and dignity he carried into the battles of two wars.

He cannot hear the church bells pealing through the clear morning air. He cannot hear a whole city praying for his deliverance.

TYPICAL TASK GROUP

A typical task group at the latter staged of World War II contained four to 5 carriers, 3 battleships, 3 to 7 cruisers and about 24 destroyers.

AFRO War Correspondent Hicks referred to the Gilbert case in his cable last week without using his name. He said a lieutenant was court martialed and was one officer who just happened to be caught.

Read of Doomed Son's Record

Mr. and Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert Sr., view a regimental record book as they await the fate of their son Lt. Leon A. Gilbert Jr., who was sentenced to death by a military court in Korea.—(An exclusive AFRO photograph.)

LT. LEON A. GILBERT

Lt. Gilbert Condemned to Die for Korea Disobedience, Gives Own Version of Case

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, an American Negro infantry officer condemned to death on charges of misconduct in battle in Korea, told his version of the incident today and declared:

"I thought I was doing the right thing; I still think so."

The 31-year-old York, Pa., officer was convicted of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command which had been ordered forward by Col. N. V. White, the regimental commander, to engage with North Korean forces, which forces the said command was then opposing."

Gilbert was arrested July 31. His courtmartial death penalty was reviewed by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the United States Twenty-fifth Division, who upheld it. The papers are now in the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington for another review before submission to President Truman.

"I did not refuse to obey the order," Gilbert said. "I was trying to explain why it couldn't be carried out. There were 12 men in my command then. I considered it my duty as an officer to show why the order meant certain death.

"I am not a coward and I was not afraid at the time. I would walk back to combat now if they would let me.

"I think the trial was not complete. I do not say it was unfair. But there were points that were not brought out which were important. There were two lieutenants with me in the same action. One was killed later and so could not testify. The other was wounded and evacuated and has given a statement but that is not the same as having him present to testify and answer questions.

"None of the 12 enlisted men was called, although I understand —this is hearsay—that they wanted to come to the trial.

"The whole regiment was withdrawing, somewhere around Sangju (44 miles northwest of Taegu). My company—that was a company—was assigned to cover the withdrawal of the battalion.

"The Jo-kos—that's what we called the North Koreans—were coming down between the hills. Our job was to delay the Jo-kos while the regiment broke contact and pulled back. They were in close rifle range.

Gilbert was given a ridge and told to take his 30 or 40 men forward. They found the ridge and took position.

"We had no machineguns or automatic weapons. We had rifles and some grenades," Gilbert said. A command post was established and the men were spread out to cover the road below. There were no communications with the rear.

Gilbert said he organized a five-man patrol and led it two miles forward to a high point where

LIEUT. LEON A. GILBERT

. . . sentenced to death

they looked for the retiring regimen tand for the enemy.

On returning toward the command post, "I saw what was happening. Some Koreans were on the opposite side of the ridge and were simply spraying the top. They must have seen us cross it and were shooting at anybody on that ridge line."

Gilbert located a missing platoon as his patrol withdrew toward the command post. The platoon set up a roadblock but was quickly ambushed, and was forced to scatter into a rice payy.

"As far as I could see, we were no more use up there on that hill," said Gilbert. "Our job was to pin down anything coming down the road while the regiment pulled back. It was the next day by that time—almost 10 or 12 hours as I remember. The Koreans had infiltered our position and set up that ambush on the road. So there was no use our staying up there any more."

Gilbert and his men circled and came to a dry river bed where they found some other troops and a lieutenant colonel.

"The colonel ordered me to go back up there on the hill to that place where we had set up the command post. He didn't ask about the situation. He just told me to take the men back there the back way . . . But I had just come down that way and I knew you couldn't go through. I said the road was covered and so was the base of the hill.

"But the colonel just said against for me to take the men and go by the back way up to that hill.

"It seemed to me that, as an officer, part of the decision was mine. I kept thinking there must be some way to make the colonel see you couldn't go back up the hill.

"Then a major came along and said, 'Get going, Lieutenant. You heard what the Colonel said.'

"I said, 'Major, I'm afraid nobody can get through the Jo-kos and get up to that position.'

"And he said, 'Oh, so you are afraid to go back. Is that it?'

"I said, 'No sir, I'm not afraid.' I said or rather what I meant—was that you can't get through. I know. I just came through one ambush and the Jo-kos have infiltrated that whole position.

"The Major said, 'Well now, get going. No more ifs, ands, or buts.'

"I started to say something else. I guess we were all tired and confused.

"I don't remember exactly then whether it was the Major or the Colonel himself, but somebody said to put me under arrest and they marched me to the rear."

Gilbert said he was tried twice, the second time at the forward division command post.

"There was gunfire just 400 yards away. You can't hold much of a trial in circumstances like that," Gilbert concluded.

Protests For Gilbert; No Money Help

YORK, Pa. — While numerous veterans and fraternal organizations have written the President asking for a stay of execution pending investigation in the case of Lt. Leon Gilbert, and there are evidences of widespread sympathy for the doomed officer little financial aid has been sent to the family for purposes of his defense, it was revealed here this week.

Only a small amount of money has been collected for defense of the young infantry officer who was sentenced to death in Korea for refusing to obey an order to advance. The Charles E. Williams Post 794, an all-Negro American Legion unit of which Gilbert is a charter member gave $100 to launch a defense fund. Last Saturday night the Williams post held a benefit dance and raised $50 more.

For Stereotypes

While many persons in high places contend that the Gilbert case was an attempt by the Army to revive old stereotypes about the Negro soldier and to blame them for early American reverses in the Korean fighting, other group spokesmen are treading lightly, awaiting investigation into the records of the case by the Judge Advocate's office in Washington.

In this particular point Mrs. Gilbert said this week:

"I think everything possible is being done for him. I think the death sentence is unfair. I have nothing to say about discrimination. Nowadays you have to be careful about being called a Communist."

Meanwhile in Washington it was announced that arguments for a reduction in the death sentence of Lt. Gilbert will be presented by Gilbert's attorneys at the Pentagon on Oct. 24.

And in New York it was learned that the American Labor Party is attempting to organize a post card campaign of protest to President Truman and has written to the House Armed Services Committee that the court martial was "unjust and clearly biased."

KOREAN WAR

LT. LEON A. GILBERT
SENTENCE- 20 YEARS OF HARD LABOR

Truman Saves Negro Officer, Orders 20 Years at Labor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(INS)—President Truman Monday spared 1st Lt. Leon A. Gilbert from a court-martial death sentence but ordered the York, Pa., Negro to serve 20 years at hard labor.

The presidential commutation of sentence in the controversial Korean battlefield case was announced by the Defense Department.

The death sentence was passed on Gilbert by an Army court in the Far East which found him guilty of refusing to obey an order to advance "before the enemy."

Tues. 11-28-50

The findings were reviewed in Washington by the Army Judge Advocate General's Office.

President Truman ordered that the veteran of 10 years be dismissed from the Army and that all pay and allowances be forfeited, in addition to the penitentiary sentence.

An appeal to the President was made by Gilbert's wife on grounds that the Negro troop commander was "mentally irresponsible" at the time of the incident and that he was tried and sentenced by an all-white court-martial panel.

The incident occurred July 31 on the Korean front where Gilbert was in command of Company A of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Division and was ordered to attack.

Gilbert was charged with "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command when it was ordered to advance."

In his trial defense, Gilbert asserted the advance would have meant certain death for himself and his men and that action would have been militarily useless.

Court-Martial of Lt. Gilbert Kept Secret

Afro-American

Afro Reporter Told Not to Print Story

RUSHED THROUGH

Bal. 11-25-50

Hicks Lied to About Date by Army Judge

Baltimore

[Editor's Note: AFRO's Hicks now back from Korea, lifts lid on story he was ordered not to print.]

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—One of the first questions people ask a man who has just returned to the States from Korea is, "What about the Gilbert case?"

They refer, of course, to the death sentence given Lt. Leon Gilbert of the 24th Infantry Regiment for alleged "misconduct" in face of the enemy.

Whenever his question is put to me, and I get it from all sides, I promptly say that "I think it's a damn shame on the part of the Army" but as soon as I make that statemtn I immediately began to follow it with reservations.

I make these reservations because I was very, very close to the Gilbert case and yet I was not present when Lieutenant Gilbert allegedly committed his "misconduct" before the enemy, and neither was I present when he was actually tried for by an Army court-martial.

The reason I did not attend his court-martial is pure and simple: An army officer deliberately lied to me about the time and place where the court-martial would be held. This is how it happened.

I was at Haman, Korea, about 12 miles west of Masan at the front with the 24th when I learned that a colored officer was to be tried for misconduct the following day.

I left the front and hitch-hiked back to 25th Division headquarters at Masan, and on the morning of the next day I went directly to the Judge Advocate General of the 25th Division and asked him where the division held its court-martial trials.

The JAG showed a keen interest in my interest in the court-martial trials and asked me whether I planned attending any of them. I told him I did, and that I was interested in a case involving a colored officer. At the time I did not know Gilbert's name.

Bal. 11-25-50

Promised Information

The officer told me that he did not know exactly where the trials would be held but he said they would be held "somewhere here in the division area." I asked him whether he would know later where they would be held and he told me he "thought so."

Baltimore

I told him that I would be back in an hour and get the information I sought.

This was about 10 O'clock in the morning, and I had received information that the trial would be held at 1:15 that afternoon. This information had come from my informant at the front.

The 25th Division, of which the 24th is a part, was housed at the time in a series of school buildings in Masan and I left the JAG and went over to the building set aside for the PIO officer and news correspondents.

There I met L. A. Wilson of Chicago and learned that he also was planning to attend the trial. Wilson and I had chow together at the division headquarters and then went back to the PIO building.

'Requested' Not to Attend

Shorly before 1 p.m. I met Maj. Robert Lynch, PIO officer of the division who called me aside and told me that Gen. William B. Kean, commanding general of the division had asked him to tell correspondents that there would be some court-martial cases going on during the week and that he, the General, would appreciate it if the correspondents did not attend the trials or write anything about them.

Now in Korea although the Army insisted it did not have censorship, the quickest way to get shipped out of Korea was to go against the wishes and desires of a general. So I decided then and there not to write anything about the case but at least to sit in on it.

Just Wanted to Hear

I knew from past Army experience that such cases are open to the public ordinarily and I planned to go to the General and ask to sit in on the case after giving my word not to write about it.

This was not an unusual procedure. For instance, almost everyday the general gave us correspondents "briefing" on his plans and actions, about which we all agreed to write nothing.

However, when I arrived back at the JAG's office and again inquired as to where the trial would be held, I was told that the case had been postponed because one of the principal witnesses was in Pusan.

I recall that it was raining that day, and the officer pointed out to me that the rain had made it impossible to get the witness from Pusan on that date.

When I inquired s to when the case would be held, the JAG said he did not know. I then took off for Haman again and went back up front with the 24th.

A 6 o'clock that evening I got word at the front that the colored officer had been tried that afternoon and that he had been given a death sentence. I would not believe it.

I learned, however, that it was true. The tactical situation at the front took a turn. And I was not safely able to get back to division headquarters that day or the next.

Could Even See Papers

When I did get back and asked to see the papers in the case. I was told that they had been sent on to Eighth Army headquarters which was then at Taegu many sniper-infested miles away.

Having been notified that General Kean did not want the story published, and actually not having enough informaion to write an intelligent story on the matter, I did no attempt to cable my paper on it at all, for I knew the cable would have to go through division headquarters.

However, I did the next best thing. I sat down and dropped a note to my editor, mentioning that a colored officer had been court-martialed for misconduct. Lieutenant Gilbert's wife finally broke the details of the story.

And He Was Not Alone

The shame on the Army comes in the fact that it is actually trying to give a man death for doing what so many of its officers did in other ways.

This is no defense for Lieutenant Gilbert. I don't think he was smart. Any officer with his Army experience should have known better than to defy an order from a superior openly.

But every correspondent in Korea knows that hundreds of officers given just such assignments as Lieutenant Gilbert was given simply said," Yes sir," to their superiors and then led their men on off to some safe part of the battle area and later returned to say they had advanced such and such numbers of yards and not "come into contact with the enemy".

Whole Lot of Misconduct

I have written it before and I will write it again and again — during July and August and much of September everybody in the American Army in Korea misconducted themselves in the face of the enemy if it can be said that running from the enemy is misconduct in his face.

To put it bluntly, this reporter, along with others, ran backward with U.S. troops and the 24th regiment for approximately 80 miles during July and August and no matter how fast we ran whenever we arrived at our destination there were always white officers and troops of other U.S. regiments already arrived at our place of retreat.

Making Example a Crime

To single out Lt. Gilbert and attempt to make an example of him (And I am sure that is simply wha the Army tried to do) is almost a crime in itself.

I realize that the Army could not be the Army if it allowed its officers and men openly o defy officers and men openly to defy official orders from superiors, but to crucify one man for something which all are guilty of at one time or another is carrying the whole discipline too far.

I know personally of a white regiment which crossed a river in an attack and then all threw down their guns and swam back across the river to safey, but I know of no one in the regiment is being court-martialed.

'Crazy' Captain Not Charged

I know of a white captain who ran off and left his men of the 24th on a hill and came down at the foot of the hill and played "crazy." He was not court-martialed.

He was put in an aid station and the next day he was "fully recovered from being shocked". Actually he came off the hill because he was afraid of staying up there with his men.

I know of white officers who shot themselves in the foot in the presence of their men rather than continue on in the fighting. They were evacuated, but not court-martialed.

I know of a white field artillery unit which ran away and left all of its big guns to the enemy who took them and nearly blasted their entire division out of Korea, but no one was court-martialed for it.

Honesty His Crime

Lieutenant Gilbert's crime, if he commited one, seems to have been that he was man enough to come out and say he was not going to try to do the impossible instead of sneaking off into the bush like many others did and then reporting back that he had failed to do the impossible.

And let me just point out one more thing about battle before someone points out an example of outstanding heroism by others and say "Why couldn't Gilbert charge up there in the face of death like so and so did.?"

No One Courts Death

Believe you me, in 8 out of 10 cases where a man on the battlefield is decorated for extraordinary gallantry in action, it is in a case where that man has been so surrounded by the enemy or placed in some position where he fully realizes that if he does not take some great drastic gamble he is going to get killed anyway.

So he charges into the enemy and SOMETIMES lives.

But under ordinary circumstances no soldier, colored or white, inot sudden death. It just isn't done! rushes out of comparative safety

Exclusive Interview With Lt. L. A. Gilbert In Stockade

Journal and Guide

Following is a detailed account by NNPA War Correspondent Milton A. Smith of his exclusive interview in Tokyo with Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, who is charged with "misconduct in face of the enemy" last July 31 in Korea. The lieutenant was sentenced to death in a general-courts-martial on Sept. 6. His case is now before an Army board of review.)

Sat. 12-2-50

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent
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Wordpath

TOKYO — Lt. Leon A. Gilbert crossed his legs, took a deep puff from a king sized cigarette, and asked: "Honestly, do you think I'll get a new trial and then be able to continue my service in the Army?"

We were in a stockade where he is confined. "I feel that I'm being charged with a crime I'm not guilty of, but I hold no grudge against the Army for its mistake. I'd like to continue in the Army. But will I get a new, a fair trial? "he asked again.

I told the lieutenant I honestly did not know, but that the consensus of opinion was that the sentence—a death sentence—would never be carried out.

LT. GILBERT is being held in the Tokyo stockade under the charge of violation of the 75th Article of War, "misbehavior in the prsence of the enemy."

Actually the charge is that Lt. Gilbert was too scared to carry out an order. Yet he had been under fire in Italy and Korea.

It is not the fear of being carried before a firing squad some dreary morning that most concerns Lt. Gilbert now.

His questions are: "Will I be cleared?"

"Will this incident damage integration?"

"Will it harm our GIs?"

ALTHOUGH HE feels that racial hatred was responsible for his being found guilty, **he has no complaint against his treatment in the stockade here.**

He is imprisoned in a cell block reserved for officers. **His cellmate is a white major; he eats at an officer's mess; he wears an officer's uniform, but not officer's bars.**

Col. C. J. Nelson, prison commandant said that Lt. Gilbert could, if he wished, wear his officer's markings but that he did not. Col. Nelson and his staff were a gracious host to me on my visit.

He described Lt. Gilbert as a model prisoner. "I believe I could open the gate and let Lt. Gilbert walk in and out at will and he would not try to escape. He only asked for one thing—a jacket when it got cold. Five minutes after he asked for it, he had it."

Lt. Gilbert verified this "it was less than five minutes, I think," he said.

UPON ENTERING the stockade I was escorted to Col. Nelson's office There I met his aide, Major Bradley, from Alabama. We chatted about the general was situation, the weather, which had become terrible cold and damp, and finally we had coffee.

Col. Nelson told me that if Lt. Gilbert would consent to see me, he and I could sit in a private room for an indefinite length of time.

Major Bradley escorted me to a big, hot room where I met Lt. Gilbert. At first I thought he was a sunburned white man.

Finally it dawned on me that this was the lieutenant and we shook hands. We were alone in the room. The upper part of the walls were stark white, the lower part shiny black.

AN UNBARRED window overlooked a sentry box on the wall and gave a tiny view of a pleasing Japanese garden.

In the room there were several soft chairs, a pair of hard chairs, ash trays made of soft metal, and a table.

A square, about the **size of three** packs of long cigarettes, had been cut just above eye level in the door. Through the square I could see the guard who stood well away from the door and against the far wall outside the room.

WHEN I WAS ready to leave the room I knocked on the door. The guard took three steps across the hall and opened the door. Lt. Gilbert went one way, walking ahead of the armed guard.

Major Bradley and I went to lunch with Colonel Nelson and several other officers, most of whom were southerners. I encountered no evidence of race prejudice anywhere in the jail.

Col. Nelson had called my attention to a motto over his desk. The legend was: "Our Mission: Safe Custody, Constructive Discipline, and Rehabilitation."

Lt. Gilbert said that all three principles were being carried out in treatment of him. The arraigned officer is five feet ten inches tall and now weighs 175 pounds, a decline from 189 when he was imprisoned here.

HIS SANDY HAIR was neatly combed. His uniform was sharp and he seemed perfectly at ease. His right front tooth is missing—he lost it as a child. He has light grey-blue eyes and is fair-colored.

The interview was held on his birthday.

Since his incarceration Lt. Gilbert has received kind letters from persons of all races and creeds. I can write only to my family and my attorney, Judson E. Ruch, 48 S. Duke street, York, Pa. Other prisoners," he said, "can only write two letters.

"Will you tell the good people who write that their letters are encouraging and when I am cleared I shall answer every one of them."

He also pointed out that this was the dreariest birthday he's ever spent and said he would like to have more Pall Malls, which are difficult to get here, newspapers, and magazines. Of the latter, he likes Colliers, Saturday Evening Post, and Time.

IN HIS CELL which I did not see Gilbert has, he said, a bed, a table, a chair, and a toilet. He shares the latter with the white prisoner. His personal effects consist of family pictures "which I had in Korea" and a picture of Christ.

Gilbert is a Presbyterian. The Army does not allow pictures of him to be taken, Gilbert says he has not had his picture taken "since I was a child."

An odd Army rule requires Lt. Gilbert to pay for his meals, but also his Army pay continues. On the day of the interview he had for dinner: roast stuffed pork, sweet potatoes, hashed brown potatoes, a green vegetable, bread and butter, coffee, chocolate ice cream, and pie.

Over in Korea, he said, he felt that "some white officers were waiting to pounce on any incident to prove that colored GIs couldn't take it.

"At the time of the incident the entire Army was withdrawing. Quite a few must have disobeyed orders for that to happen.

"ON THAT DAY we were ahead of the main line of resistance. My immediate purpose was to accomplish a mission and I felt that the mission was accomplished. I cannot discuss this, much as I'd like to, because Ruch cabled me not to."

He was displeased with his previous lawyer but praised Ruch.

However, on the 31st day of July, Lt. Gilbert had been 20 days in combat and he had a carbine that was not working too well.

Of 189 men—colored—who started with Company B, 80 were left alive and in the field on that day. **He asked to be excused from making further commands.**

Pentagon Says Lt. Gilbert Could Be Free in Six Years

Afro American Sat. 12-9-50

No Appeal From Truman Verdict

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

Will Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Army officer originally sentenced to death by a court martial in Korea, but whose sentence was commuted by President Truman, Monday, to 20-years at hard labor, have to serve the entire term?

It is possible that, with good behavior, Lieutenant Gilbert can be paroled in six years or less, I was told by Pentagon officials on Wednesday.

Two Actions Possible

A spokesman for the Judge Advocate General's Office stated that:

1. There is no appeal from the President's decision as such.
2. That the lawyers however, have a right, at this point, to petition for a retrial of Lieutenant Gilbert's case, "for good cause shown."
3. That the lieutenant can be brought up for parole considerations periodically beginning with the end of the first six months and annually thereafter.

The Parole Board will consist of one civilian, a penologist and two Army officers, one from the Judge Advocate General's Department.

"Good Behavior" Considered ..

Normally Lieutenant Gilbert, just as all others serving such sentences, is allowed two-thirds reduction in sentence for "good behavior." This means that it is possible he could go free in six years and even less time.

Lieutenant Gilbert's attorneys, dson Ruch of York, Pa.; Frank eves, NAACP lawyer; and Clace Mitchell, director, Washing- Bureau, NAACP, appeared at ffice of the Judge Advocate al in the Pentagon Wednes- fternoon to find out how utenant's sentence can be cut down.

President Truman ordered that Gilbert be given a 20-year sentence, dismissed from service and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

Mrs. Gilbert shocked

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gilbert issued a statement from her home in York, Tuesday stating:

"I am very well pleased with the President's action, but I was shocked when the sentence was listed at 20 years. I expected it to be from three to five years and I think we may try to appeal to attain the reduction."

The day after that statement was issued her lawyers came to Washington to see what could be done. They were non-commital on what action they will take following their Pentagon conference.

Went Through Channels

The original death sentence had previously been approved by General Kean, commanding general of the 25th Division under whom the 24th Regiment to which Lieutenant Gilbert was assigned, served.

It was reviewed in October by an Army Board of Review; and their findings went to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Their conclusions were forwarded to President Truman through the Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr.

Lt. Gilbert's Wife to Fight

Truman Saved Him From Firing Squad

LT. GILBERT

YORK, Pa.—Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, whose death sentence was commuted Monday to one of 20 years imprisonment at hard labor, by President Truman, indicated that she would carry on the fight to obtain her husband's full freedom.

The mother of two children, who is expecting a third, while relieved that her husband is no longer under the shadow of death of a court-martial sentence, revealed Tuesday that she believed the 20-year sentence imposed upon her husband was "too harsh."

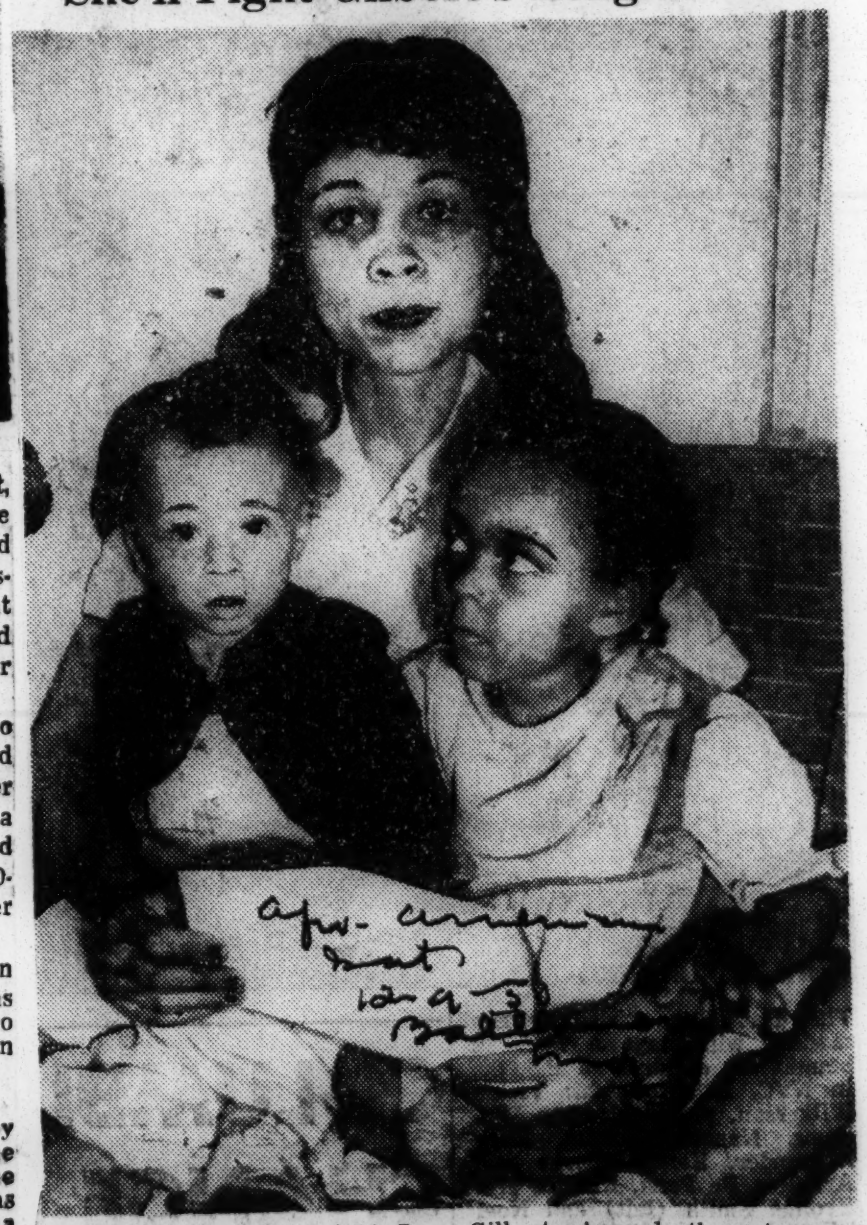
Lieutenant Gilbert, an officer in the 24th Infantry Regiment, was convicted and sentenced, by two Army courts-martial, to death, in August, 1950.

Lengthy Review Made

The sentence was approved by the commanding general of the 25th Division under whom the 24th Regiment served, but was again reviewed in October by a board of officers of the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, which sent their findings to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Their conclusions on the case were forwarded to the President by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr., and it was the President's prerogative to uphold the sentence, order a new trial for the convicted officer, or to commute the sentence.

She'll Fight Gilbert's Long Term



Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon Gilbert whose death sentence in Korea was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor, told the AFRO this week she would fight for her husband's full freedom because she thinks the new sentence is 'too harsh.' She's shown here with their two children, Leon and Tondalayo. She is expecting a third child soon.

Courier Editorials

The Gilbert Case

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has commuted the death sentence of Lieut. Leon Gilbert to dishonorable discharge from the Army and twenty years at hard labor without pay.

Lieutenant Gilbert was convicted by an Army court-martial of refusing to obey an order under fire. He admitted failure to obey the order, but insisted that to have obeyed the order would have meant certain death for him and a platoon of twelve men under him.

There are few men who have ever served in the Army who would condone the refusal of an officer to obey an order under fire—even if it did mean death for him and others. They recognize that such a sacrifice might be necessary in order to save the lives of many more men and to win a battle.

Sympathy for Lieutenant Gilbert did not spring out of indifference to the act of which he had been guilty. The hearts of thousands of Americans, white and black, were touched by the harshness, speed and apparent vindictiveness of the sentence.

Most Negroes and many whites believed that the death sentence was meted out to Gilbert because of his color. The action against Gilbert was taken at a time when Americans, white and black, were running backwards all over South Korea. Was Gilbert the only soldier or officer to crack under the strain? What happened to the whites who broke and ran?

Furthermore, most Negroes who have served in the Army during wartime know of the mistakes and crimes committed by higher-ups. Knowledge of these is kept from the public and no action is taken against those guilty. Even in the case of the ordinary soldier, as a rule, mercy is mixed with justice in the application of military law.

But, in the language of the street, they "threw the book" at Gilbert.

What happened to him, of course, is one of the by-products of having Army units based on color. If all men served alike, the chances would be greater that they would all be treated alike.

President Truman has acted wisely and well in following the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General to commute Gilbert's sentence. In view of his record as a soldier in Korea and in Italy, it is to be hoped that even the rigor of the commuted sentence may be relaxed at a not too distant date.

Twenty years at hard labor seems like a long time for Gilbert in the light of the fact that the wartime chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was given only a few months for contriving to sell, for cash, the license to supply our men on the fighting fronts with defective ammunition.

Officer Saved by Truman Still Protests Raw Deal

By the Associated Press.

U.S. 8TH ARMY STOCKADE, TOKYO, Nov. 28.—Lt. Leon Gilbert, 31, informed that President Truman had commuted his death sentence to 20 years at hard labor, said today, "That's a long time to be guilty."

Gilbert, a Negro, was convicted of misconduct in the face of the enemy in action in southeastern Korea last July.

The verdict went to the President for final review. His decision was announced yesterday in Washington.

Considers Self Not Guilty.

Gilbert said he does not consider himself guilty of the offense as charged.

"It was very good to know that I am not going to be executed," he said today, "but 20 years is still a long time to be guilty.

"I did not intend to disobey any orders. I was a very sick man that day, otherwise it never would have happened."

Disobeyed Direct Order.

Gilbert was found guilty of refusing to obey a direct order to return, with 11 other soldiers, to a hill where he had been supposed to be defending an outpost. Gilbert said the hill had been surrounded by North Koreans, that he had led his men out through two ambushes and that he had tried to explain to a superior that they could not return to the outpost.

He reiterated today that "I would give anything to be able to go back to Korea. I would still be there if this hadn't happened. I wrote my wife just the other day that I hoped they would send me back."

NEGRO OFFICER COURT MARTIALED FOR DISOBEYING BATTLE ORDERS

YORK, Pa. — (AP) — An Army lieutenant's wife said today she has petitioned President Truman to set aside a court martial death sentence imposed on her husband for disobeying battle orders in Korea.

The nature of the orders was not disclosed.

Kay Gilbert, mother of two and expecting a third child, turned her appeal over to Rep. James F. Lind (D-Pa). The Gilberts are Negroes. She returned from Japan after the start of the Korean war.

She quoted an August 5 letter from her husband, First Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert, 32, attached to the 25th Division, as saying:

"I am now under arrest for not carrying out an owder which would have led me and 12 other men to certain death.

"I am in the most serious trouble that a man in Korea or any place for that matter may be in. X X X

"If it would not have been for you and the children, I would have gone willingly but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters.

"I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids and knowing you are with child, the situation became out of control and I made the decision that may cost me my freedom for years."

In a later letter, Lieut. Gilbert told his wife he had been sentenced to death Sept. 6 and would be executed within a month.

"Go to the president himself," Gilbert urged his wife, adding:

"This is really the worst that could happen, so please do everything in any one's power to at least get my sentence cut down."

The Negro's wife contacted two York attorneys. They appealed to Rep. Lind.

Lind went to the White House. He also consulted with defense department officials at the Pentagon.

Gilbert was a waiter at the Yorktowne Hotel, York, when he enlisted in the army in 1940. He later served with the 92nd Division in the Italian campaign and was honorably discharged as a second lieutenant in 1946.

He was recalled to service as a reservist in 1947 and promoted to first lieutenant before going to Japan. The Gilberts' second child was born in Tokyo.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, 27, Manchester, Pa., shown with her son Leon Aaron, has asked President Truman to overrule a death sentence imposed on her soldier husband in Korea because he refused to obey an order.

GI Wife Appeals Death Sentence

Special to The Inquirer

YORK, Pa., Sept. 22.—An Army lieutenant's wife said today she had petitioned President Truman to set aside a court-martial death sentence she heard had been imposed on her husband for disobeying orders in battle.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two children, turned over her appeal to Representative James F. Lind (D., Pa.) of York. Mrs. Gilbert returned from Japan after the start of the Korean War.

Lind said in Washington that he had asked the Army to cable Korea for details. He added he did not want to discuss the case until the reply was received.

LETTER QUOTED

Mrs. Gilbert quoted a letter received Aug. 5 from her husband, First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, 32, who wrote:

"I am now under arrest for not carrying out an order which would have led me and 12 other men to certain death. If it had not been for you and the children I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters.

"I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids. Knowing you are with child the situation became out of control and I made the decision that may cost me my freedom for years."

Nobody Executed In World War II For Disobedience

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Army said Saturday that no one in the Army or Air Force was executed for refusing to obey an order during World War II.

An Army spokesman made this reply to a reporter's question as to when such an execution last occurred. The question was prompted by news reports that the wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert of Pennsylvania had appealed to President Truman to save him from a death sentence imposed for his alleged refusal to obey an order in Korea.

The spokesman said one GI was executed for deserting in Belgium to avoid hazardous duty.

The Army said this execution was one of a total of 141 that occurred in the Army—which then included the Air Force—during the last war. All of the other executions involved crimes of violence—fifty rape, seventy-two murder and eighteen rape and murder.

Truman Asked to Overrule Officer's Death Sentence

By The Associated Press

York, Pa., Sept. 22.—A young Negro woman asked President Truman today to overrule a death sentence imposed on her soldier husband for refusing to obey an order in the Korean fighting.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, 27, said her husband, First Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, wrote her that the death sentence was imposed after a court-martial. She said he told her carrying out the order would have led me and 12 other men to certain death.

Mrs. Gilbert said her husband had been under tremendous strain, adding, "He took over the company after his commanding officer was injured. They had gone 13 days without food and water. Leon cracked up and disobeyed a command of the general."

The request for review of the court-martial was turned over to Representative Lind (D., Pa.) who went to President Truman. A White House spokesman said the plea was referred to the judge advocate general of the Army.

Gilbert, 32, enlisted in the Army in 1940, after he had worked as a waiter in this southeastern Pennsylvania city of 60,000. He served with the 92d Division in Italy and was honorably discharged in 1946. He was called up again as a reservist in 1947.

Mrs. Gilbert joined him in Japan, where their second child was born. Their third child is expected soon. She returned to this country after the outbreak of Korean fighting.

A picture of Mrs. Gilbert and one of her children is on Page 10.

Writing from Korea, Gilbert told his wife:

"If it would not have been for you and the children, I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family about all in these matters. I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids."

ASKS TRUMAN TO SAVE NEGRO DOOMED TO DIE

York, Pa., Sept. 22 (AP)—A Negro army lieutenant's wife today said she has appealed to President Truman to set aside a court martial death sentence imposed on her husband for disobeying battle orders in Korea.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two and expecting a third child, turned her appeal over to Rep. Lind [D., Pa.]. Mrs. Gilbert returned from Japan after the Korean war started.

She quoted an Aug. 5 letter from her husband, 1st Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, 32, attached to the 25th division, as saying:

"I am now under arrest for not carrying out an order which would have led me and 12 other men to certain death.

"In Serious Trouble"

"I am in the most serious trouble that a man in Korea or any place for that matter may be in. . . .

"If it would not have been for you and the children I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters.

"I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids and knowing you are with child, the situation became out of control and I made the decision that may cost me my freedom for years."

In a later letter, Lt. Gilbert told his wife he had been sentenced to death Sept. 6 and would be executed within a month.

"Go to President"

"Go to the President himself," Gilbert urged his wife, adding:

"This is really the worst that could happen, so please do everything in anyone's power to at least get my sentence cut down."

Mrs. Gilbert contacted two York attorneys. They appealed to Rep. Lind. Lind went to the White House and also consulted defense department officials at the Pentagon.

Lind said at his office in Washington today that he had asked the army to cable Korea for details. He added he did not want to discuss the case until the reply was received.

Gilbert was a waiter at a York hotel when he enlisted in the army in 1940. He served with the 92d division in the Italian campaign and was honorably discharged as a second lieutenant in 1946.

Recalled in 1947

He was recalled to service as a reservist in 1947 and promoted to first lieutenant before going to Japan. The Gilberts' second child was born in Tokyo.

In any case, the army said, a general's office said it had not yet received records on the Gilbert court martial or the charges brought against him.

In Washington, White House referred to the review thru the entire chain of command and confirmed by the President.

Mrs. Gilbert's martial must be submitted for a judge advocate general for action.

However, the judge advocate in this instance, army officers

assumed here the court martial was ordered by Gilbert's division commander. Its findings therefore would have to be reviewed by the 8th army commander, then by the far east command, and finally by the judge advocate general in Washington before submission to the President.

Death Penalty

Truman Gets Plea to Save Officer's Life

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

MRS. KAY GILBERT

. . . with son Leon Aaron

YORK, Pa., Sept. 22 (U.P.).—The wife of an army officer has appealed to President Truman to save the life of her husband, reported to have been sentenced to death by a courtmartial for failure to obey an order in the Korean fighting.

Through Representative James G. Lind (D.), of York, the plea of Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert for her 32-year-old husband was taken to the White House and the Pentagon. Details of the charge were not disclosed but in a letter to his wife, Gilbert, a first lieutenant, said the order "would have led me and 12 other men to certain death." He is with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Division.

Mrs. Gilbert, mother of two children and expecting a third, said she received the letter early this week, dated Sept. 6, which began:

"Today I was sentenced to death by courtmartial."

She arrived here Sunday from Honshu Island, Japan, where she had lived with her husband before his departure for the Korean front.

Referring to the order, Gilbert's letter said: "I believe with all my heart that you will understand the strain both mentally and physically that I was under at the time. If it would not have been for you and the children, I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters."

Mrs. Gilbert hired a lawyer who took up the case with Lind. The Pennsylvania representative discussed the case with Brig. Gen. Charles Maylan, White House liaison officer with Congress. Lind also asked the Army Judge Advocate General, Maj. Gen. E. M. Brown, to get Gilbert's records from Korea.

"Mrs. Gilbert is my constituent," said Lind, "and I want to give the man every benefit of the doubt."

Lind, who served on courtmartials during the last war, said he does not know what the charge against Gilbert is, "but it wouldn't be refusal to obey an order."

"I think it could be misbehavior before an enemy," he said.

A courtmartial death sentence must be reviewed by the judge advocate general and eventually by the President before it can be carried out.

Gilbert, a native of York, entered the Army in 1940. He served with the Ninty-Second Division in Italy and was discharged in 1946 and became a reservist. During a brief civilian period, he worked as a waiter at the Yorktowne Hotel here, but returned to active duty in 1947 and was promoted to first lieutenant at Fort Dix, N. J.

Wife of Officer in Korea Asks Truman to Lift Death Sentence

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Inquiries were started today by the White House and Pentagon into the circumstances in which Leon A. Gilbert, thirty-two-year-old first lieutenant, was sentenced to death by a court martial in Korea.

The inquiries were initiated after the lieutenant's wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, of York, Pa., mother of two children and expecting a third, had appealed to President Truman and to her Congressman to intervene.

Mrs. Gilbert said that she had received a letter dated Aug. 5 from her husband, whose unit is part of the 25th Division. She quoted him as saying:

"I am now under arrest for not carrying out an order which would have led me and twelve other men to certain death. I am in the most serious trouble that a man in Korea—or any place for that matter—may be in . . .

"If it would not have been for you and the children, I would have gone willingly but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters. I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids, and knowing that you are with child, the situation became out of control and I made the decision that may cost me freedom for years."

Mrs. Gilbert also said that later she had received another letter from her husband saying that he had been sentenced to death Sept. 6 and would be executed within a month.

"Go to the President himself," he wrote. "Please do everything in anyone's power to get my sentence cut down."

Mrs. Gilbert went to Rep. James F. Lind, D., Pa., who discussed the case with Brig. Gen. Charles Maylon, White House legislative assistant, and asked the Army Judge Advocate General, Maj. Gen. E. M. Brannon, to get Lt. Gilbert's records from Korea.

Death Held Unlikely

"I don't know anything about the case other than what has been told to me," he said. "But Mrs. Gilbert is my constituent and I want to give the man every benefit of the doubt."

While neither the White House nor the Pentagon would comment further pending receipt of the papers on the case, the precedents of the last war made it likely that President Truman would exercise his prerogative and commute the death sentence to a term of imprisonment. Death sentences in the armed services must be confirmed by the President.

Out of several hundred death sentences passed during World War II, only 141 were carried out. The break-down is: murder, seventy-two; rape, fifty; murder and rape, eighteen; desertion in face of the enemy, one. The military code permits the death penalty to be imposed for rape, murder, misconduct in face of the enemy and espionage.

Incident Early in War

Army officers said that the episode occurred in the early days of the war when a unit of Lt. Gilbert's regiment, the 24th Infantry, was committed in the region of Yuchon in the difficult operations when detachments were being fed in piecemeal in a desperate effort to hold the advancing Reds long enough to enable the defenses of the Pusan bridgehead to be built up.

They assumed that in this instance the court martial was ordered by Lt. Gilbert's divisional commander. Its findings would therefore have to be reviewed by the 8th Army Commander, then by the Far East Command and finally by the Judge Advocate General in Washington before submission to the President for confirmation.

Senator Questions Lt. Gilbert's Court-Martial

(Special to the Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The death sentence of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, officer doomed under court-martial orders, was questioned Saturday by Senator Jenner, Republican, Indiana.

In a statement asking Army authorities "to give the most careful consideration and review of the case," the Senator pointed out that the officer's offense was not committed during a declared war.

He said because Congress has not officially declared war on North Korea, Lt. Gilbert was court-martialed and ordered "executed for failure to obey orders in an undeclared war."

"THE AMERICAN sense of justice must not be violated in this case," the Jenner statement said. "Certainly the same consideration should be given this officer as is being shown 10 convicted Communists, Judith Coplon, Alger Hiss and others who are walking the streets today, following their conviction."

Jenner continued:

"Precedent must not be set by our authorities whereby American youth may be drafted into military service and sent into combat without a formal declaration of war by the Congress — the only body, under the Constitution, which can declare war.

"This well could be an example of what can happen to American freedom if we are to permit a super-government to order our young men and women into war and sentence them to death for failure to carry out orders of that super-government."

Lieut. Gilbert's Offense

Misbehavior before the enemy and disobedience of the command of a superior officer in battle are two of the most serious offenses in the Articles of War. Both are punishable by death. It is regrettable that in the widespread discussion of the death sentence imposed upon First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert for misbehavior in Korea, so little attention has been given to the severity of the offense itself. It is more regrettable that certain elements, abetted by the Communists, are trying to whip up a charge of race prejudice because Lieutenant Gilbert happens to be a Negro. The extensive actions involving Negro troops in Korea, and the distinguished service they rendered in many instances, ought to discredit any such efforts.

Post

Lieutenant Gilbert was convicted by a court-martial after he had refused to obey the orders of a colonel and a major to take a patrol back up a hill in the face of what he considered certain death. It may be that the order was unreasonable; Lieutenant Gilbert subsequently asserted that he was given no chance to explain why he thought the command could not be carried out. But there are many necessary sacrifice actions in war, and Lieutenant Gilbert could not have known, in the larger plan, how many other lives depended upon cover by his unit.

As a practical fact, there is extremely slight possibility that the sentence will be carried out as imposed. Only one American soldier has been executed for a purely military offense since the Civil War; this occurred in the European theater during World War II after repeated desertions before the enemy. Although many charges of misbehavior before the enemy have been brought and a number of death sentences decreed, the almost invariable practice has been for higher authority to commute these sentences to imprisonment. After a death sentence is voted by a court-martial, it must be approved or disapproved by the division commander, after which it goes to the Judge Advocate General for study by a board of review and the judicial council. After this, if sustained, it goes through the Secretary of the Army to the President. This elaborate review procedure is established to insure that all extenuating circumstances will be taken into account and that unduly harsh sentences adjudged during combat conditions will be subjected to dispassionate scrutiny.

Very probably a full review of the circumstances in this case will bring a commutation of the sentence. But there can be no reasonable doubt, it seems to us, of the necessity for applying stringent standards of conduct in combat. Combat is by its very nature brutal, and as a corollary military discipline is necessarily autocratic. There can be no room for argument when the life of every soldier may depend upon the proper performance of another soldier, especially an officer chosen as a leader. It is not at all surprising that a court composed of men themselves continually facing death should be severe in its judgment of a man who, for whatever reason, failed his responsibility.

Doomed Officer's Case Review Due

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The case of the only soldier to receive a court-martial death sentence in the Korean war goes before the Army's Judicial Council today.

Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, of York, Pa., was sentenced to death by a general court-martial for "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command" in Korea. His sentence was upheld by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, 25th Division commander, and sent to the Army's Judge Advocate General, Maj. Gen. E. M. Brannon, for review. If Gen Brannon decides the trial was properly conducted, with regard to the points of military law involved, he cannot change the verdict.

The case then must go to President Truman, who alone has the authority to modify or set aside the verdict.

Lt. Gilbert's lawyer, Judson Ruch of York, Pa., will make the plea at today's hearing.

Yesterday representatives of eight groups met with Gen. Brannon; his assistant, Maj. Gen. F. P. Shaw; and the chairman of the Judicial Council, Brig. Gen J. L. Harbaugh. The generals were urged to reverse the sentence.

Wife Ready To Testify

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier's Washington Correspondent)

YORK, Pa.—Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert's fate may be decided at a hearing in the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., Oct. 24. On that day Lieutenant Gilbert's wife will fulfill her husband's desperate request that she make every possible move to save him from death before a firing squad in Korea.

On next Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, in the Pentagon office of Major General E. M. Brannon, Judge Advocate General of the Army, Kay Gilbert will make that plea.

Courier

The Courier will escort her to Washington. Kay, her nurse and another member of the family will be carried to the capital by The Courier from York, Pa., next Monday.

They will spend the night before the hearing at the home of Mrs. Anita Gilbert, wife of Lieutenant Gilbert's brother, Sgt. Carl Gilbert, who is also serving in Korea.

Other developments moved fast during the past week in behalf of the man who has been condemned to die on charges of refusing to obey a frontline command during the Korean fighting last summer.

RECORDS ARRIVE

The long-awaited court-martial record finally reached the Pentagon and family attorneys immediately obtained photostatic copies for study. Attorneys Judson E. Ruch and William W. Wogan of York, Pa., will argue before the Judge Advocate General for a reduction of Gilbert's death sentence.

The attorneys have spent the last several days looking up background material in the Army library. Hundreds of letters from sympathetic people throughout the nation will become part of the hearing record as will The Courier articles and particularly the very first letter about the case written to President Truman by The Courier's Managing Editor William G. Nunn.

From his stockade cell in Japan, Lieutenant Gilbert himself has written brilliant defense material. Some of it has already been published exclusively in The Courier. In York over the weekend, Mrs. Kay Gilbert gave The Courier a map which allegedly depicts in detail the terrain, deployment of troops and other circumstances contributing to the incident. This and other personal letters to Kay will also be placed on the record.

MOTHER'S APPEAL

Lieutenant Gilbert's mother, Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert Sr., released a letter to The Courier this week which she sent to President Truman, pleading for clemency.

Mrs. Gilbert, who said she would appeal before President Truman if necessary, appealed for mercy with "a prayer in my heart." The text of her letter follows:

"I am writing to you in the capital city of this great nation. I am the mother of First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert Jr., who has been sentenced to death in Korea. I am asking you for mercy and for clemency.

"Previous to this misfortune, you will see that his record for ten years in the U. S. Army was fine. His fate is in the hands of you and God, Mr. President. Please spare his life for his country and his beloved wife and children.

"Hoping and praying you will hear my plea in my greatest hour of sorrow, please, Mr. President, save the life of this young soldier. With a prayer in my heart, I remain,

Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert Sr."

If the Judge Advocate General refuses clemency next Tuesday, it will be squarely up to President Truman to save his life.

Hold Out Hope for Officer

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—The battle to save the life of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert Jr., first American serviceman sentenced to die in the Korean conflict, may be headed toward the United States Supreme Court on a habeas corpus proceeding.

This possibility was announced last Tuesday by an NAACP legal counsel spokesman immediately following hearings before the Army's Judicial Council in the Pentagon, where it was argued that the court-martial in Korea lacked authority to try Lieutenant Gilbert under Article of War 75, dealing with misbehavior before the enemy, because the United States is not at war.

Frank D. Reeves of the NAACP, who participated with family attorneys before the Council and thereby lent the full prestige of the association to the case, said that habeas corpus is applicable in all cases in which a person in custody claims to be illegally detained or to have been illegally tried.

"This applies to Army as well as civil courts," said Reeves. "Congress enacted the laws in each instance."

Earlier Tuesday, Atty. Judson E. Ruch of York, Pa., Gilbert's hometown, asked the Army Council to declare the lieutenant "not guilty" and release him or try him under peace-time regulation applicable in this case, with American civilian attorneys defending him.

"The United States of America has no enemies in a military sense except those with whom Congress has legally declared we are at war," said Ruch.

"Congress has declared war on nobody," he continued. "Article 75 is captioned 'war offense' and by any reasonable interpretation it must be assumed that Article 75 was intended by Congress to apply only in time of war."

"The peace-time Article 64—'unlawfully disobeying superior officers'—covers Gilbert's offense, if any," said Ruch, "and therefore the trial, verdict and sentence should be vacated and returned to Japan for retrial with directions to honor the five-year maximum prison sentence if he is declared guilty."

Lieutenant Gilbert's counsel also said that by the weight and preponderance of the evidence, Gilbert was not mentally responsible for the act for

which he stands charged.

Gilbert is charged with misbehaving himself before the enemy on July 31, 1950, at or near Sangu, Korea, and refusing to advance his company after having been ordered to do so by Col. H. V. White, commanding officer of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.

It was also called to the Judicial Council's attention that the facts and circumstances surrounding the trial, the confusion and contradictory nature of the prosecution's case and other matters indicate that Gilbert did not receive a fair trial.

"The trial," said Ruch, "was held within two hundred yards of front-line action. A fight was occurring. It is obvious that any trial of an accused person when he is charged with an offense carrying a sentence of death cannot be held within such close proximity of the opponent.

"It is impossible to weigh a testimony of witnesses under these circumstances. It is akin to a situation here in the civil courts where one is tried for murder, and a hostile mob is outside the courtroom window."

Ruch said that it was impossible under these circumstances for a court-martial to give cool, objective and deliberate consideration to testimony.

On the insanity issue Ruch cited the testimony of Army Psychiatrist Lieut. William W. Krouse in which he said about Gilbert:

"As a result of my examination, I believe that at the time of the alleged offense, Lieutenant Gilbert was suffering from a nervous illness, classified as anxiety reaction, acute, severe, which would prevent him from carrying out his duties as ordered."

The Army psychiatrist outlined in detail the nature of Gilbert's illness and recalled as a matter of Army record that Gilbert had in 1945, while with the armed forces in Italy, been transferred to the rear area because of nervousness.

Although the Korean trial record contained no mention of racial discrimination, Attorneys Ruch and Reeves cited its effect on Negro soldiers.

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington bureau chief, spoke briefly before the Council citing his organization's interest in the case.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of th doomed man, was in the Pentagon, but did not attend the hearing. She was "available" in a nearby office.

It is expected that results of the hearings will be known within the next ten days. If the petitions are not granted, the record will be forwarded to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace for transmission to the White House. At any stage however, the Supreme Court habeas corpus writ may be attempted.

Hearings in Doomed Officer's Case Set For Next Tuesday

Courier Sat. 10-21-50

Exclusive Interview

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

TOKYO—Weight of a death sentence has taken the toll of Lieut. Leon Gilbert. Wednesday, when he appeared in the conference room of the Army stockade near here for an interview, there were deep circles under his eyes and he was slightly pale.

Upon coming into the room, Gilbert's first reaction was distrust of me. He immediately sought refuge in Col. J. Nelson, commanding officer, who had escorted me to the room. When assured that I only wanted to talk with him concerning his sentence, Gilbert gladly obliged.

"I'm willing to talk about any phase of it," he said. "Go ahead, ask questions. I'll give answers."

The colonel stepped out of the room and left us alone. Before I had a chance to ask any questions, Gilbert said emphatically: "I'd do anything in the world to get this thing from hanging over my head. It's tough to think of my wife and two children going through life without me."

"Did you refuse to take your company back on the hill around Sangju, Gilbert," I asked.

"Yes, but not in the way Col. Horton V. White accused me of refusing. I had been holding an outpost position with twelve men when the enemy overran my position and was surrounding us. As I withdrew my men to keep them from being killed needlessly, I met Lieut. Col. Paul Roberts, regimental executive officer, who told me to take the men to the main line of resistance which was to the rear. I started out, but was stopped by Colonel White who had no idea of the situation to the front. The colonel ordered me to take my men back to the position which the enemy now

LIEUT. LEON GILBERT

held. When I told him it would be plain suicide, he ordered me again.

"On the second order I told him I would go around a route which I knew where the enemy's guns were located, but he insisted that I go directly into the enemy lines. When I said that route was nothing but suicide and meant certain death to the men I was placed under arrest. I don't deny that I was scared that night, but so was everybody else.

"When my trial came up Sept. 6, all men and officers of my company wanted to testify for me, but the court-martial board said they could not be released from frontlines. My counselor, Lieut. Robert Ellert, Judge Advocate, of Brooklyn, who said he was a member of the New York bar, did all he could do.

"I think the decision was cut and dried before the trial.

"Another officer here in the stockade, Lieut. George Saranaka of Hawaii, member of the First Cavalry Division, was tried under a similar charge, misbehavior before the enemy. He got three years with a recommendation of clemency from the court. Before my trial took place, I sent several requests to General Kean asking to be given a chance to go to frontline and prove that I was not a coward, but all requests were ignored. I'd go to the front right now if they would let me. My decision on the night of July 31 was simply because I did not want to see men needlessly slaughtered. The court-martial board accused me of saying that I was afraid for myself. That is not true."

When asked for a message for his wife and children, Gilbert wrung his hands a full minute and sighed as if he were carrying burdens of the world on his shoulders.

"What can I say?" he asked embarrassedly. Then he straightened up and said: "Well, tell them not to take it too hard and I hope things will not always be as dark as they are now."

As an afterthought, he said, "I know it's going to be hard for my children to grow up knowing their father was sentenced to death for cowardice."

A weekly magazine correspondent quoted General Kean as saying that he just had to make an example of someone in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment because they were "running too much." The general apparently thought this one regiment was losing the war for the United Nations.

Lieutenant Gilbert was shorn of his bars and is under constant guard in the stockade. He has ten years of good service, including time with the Ninety-second in Italy where he suffered battle fatigue.

He said he had offered to resign his commission before the trial but the offer was refused.

Army Council Weighs Lt. Gilbert's Appeal

The Army holds Lt. Gilbert's alleged offense on July 31 occurred after an executive order restored wartime penalties.

Judged Irresponsible.

2. A report submitted by three Army physicians, including a psychiatrist, held he was mentally irresponsible at the time, being so "emotionally disturbed (anxiety, reactive, acute, severe) as to be unable to adhere to the right." The report had said, however, that Lt. Gilbert was "able to distinguish right from wrong."

3. Lt. Gilbert did not receive a fair trail, and should get a new one in another jurisdiction because the field trial, according to the attorney, was conducted within 200 yards of the fighting front and objective consideration was almost impossible under the circumstances.

It was contended Lt. Gilbert was not adequately defended, did not take the stand in his own behalf, and was tried by a board consisting exclusively of white officers, although he was a member of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment.

Mr. Ruch told the conference, been a soldier for more than 10 years of his company. He had years and a commissioned officer for five.

Mrs. Gilbert.

Attorney Judson Ruch of York, Pa., Lt. Gilbert's home city, told a press conference at the National Association for Advancement of Colored People that these legal points were made before the council in Gilbert's appeal.

1. The court martial lacked authority to convict Lt. Gilbert under Article 75, dealing with misbehavior before the enemy for the reason the article applies only in time of war. Congress it was contended, suspended this and other war measures in 1947.

"Army's long discrimination" was recited to the council.

Not Guilty Finding Asked.

The council was asked to set aside the verdict and find Lt. Gilbert not guilty. Failing in that, a new trial was requested. If neither these petitions is granted, the record will be forwarded by various stages of review to Secretary of the Army for transmission to the White House, along with recommendations of the review authorities.

Lt. Gilbert, a veteran of the fighting in Italy, was accused of disobeying three orders to return to his post with the forward platoons of his company. He had

Lt. Gilbert 'Sacrificed' Officer Says

Doomed 24th Lieutenant Writes Dramatic Letter to Wife in Pa.

Courier Sat. 10-7-50

(Special to The Courier)

YORK, Pa.—"For God's sake, don't leave a stone unturned," Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert begged of his wife last week in a letter in which he wrote her a detailed account of the incident which brought him a death sentence in Korea. This letter is now exclusively in the hands of The Courier.

Stating that he believes the more the public knows concerning his case the better his chances to live will be, the 32-year-old combat officer urged his wife, Kay, to pass on the letter's information to people who might be able to help him.

GETTING ADJUSTED

The Courier's Washington editor, Stanley Roberts, made a special trip to York, Pa., Sunday to get this vital letter, which The Courier is publishing here in full:

"Kay, darling,

"I am getting adjusted fairly well here in this stockade. It is a big improvement over the one I was in in Korea but, of course, I would give anything to be a free man again.

"Kay, I want you to know that I think of how this that has happened to me affects you and the children. It is one of my chief worries, darling, and I know that in your present condition, it makes it all the more harder for you to bear. But please, Kay, do not give up because if you do, all will be lost. I know you realize this, and will not allow anything to interfere.

"I haven't received any news from any one since my trial but I know it is due to my being moved around so much. Kay, I know that this publicity is embarrassing in such matters as mine, but I believe the more the public knows concerning my case, the beter it will be, so don't hesitate to give it all you can.

"Have you seen anyone who will and can help me?

LIST HIS DEFENSE

"So far I have not received a record of trial, which is not good because I cannot forward it to you, but it should not stop things. I believe it has been approved by everyone over here, but I am not sure. Kay, if it is approved in the States that will be 'it,' and I will be executed here So for God's sake don't leave a stone unturned. These are some of the facts I want you to bring out:

"1. I was without sleep for six days and nights and was suffering with dysentery. I was shaken up beyond being able to control myself at the time.

2. I never left my position until I was ordered to report to the colonel by Major Donoho.

"3. The outpost line was tactically useless because the enemy had penetrated between it and our main line of resistance.

"4. The colonel did not know the situation of Company 'A' on the outpost line and never asked me.

"5. I had at no time during this incident withdrawn behind the main line or even on it. All this happened in front of our main line.

"6. I was not given a second chance to go up, but ordered to the rear. Not wanting to disobey this order I then went.

"7. It was not my platoon to begin with, but Lieutenant Barnes' platoon and only twelve of them remained. What I was doing was trying to collect his platoon so as to set up this road block in order that the road would be secure for the remainder of the troops coming from the outpost.

"8. Lieutenant Colonel Roberts did tell me to take these men back to the main line, but Colonel White, arriving and not knowing what was going on, ordered me to back up the outpost position the way the enemy was facing. This would have caused me to draw fire not only from the enemy but from our own troops, not knowing who we were and firing on us.

"9. An entire company was ordered to attack this position later, but had to withdraw (Company 'G'). I only had the twelve men and no automatic fire. The enemy had eight machine guns and an unknown number of mortars.

"10. My defense counsel put up no argument in my behalf. He submitted the case without comment and advised me not to take the stand because he said it would go harder on me if I did. But now I see it must have set from the start.

"11. At one time they held court 400 yards from the front line.

"12. None of my witnesses were available. Joyner was killed four days before my trial. Harrison was evacuated, Captain Jackson could not get down from the hills, nor Lieutenant Barnes.

"13. I sent messages after my arrest to beg to return but never heard anything from them.

"14. Every man in the company wanted to testify in my behalf, but they couldn't allow them off the front.

DAYS LOOK DARKER

"Kay, get this information in the proper hands and perhaps it will save me. Each day here looks darker for me and I don't seem to be able to get any assistance from anyone so far.

"Don't forget me, Kay, and remember me to everyone at home.

"What is the NAACP doing for me? Did you write the President yet for clemency? Have everyone you know write, Kay, it will not hurt my case. Also go to our Congressman and take this and all of your letters.

"Write me soon. Remember the address: Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 503, Box 100.

"Kay, you will continue to receive the allotment until the final approval by Washington.

"Darling, I love you. It's hell thinking of how well things were going with us, then all this trouble making life unbearable. If I could only get this sentence cut Darling, perhaps we could plan to live again, but now I don't know what to think.

"Kiss the babies for me, Kay and keep plugging for me. Loads of love, Leon."

Condemned Man's Lawyer Charges Army Is Making 'Example' of Him

By STANLEY ROBERTS, Courier Staff Writer

YORK, Pa.—Kay Gilbert, wife of First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, who has been condemned by an Army court-martial to die in Korea, has received a report from the man who defended her husband at the trial, which says that the sentence was imposed because of the "hysteria of the crisis in Korea."

The report from First Lieut. Robert E. Ellert, attached to the Judge Advocate section of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, said that "the military authorities wanted to make an example of someone and, through circumstances, your husband was selected."

Lieutenant Ellert said that Lieutenant Gilbert's "behavior was beyond his physical and mental control" and added that this was certainly borne out by the examination of three doctors, one of whom was a qualified psychiatrist."

SACRIFICED?

He said in his letter that Lieutenant Gilbert "was sacrificed for what is deemed the good of the whole." The defense counsel said the York officer "is a fine person and well above the average of an officer."

The death sentence imposed upon Gilbert has been submitted to Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Army Theater Commander, for review, it was also learned by The Courier.

Gilbert was tried under the Seventy-fifth Article of War on a charge that he refused to lead his men into position.

Gilbert has written his wife that had he done so it would have mean certain death for himself and twelve others.

Meanwhile, here in York and in Washington, D. C., additional facts about the case are coming in daily. Some are contained in a letter written to Congressman James F. Lind from Maj. Gen. E. M. Brannon, the Judge Advocate General.

FOLLOW ARMY RULES

Text of General Brannon's letter to Congressman Lind follows:

"Following your visit to my office on Sept. 19, 1950, in the interests of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, who, it had been reported to you, had been sentenced to death by a court-martial in Korea, I requested that a report on the incident be submitted to me.

"A cable received in answer to my request verifies your information, but does not add materially to the facts. In brief, Lieutenant Gilbert was convicted by a general court-martial on Sept. 6, 1950, for having, on July 31, 1950, refused to advance with his command, in violation of Article of War 75. The sentence adjudged was death. At the time the cable was dispatched, Sept. 22, the record of trial was undergoing review and its dispatch to this office within a few days was contemplated.

Upon receipt in my office the record of trial will be reviewed by a board of review, as required by the Statutes of the United States, and by the Judicial Council. Thereafter, the written opinions of the Board of Review and the Judicial Council, with my recommendations, will be submitted with the record of trial to the Secretary of the Army for the action of the President under Article of War 48.

"I regret that the circumstances do not permit a more complete reply. However, in view of your interest in this case, I shall make a detailed report of the facts when the record is received."

THOUSANDS RESPOND

More than one thousand telegrams and letters have reached the family and lawyers associated with the Gilbert case when I visited this normally quiet manufacturing town Sunday. Newspapermen and photographers are here from all over the East Coast.

The general tenor of the communications urges that the Gilbert case be given a fair review and that "under no circumstances should the officer be executed."

Haym Solomon Post 205, Jewish War Veterans, sent a telegram Saturday to President Truman asking for a stay of execution and further investigation of the case. The telegram sent by Herbert Rappaport, Commander of the Post, reads:

"We, the members of Haym Solomon, Post 205, Jewish War Veterans, sincerely request that you use your influence in obtaining a stay of execution and further investigate the incidents surrounding the court-martial sentence of death in Korea of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, attached to the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Division.

"The excellent war record of Lieutenant Gilbert warrants this consideration."

Brotherly Love Lodge 228, IBPOEW,, and Social Friendship Lodge 42, Fraternal and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliate, pledged assistance to Charles E. Williams Post 794, American Legion, in its fight on behalf of Lieutenant Gilbert

Judicial Council Asked to Rule Gilbert Innocent

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Counsel for Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, officer in the Korean War under sentence of death by a court martial, asked the Army to declare the lieutenant "not guilty" and release him.

In case this decision is not reached, the counsel asked that the Army revert the officer to his former status on the basis that he was not mentally responsible at the time he was accused of disobeying a command of his regimental commander to return to duty.

The Judicial Council, consists of Brig. Gen. J. L. Harbaugh Jr., chairman; Brig. Gen. Robert W. Brown and Brig. Gen. C. B Mickiewait

Not at War, Lawyers Argue

Counsel for the lieutenant were Judson Ruch and William Wogan of York, Pa.

Others attending the hearings were Clarence Mitchell, NAACP; Frank Reeves, NAACP legal counsel; and Congressman J. F. Lind (Dem., Pa.). Mrs. Gilbert was in Washington, but did not attend the hearing.

Ruch and Wogan argued that the court martial that tried Lieutenant Gilbert had no jurisdiction and that the lieutenant was convicted under Article of War 75, which deals with misbehavior before the enemy, and applies only in time of war.

"Since we are not at war, and since Congress, by joint resolution on July 25, 1947, ruled that Article 75 is not applicable in such instances, the court martial that tried Gilbert was without jurisdiction," the attorneys set forth.

According to the Constitution, they argued, Congress alone has the right to declare war; and in this instance of the Korean action, no war has been so declared.

Even the President, in referring to the conflict, into which he ordered American troops to intervene, "a United Nations' police action," the attorneys stated.

Medical Report Cited

The lawyers argued further that Gilbert did not have mental responsibility at the time of the alleged offense on July 31, 1950.

They cited a medical report produced in evidence at the trial in which Army medical board reported that at the time of the offense, Lieutenant Gilbert was so emotionally disturbed and his anxiety was so acute as to make him unable to adhere to the right.

It was also contended by counsel that Lieutenant Gilbert did not receive a fair trial and should have a new one.

In as much as the trial was held within 200 yards of the main line of fighting, any court of law would consider it difficult to determine justice under such circumstances, they contended.

The officer was poorly defended, they also said.

Mr. Reeves, the NAACP counsel active in Lieutenant Gilbert's defense, reports that at the time the officer was awaiting court martial, he (Gilbert) saw over 100 men of both races in the stockade under similar charges.

He was picked over them to be the number one case, the lieutenant stated in a letter to his wife, adding that the Army felt it had to make an example of someone and he was that person.

While no discrimination, per se, is noted, the lawyers outlined the board and long history of discrimination in the U.S. Army.

They argued that inasmuch as the 24th Infantry Regiment is all colored, and the court martial was composed of all - white officers, such implications should have been on the board for consideration.

A letter to Mrs. Gilbert, the officer's wife, from an officer who served as his counsel during the trial was also introduced into the record as evidence.

The Judicial Counsel will now deliberate its findings and give its opinion, which it will forward along with that of the Board of Review — which earlier considered the case — to the Judge Advocate General.

He will either concur or not concur and send all of the findings and opinions to the Secretary of the Army, who will submit them to the President of the United States.

If however, the Judicial Counsel finds the courtmartial punishment legally insufficient, they can remand the case for a retrial.

Death sentence of Negro lieutenant under review

BY C. YATES McDANIEL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP)—The first death sentence imposed on an American service man in the Korean war is under review by the Army's top legal authorities.

Judge Advocate Gen. E. M. Brannon said Friday that he had received the court-martial case of 1st Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, York., Pa., Negro who was found guilty of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command."

Gilbert's wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, 27, asked President Truman two weeks ago to overrule the death sentence, which has seldom been carried out in modern times. Her request was turned over to the judge advocate general of the Army.

Mrs. Gilbert said that her husband had been under tremendous strain. And his company "had gone 13 days without food and water" adding:

"Leon cracked up and disobeyed a command of the general."

THE COMMANDING officer's report of the case, said Gilbert had refused to return to his post during front-line fighting, explaining that he had "a wife and children to consider."

Mrs. Gilbert returned to York from Tokyo after the fighting began in Korea. They have two children and are expecting a third.

Gilbert, she said, wrote her that he was convicted because "military authorities wanted to make an example of someone."

Brannon said that the findings of the military court convened in Korea will be reviewed by an Army board here and by a judicial council in the judge advocate general's office.

Gilbert may be represented by attorneys or other counsel at each stage of the review.

Brannon explained the record, if found to support the court-martial findings and sentence, will be submitted to the president. The president has the final authority on whether to confirm the death sentence or to commute it to a lesser form of punishment.

* * *

THE ARMY JUDGE advocate gave the following summary of events leading to the court-martial.

Gilbert was placed in command of Company A of the 24th (all-Negro) Regiment on July 31 when the forward units of the regiment were holding positions under attack by the Red Koreans.

Company A was assigned to hold the outpost line nearest the enemy. In mid-afternoon, the record shows, Gilbert left his post with three advance platoons to lead his fourth platoon in setting up a road block in the rear should a withdrawal be necessary.

At the proposed site of the road block, the enemy opened up with automatic weapons fire that "dispersed and disorganized the platoon, the members of which ran toward the rear."

* * *

SHORTLY THEREAFTER, the records show, Gilbert was seen some 1,200 yards behind the outposts line of resistance with about 15 of his men. Ordered three times to return to his post with the forward platoons of his company, he refused each time.

At the court-martial, Gilbert's counsel asked dismissal of the charge on the ground that Gilbert "lacked mental responsibility" at the time of the offense.

The defense introduced the findings of a board of medical officers that Gilbert was "able to distinguish right from wrong," but that because of "an emotional disturbance diagnosed as anxiety reaction, acute severe, he was unable to adhere to the right."

The prosecution argued Gilbert's condition was no different from that of others in the area.

A veteran of World War II action in Italy, Gilbert has been a soldier for more than 10 years, a commissioned officer for more than five.

ASKS TRUMAN TO SAVE NEGRO DOOMED TO DIE

York, Pa., Sept. 22 (AP)—A Negro army lieutenant's wife today said she has appealed to President Truman to set aside a court martial death sentence imposed on her husband for disobeying battle orders in Korea.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two and expecting a third child, turned her appeal over to Rep. Lind [D., Pa.]. Mrs. Gilbert returned from Japan after the Korean war started.

She quoted an Aug. 5 letter from her husband, 1st Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, 32, attached to the 25th division, as saying:

"I am now under arrest for not carrying out an order which would have led me and 12 other men to certain death.

"In Serious Trouble"

"I am in the most serious trouble that a man in Korea or any place for that matter may be in. . . .

"If it would not have been for you and the children I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters.

"I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids and knowing you are with child, the situation became out of control and I made the decision that may cost me my freedom for years."

In a later letter, Lt. Gilbert told his wife he had been sentenced to death Sept. 6 and would be executed within a month.

"Go to President"

"Go to the President himself," Gilbert urged his wife, adding:

"This is really the worst that could happen, so please do everything in anyone's power to at least get my sentence cut down."

Mrs. Gilbert contacted two York attorneys. They appealed to Rep. Lind. Lind went to the White House and also consulted defense department officials at the Pentagon.

Lind said at his office in Washington today that he had asked the army to cable Korea for details. He added he did not want to discuss the case until the reply is received.

Gilbert was a waiter at a York hotel when he enlisted in the army in 1940. He later served with the 92d division in the Italian campaign and was honorably discharged as a second lieutenant in 1946.

Recalled in 1947

He was recalled to service as a reservist in 1947 and promoted to first lieutenant before going to Japan. The Gilberts' second child was born in Tokyo.

In Washington, White House reporters were told Mrs. Gilbert's plea had been referred to the army's judge advocate general for a recommendation.

However, the judge advocate general's office said it had not yet received records on the Gilbert court martial or the charges brought against him.

In any case, the army said, a death sentence imposed by a court martial must be submitted for a review thru the entire chain of command and confirmed by the President.

In this instance, army officers assumed here the court martial was ordered by Gilbert's division commander. Its findings therefore would have to be reviewed by the 8th army commander, then by the far east command, and finally by the judge advocate general in Washington before submission to the President.

FOR G.I. IN KOREA

Halt Death Order, Wife Asks Truman

YORK, Pa., Sept. 22 (AP).—A young Negro woman asked President Truman Friday to overrule a death sentence imposed on her soldier husband for refusing to obey an order in the Korean fighting.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, 27, said her husband, First Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, wrote her that the death sentence was imposed following a court-martial. She said he told her carrying out the order "would have led me and twelve other men to certain death."

Mrs. Gilbert said her husband had been under tremendous strain, adding, "He took over the company after his commanding officer was injured. They had gone thirteen days without food and water. Leon cracked up and disobeyed a command of the general."

The request for review of the court-martial was turned over to Rep. James F. Lind (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, who went to President Truman. A White House spokesman said the plea was referred to the judge advocate general of the Army.

The judge advocate's office said it had not yet received records on the Gilbert court-martial.

Gilbert, 32, enlisted in the Army in 1940, after he had worked as a waiter in this southeastern Pennsylvania city of 60,000. He served with the 92d Division in Italy and was honorably discharged in 1946. He was called up again as a reservist in 1947.

Mrs. Gilbert joined him in Japan where their second child was born. Their third child is expected soon. She returned to this country after the outbreak of Korean fighting.

Writing from Korea, Gilbert told his wife:

"If it would not have been for you and the children, I would have gone willingly, but a man seems to place his family above all in these matters. I was wondering how you would do without me and how you would support the kids. . . .

"Kay, this is really the worst that could happen. So, please do everything in anyone's power to at least get my sentence cut down. I can't take much more of this."

Lind said he had cabled Korea for details and declined to discuss the case until a reply is received. Army authorities at Washington said that any death sentence imposed by a court-martial must be reviewed by the Army and ultimately approved by the President himself.

Did Right Thing, Doomed Negro Officer Insists

By RELMAN MORIN

TOKYO, Oct. 14—(AP)—Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Negro infantry officer condemned to death on charges of misconduct in battle in Korea, told his version of the incident Saturday and declared:

"I thought I was doing the right thing; I still think so."

The 31-year-old York, Pa., officer was convicted of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command which had been ordered forward by Col. N. V. White, the regimental commander, to engage with North Korean forces, which forces the said command was then opposing."

Gilbert was arrested July 31. His court-martial death penalty was reviewed by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the 25th division, who upheld it. The papers are now in the judge advocate general's office in Washington for another review before submission to President Truman.

Gilbert was a combat officer in World War II. He re-enlisted, he said, in order to "make a career in the Army." He has two children and his wife is expecting a third.

Gilbert's Version

Gilbert gave this account of the episode:

"The whole regiment was withdrawing. My company was assigned to cover the withdrawal of the battalion.

"The Jo-Kos—that's what we called the North Koreans—were coming down a draw between the hills. Our job was to delay them.

Gilbert was given a terrain feature—a ridge—and told to take his 30 or 40 men forward. They went up the road, found the ridge and took position.

Gilbert said he organized a patrol—and led it two miles forward to a high point. They saw nothing, but heard a fire-fight "somewhere behind us."

No More Use

On returning toward the command post, "I saw what was happening. Some Koreans were on the opposite side of the ridge and were simply spraying the top.

"As far as I could see, we were no more use up there on that hill," said Gilbert. "Our job was to pin down anything coming down the road while the regiment pulled back. It was the next day by that time. The Koreans had infiltrated our position and set up that ambush on the road. So there was no use our staying up there any more."

Gilbert and his men circled to the south and east and came to a dry river bed where they found some other troops and a lieutenant colonel.

"The colonel told me to take the men back to the main line of resistance. That was the first time I heard where it was. He said to go down to the riverbed and turn right and I would meet a battalion down there."

On his way, Gilbert said, a messenger came up and said the colonel wanted to see the executive officer of Company A.

Ordered To Go Back

"The colonel ordered me to go back up there on the hill to that place where he had set up the command post. But I had just come down that way and I knew you couldn't go through. I said the road was covered and so was the base of the hill.

"But the colonel just said again for me to take the men and go by the back way up to that hill.

"I kept thinking there must be some way to make the colonel see you couldn't go back up the hill.

"Then a major came along and said, 'Get going, lieutenant. You heard what the colonel said.'

"I said, 'Major, I'm afraid nobody can get through the Jo-Kos and get up to that position.'

"And he said, 'Oh, so you are afraid to go back. Is that it?'

"I said, 'No sir, I'm not afraid.' I said—or rather what I meant—was that you can't get through. I know. I just came through one ambush and the Jo-Kos have infiltrated that whole position.

"The major said, 'Well, now get going. No more ifs, ands, or buts.'

"I started to say something else. I guess we were all tired and confused.

"I don't remember exactly whether it was the major or the colonel himself, but then somebody said to put me under arrest and they marched me to the rear."

Judicial Council Asked to Rule Gilbert Innocent

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Counsel for Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, officer in the Korean War under sentence of death by a court martial, asked the Army to declare the lieutenant "not guilty" and release him.

In case this decision is not reached, the counsel asked that the Army revert the officer to his former status on the basis that he was not mentally responsible at the time he was accused of disobeying a command of his regimental commander to return to duty.

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Even the President, in referring to the conflict, into which he ordered American troops to intervene, "a United Nations' police action," the attorneys stated.

Medical Report Cited

The lawyers argued further that Gilbert did not have mental responsibility at the time of the alleged offense on July 31, 1950.

They cited a medical report produced in evidence at the trial in which Army medical board reported that at the time of the offense, Lieutenant Gilbert was so emotionally disturbed and his anxiety was so acute as to make him unable to adhere to the right.

It was also contended by counsel that Lieutenant Gilbert did not receive a fair trial and should have a new one.

In as much as the trial was held within 200 yards of the main line of fighting, any court of law would consider it difficult to determine justice under such circumstances, they contended.

The officer was poorly defended, they also said.

Mr. Reeves, the NAACP counsel active in Lieutenant Gilbert's defense, reports that at the time the officer was awaiting court martial, he (Gilbert) saw over 100 men of both races in the stockade under similar charges.

He was picked over them to be the number one case, the lieutenant stated in a letter to his wife, adding that the Army felt it had to make an example of someone and he was that person.

While no discrimination, per se, is noted, the lawyers outlined the board and long history of discrimination in the U.S. Army.

They argued that inasmuch as the 24th Infantry Regiment is all colored, and the court martial was composed of all - white officers, such implications should have been on the board for consideration.

A letter to Mrs. Gilbert, the officer's wife, from an officer who served as his counsel during the trial was also introduced into the record as evidence.

The Judicial Counsel will now deliberate its findings and give its opinion, which it will forward, along with that of the Board of Review — which earlier considered the case — to the Judge Advocate General.

He will either concur or not concur and send all of the findings and opinions to the Secretary of the Army, who will submit them to the President of the United States.

If however, the Judicial Counsel finds the courtmartial punishment legally insufficient, they can remand the case for a retrial.

Death Sentence For Officer Under Study

Says Infantryman Failed To Lead Troops Into Battle

WITH 24TH INFANTRY IN FANTRY IN KOREA— The commander of the Eighth Army in Korea has under advisement the death sentence which was imposed on an American Negro infantry officer who refused to lead his men into the line.

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the Eighth Army, could reduce the death sentence of First Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, of hester, Pa., Company A, 24th Infantry Regiment.

Gilbert, a combat veteran of he 92nd Infantry in Italy during World War II, was tried on a charge that he refused to lead his men into position, despite a direct order. He was convicted and sentenced to die.

The case gained national attention when Lt. Gilbert's wife appealed to President Truman to set aside the court martial death sentence.

Mrs. Gilbert was expecting a phia's win over the Braves. Now all started June 25, she returned from Japan.

Lt. Gilbert's sentence could be reduced either by Lt. Gen. Walton or President Truman.

Lt. Leon A. Gilbert
Court Martial Death Sentence Case

Army Reviewing Death Sentence

WASHINGTON

The Army's top legal authorities this week are reviewing the first death sentence imposed on an American soldier in the Korean war, Adjutant-General E. M. Brannon disclosed.

The adjutant-general stated that he had received the court-martial case record of 1st Lt. Leon A. Gilbert of York, Pa., who had been found guilty of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command."

The request for a review of his case had been made to President Truman by Lieutenant Gilbert's wife, Mrs. Kay Gilbert, 27, who returned to York from Tokyo after the fighting began in Korea. She is the mother of two children and is expecting a third.

Disobeyed Command

Her request to the President that he overrule the death sentence which has seldom been carried out in modern times, was turned over to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

"Leon cracked up and disobeyed the command of the general," Mrs. Gilbert said, adding that her husband had been under a tremendous strain and that "his company had gone for 13 days without food and water."

The commanding general's report of the case set forth that Lieutenant Gilbert had refused to return to his post during front line fighting, explaining that he "had a wife and children to consider."

Thinks He's Made Example

Mrs. Gilbert stated that her husband had written her that he was convinced that he had been convicted because "military authorities wanted to make an example of someone."

Mr. Brannon stated that the findings of the courts - martial board in Korea which sentenced Gilbert to death will be reviewed by an Army board here and by a judicial council in the Judge-Advocate General's office.

Lieutenant Gilbert may be represented by attorneys or other counsel at each stage of the review.

If the record is found to support the court martial findings and sentence, it will be submitted to President Truman, who has the final authority to confirm the death sentence or to commute it to a lesser form of punishment.

Fire Dispersed Platoon

The Army Judge Advocate summed up the events that led to Gilbert's court martial as follows

The officer was placed in command of Company A of the 24th Infantry Regiment on July 31 when the forward units of the regiment were holding positions under attack by the North Koreans.

The company was assigned to hold the outpost line nearest the enemy. In mid - afternoon, Gilbert left his post with three advance platoons to lead his fourth platoon in setting up a road block in the rear should a withdrawal be necessary.

At the proposed site of the roadblock, the enemy opened up with automatic weapons fire that "dispersed and disorganized the platoon, the members of which ran to the rear."

Mental Lapse Pleaded

Shortly thereafter, according to the records, Lieutenant Gilbert was seen some 1200 yards behind the outpost's line of resistance with about 15 of his men. Ordered three times to return to his post with the forward platoon of his company, he refused each time.

During the court martial, Gilbert's counsel asked dismissal of the charges on the grounds that the lieutenant "lacked mental responsibility" at the time of the offense.

The defense brought forward the findings of a board of medical officers that Gilbert was "able to distinguish right from wrong," but that because of "an Emotional disturbance diagnosed as anxiety reaction, acute severe, he was unable to adhere to the right."

The prosecution argued that Gilbert's condition was no different from that of others on the area.

A veteran of World War II, Gilbert has been a soldier for longer than 10 years and a commissioned officer for longer than five.

Gilbert's Case Is Arousing Entire Nation

WASHINGTON—While an Army spokesman this week announced that the case of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, condemned to death for "misconduct" in South Korea, has been placed in the hands of the Judge Advocate General's office, the aging mother of the doomed man made a new plea to the White House to intervene and revoke the death sentence.

The York (Pa.) officer, a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, Company A, in September was sentenced to death by a court martial for refusing to lead his command "to certain death" in action at Sangju last July 31. The court martial decision was upheld by Division Commander Maj. Gen. William B. Kean.

YORK, Pa.—Mrs. Kay Gilbert, 24-year-old wife of Lieut. Leon Gilbert, almost lost, by miscarriage, this week, her unborn baby, relatives informed The Courier. She is under constant care of the family doctor.

She was given, however, a lift by a letter from her husband, now under death sentence in Korea. He revealed that he is no longer under solitary confinement.

Lieutenant Gilbert's mother received an award last week from War Mothers in Washington, D. C. The mothers also promised Mrs. Gilbert their support in her fight to save her son's life.

Fifty-two-year-old Mrs. Helen Gilbert, mother of the World War II combat officer, has been joined by hundreds of persons and groups throughout the nation which are literally deluging The Courier and the White House with letters in behalf of the officer.

PRESIDENT'S FINAL MOVE

Next action in the Gilbert case will have to be taken by the Department of the Army, where it will be studied by the Board of Review, the judicial council, and the Judge Advocate General who will make recommendations to the Secretary of the Army. Final action is left up to President Truman to whom Mrs. Gilbert has appealed.

The renewed plea on the part of Mrs. Gilbert follows that made directly to President Truman last week by Mrs. Kay Gilbert, the officer's wife, mother of two children, and expecting a third.

According to reports from the defense attorney assigned to Lieutenant Gilbert, it appears that the combat officer is being "sacrificed" as an example to the regiment. On the basis of the unit's early record in the Korean conflict, something in this direction also seems amiss because of the high praise their performance in battle has received.

REPORTED "SICK MAN"

In addition, it has been brought out that Gilbert was suffering from extreme mental fatigue and at the time was unfit to lead men into combat. His conviction and sentencing was upon the grounds of refusing to lead a group of men "to certain death" upon an assigned mission.

In a touching plea to his wife last week, Gilbert asked that she go directly to President Truman and ask his intervention.

Together with the gathering avalanche of letters swamping Washington, the NAACP this week asked the Army for a transcript of the court martial in order that it might also study findings in the case.

Gilbert was sentenced Sept. 6.

Officer Doomed To Death Thinks He Did 'Right'

Lt. Gilbert Gives Version of Korea Incident Which Led to His Court Martial

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, an American infantry officer condemned to death on charges of misconduct in battle in Korea, gave his version of the incident today, and declared: "I thought I was doing the right thing. I still think so."

The thirty-one-year-old York, Pa., officer was convicted of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command which had been ordered forward by Col. N. V. White, the regimental commander, to engage with North Korean forces, which forces the said command was then opposing."

Lt. Gilbert was arrested July 31. His court-martial death penalty was reviewed by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the United States 25th Division, who upheld it. The papers are now in the Judge Advocate General's office at Washington for another review before submission to President Truman.

Gilbert's Version

At an interview in an empty office of an army stockade on the outskirts of Tokyo, Lt. Gilbert, a combat officer in World War II, related the following account of events on the night of July 30:

"The whole regiment was withdrawing, somewhere around Sanju (forty-four miles northwest of Taegu). My company was assigned to cover the withdrawal of the battalion.

"The jo-kos—that's what we called the North Koreans—were coming down a draw between the hills. Our job was to delay the jo-kos while the regiment broke contact and pulled back. They were in close rifle range."

Lt. Gilbert was given a terrain feature—a ridge—and told to take his thirty or forty men forward. They went up the road, found the ridge and took position.

"We had no machine guns or automatic weapons; we had rifles and some grenades," Lt. Gilbert said. A command post was established and the men were spread out to cover the road below. There were no communications with the rear.

Organized a Patrol

Lt. Gilbert said he organized a patrol—a first sergeant, two messengers, a company clerk and a radio operation—and led it two miles forward to a high point where the men looked for the retiring regiment and for the enemy. They saw nothing, but heard a fire-fight "somewhere behind us."

Lt. Gilbert located a missing platoon as his patrol withdrew toward the command post. The platoon set up a roadblock but was quickly ambushed, and was forced to scatter into a rice paddy.

"As far as I could see, we were no more use up there on that hill," said Lt. Gilbert. "Our job was to go down anything coming down the road while the regiment pulled back. It was the next day by that time—almost ten to twelve hours, I remember. The Koreans had infiltrated our position and set up that ambush on the road. So there was no use our staying up there any more."

Message From Colonel

Lt. Gilbert and his men circled the south and east and came to a dry river bed, where they found some other troops and a lieutenant colonel.

"The colonel," he said, "told me to take the men back to the main line of resistance. That was the first time I heard where it was. He said to go down to the river bed and turn right and I would meet a captain who wanted some dry river bed, where they found some other troops and a lieutenant colonel.

On his way, Lt. Gilbert said, he met a captain who wanted some

men to rescue two vehicles ambushed near the base of the hill he had evacuated. Lt. Gilbert offered to help with twelve men he then had with him.

Then a messenger came up and said the colonel wanted to see the executive officer of Company A.

"The colonel," he related, "ordered me to go back up there on the hill to that place where we had set up the command post. He didn't ask about the situation. He just told me to take the men back there the back way . . . but I had just come down that way and I knew you couldn't go through. I said the road was covered and so was the base of the hill.

"But the colonel just said again for me to take the men and go by the back way up to that hill.

"It seemed to me that, as an officer, part of the decision was mine. I kept thinking there must be some way to make the colonel see you couldn't go back up the hill.

"Then a major came along and said: 'Get going, lieutenant. You heard what the colonel said.'

Talks With Major

"I said: 'Major, I'm afraid nobody can get through the jo-kos and get up to that position.'

"And he said: 'Oh, so you are afraid to go back. Is that it?'

"I said, 'No, sir, I'm not afraid.' I said—or, rather what I meant—was: 'You can't get through. I know. I just came through one ambush and the jo-kos have infiltrated that whole position.'

"The major said: 'Well, now get along. No more ifs, ands, or buts.'

"I started to say something else. I guess we were all tired and confused.

"I don't remember exactly then whether it was the major or the colonel himself, but somebody said to put me under arrest and they marched me to the rear."

Lt. Gilbert—husky, intelligent, quiet-spoken—is optimistic about the final decision in his case.

CONDEMNED OFFICER EXPLAINS WHY HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS

Says He Was Sentenced in Trial 400 Yards From Battle Front July 31

REFUSED TO GO BACK INTO AMBUSH

TOKYO. — (ANP) — Speaking to the press for the first time since his case exploded into newspaper headlines, Lt. Leon A. Gilbert explained how he was sentenced to death for disobedience on the Korean battlefront.

Giving his version of the story, the lieutenant, who has a wife and two children in York, Pa., said he did only what he considered his duty as an officer. He declared he would do the same thing if confronted with that situation again.

He said he was sentenced to death in a trial taking place only 400 yards from the battlefront. Using meat of Lt. Gilbert's own words, here is the story as he tells it:

"It all happened July 31.

"I did not refuse to obey the order. I was trying to explain why it couldn't be carried out. There were 12 men in my command then. I considered it my duty as an officer to explain why the order meant certain death.

"I am not a coward and I was not afraid at the time. I would walk back to combat now if they would let me.

"I think the trial was not complete. I do not say it was unfair. But there were points that were not brought out which were important. There were two lieutenants with me in the same action. One was killed later and so could not testify. The other was wounded and evacuated and has given a statement but that is not the same as having him present and answer questions.

"None of the 12 enlisted men was called, although I understand—this is hearsay—that they wanted to come to the trial.

"The whole regiment was withdrawing, somewhere around Sangju (44 miles northwest of Tague). My company— A company—was assigned to cover the withdrawl.

"The North Korean were coming down a draw. Our job was to delay them while the regiment pulled back. They were in close rifle range.

"I was assigned a ridge to hold, and took my 30 or 40 men to this position.

"We had no machine guns or automatic weapons, only rifles and some grenades. There were no communications to the rear.

"I took a five-man patrol forward two miles. We saw nothing but heard a battle somewhere behind us.

"On returning toward the command post established in the rear, I saw what was happening. Some Koreans were on the opposite side of the ridge and were simply spraying the top. They must have seen us cross it and were shooting at anybody on the ridge line."

Lt. Gilbert said he and a sergeant threw some grenades at the enemy. He located a missing platoon as his patrol withdrew. It set up a road block, but was ambushed and forced to flee.

"As far as I could see, we were no more use on that hill. Our job was to pin down anything coming down the road while the regiment pulled back. The Koreans had infiltrated us and set up the ambush. There was no use of us staying up there anymore.

"I ordered the men to get ready to go and I led them. We finally came to a dry river bed where we found some other troops and a lieutenant colonel. (N. V. White)

"The colonel ordered me to go back up there on the hill to that place where we had set up the command post. He didn't ask about the situation. He just told me to take the men back there.

"I had just come down that way and I know you couldn't go through. I said the road was covered and so was the base of the hill.

"The colonel again said for me to take the men by the back way up to that hill. It seemed to me that as an officer part of the decision was mine. I kept thinking there must be some way to make the colonel see you couldn't go back up the hill.

"Then a major came along and said, 'Get going, lieutenant. You heard what the colonel said.'

"I said, 'Major, I'm afraid nobody can get through the Jokos (Korean Reds) up to that position.'

"And he said, 'Oh, so you are afraid to go back.'

"I said, 'No sir, I'm not afraid. I said, or rather what I meant was that you couldn't get through. I know. I just came through one ambush and the Jo-kes have infiltrated that whole position.'

"The major said, 'Well now get going. No more ifs and ands or buts.'

"I started to say something else but somebody said to put me under arrest and they marched me to the rear.

"I was tried twice, the second time at the forward division command post because the colonel was there.

"There was gunfire just 400 yds. away. You can't hold much of a trial in circumstances like that."

Gilbert's fate now depends on what the judge advocate general decided in Washington. His papers are in his office, and will be reviewed and turned over to President Truman.

Lt. Gilbert is 31. He was convicted of "misbehaving himself before the enemy by refusing to advance with his command." A combat officer in World War II, he reinlisted to "make a career of the army." His wife and two children had lived with him overseas before the Korean skirmish broke out.

Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the 25th division, had upheld his conviction.

Tired Soldiers Straggle Back To Rejoin Units

Herald Tribune Sun. 7-23-50

Taejon G. I.s Wander Over Hills; Their Return Cuts Estimate of U. S. Losses

New York, N.Y.

AT AN ADVANCED AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN KOREA, July 22 (AP).—The next ten days may give a truer picture of American losses in the three-day stand at Taejon and the eventual withdrawal from that city.

Stragglers still are coming in—small exhausted groups of them. Their wits and will to live carried them through enemy lines, over mountain trails and through sniper-infested country to this rain-soaked river bottom, where camp was pitched.

More than 200 of them walked out, forced to take to the hills after the fighting in Taejon Thursday. By round-about trails that took them fifty miles through hostile country, they reached safety before dawn today.

Exhausted, Some Fall

Another group of twenty-five arrived later in the morning, led by a lieutenant colonel. They started out about eighty strong but only twenty-five made it all the way. The others dropped out from exhaustion along the route.

P. F. C. Earl M. Snow, of Butler, Pa., expressed the feelings of most of the footsore, dead-tired men when he said: "I ain't got no feet—I got blisters clear up to my ankles."

A regimental commander who went through the 34th Infantry Regiment's withdrawal said he was confident the next ten days will give a better picture of the losses.

The colonel estimated "there must have been 3,000 North Koreans killed" in Taejon. He predicted the Reds are "worse off in victory than we are in defeat."

Airstrip Guard Surrounded

Describing the last hours before the North Korean attack, the colonel said his men were divided among outposts near the Taejon airstrip.

"About 2 a. m., I heard vehicles moving, and figured it was the 1st Battalion," he said.

"I sent a man down to find out for sure, but he never came back. About 5 a. m., we were surrounded. But we rounded up the men from three outposts—the fourth was empty and probably left with the 1st Battalion—and pulled a nervy stunt.

"We walked across the airstrip with our guns slung.

"Nobody shot as us and plenty of them could have. We circled around and walked twenty-five miles without firing another shot."

"What could I have done differently?" he asked. "There was that misunderstanding—word that a force was coming up to relieve us from the south.

"My men fought bravely. What I needed was more infantry."

The colonel added: "They asked us to hold for forty-eight hours. We held for three days. We were buying time. One of these days I look for an abrupt turnabout that will be the payoff for all this."

Enemy's Loss at Taejon Put at 3,000 Men

Tribune Sun. 7-23-50 Chicago, Ill.

U. S. 8TH ARMY HDQ. IN KOREA, July 22 [Reuters]—Out of the green hills northwest of this headquarters today came haggard, tired, Lt. Col. Robert L. Adlington, executive officer of the battered American 34th regiment of the 24th division—the last-ditch defenders of Taejon.

Col. Wadlington told a grim story of the last hours in Taejon and the escape from the burning city. He said the enemy must have lost 3,000 men killed in the assault on the rail and highway hub.

Thru parched lips, he said:

"It was brutal, gentlemen—brutal. We were whittled down. When there was nobody left where I was but my orderly and me, we took off into the hills.

30 of 84 Get Back

"By that night, we had picked up 84 American stragglers. Less than 30 of us got in today after hiking more than 30 miles across rugged country.

Wadlington, of St. Martinville, La., said he thought it would take at least five days for all the survivors of the Taejon garrison to make their way thru the hills to the American lines.

Of the bitter battle for the city, he said:

"It was the same old story. We killed them and killed them, by the thousands. But still they came on.

Planes Spot Reds

"They had a total disregard for life. So many men kept coming at us that eventually we were overwhelmed, but I am sure they are worse off in victory than we are in defeat.

"The fight for the city really began Wednesday, when American army observer planes spotted the Communists building up outside the city. They hit us late in the afternoon. And did they hit us.

"There was fighting all night long. We used our rockets on the first two tanks that pushed into the town, and knocked them out. Then one came down the main street from the railway station—I don't know how he got in. During the night, the Communists had turned the right flank of our battalion and infiltrated thru the streets."

More than 200 stragglers cut off during fierce house-to-house fighting in Taejon have made their way back to the American lines. Many were wounded and all were near exhaustion. Some had lost even their shoes and clothing in the retreat.

Illinoisan Tells Escape

Pfc. Don May, 23, of Newton, Ill., told how lucky he was to get away.

While driving a colonel thru Taejon in a jeep, they came face to face with a North Korean tank, he said, adding:

"Two guys had their heads sticking out." Everybody piled out of my jeep except me. I laid down in the seat. Machine gun bullets riped thru the radiator and conked out the engine and then cut up the other side of the car. "I slipped out and ran into a building. The tank clipped a corner of the jeep and backed up to get around a telephone pole. Then our guns blasted it. When the crew came out of the turret, some of them on fire, I let them have it with a machine gun from a window."

Koreans Attempt To Drop a 'Hype' On 24th Fighters

WITH THE U. S. INFANTRY REGIMENT, Somewhere in Korea—A unit of Negro troops attached to this battle-tested regiment reported Sunday the latest evidence of cunning on the part of the North Koreans.

"From the command post," said Lt. Norman Black of Chicago, "we could see what looked like a Negro GI driving before him at gun point what appeared to be a column of white-clad civilians. We thought they were guerillas. However, when the group got within range of our guns, they let fall the white-clad civilians—have it and the 'Negro' soldier also.

"Later, we found out that the North Koreans had blackened up the face of one of their own men and dressed him up just like one of our own GIs. They gave guns to the men in white and then the Commies just pretended to drive them down the road close to our positions so as to fool us which they surely did."

New 24th Colonel Calls His Men 'Tops'

Balto. Afro 9-9-16-50

Says They've Held Ground Against Superior Odds While Others Lost

By JAMES L. HICKS
By Cable to AFRO

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WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA (Sept. 11)—The 24th Infantry Regiment was told today that it has done with depleted companies what other units have been unable to do.

This statement came from Lt. Col. J. T. Corley of Brooklyn as he formally assumed command of the regiment.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Col. Arthur Champeney, who assumed command of the 24th only a few weeks ago, was wounded by rifle fire when regimental command post was fired on. It was he, who on assuming command, told the men of the 24th that "colored soldiers have a poor reputation as fighting men.")

The statement was delivered to men in foxholes in all parts of the line. Colonel Corley said, "Upon my assumption of command I cannot help but express my opinion of the fighting 24th U.S. Infantry.

Has Seen Nothing Like It

"In 60 days of continuous combat, you have withstood roughness of battle which I have not seen in five compaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the 1st Infantry.

"You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto, 'Semper Paratus' (Always Ready). The first U. S. victory in Korea was ours at Yechon.

Others Couldn't Do It

"It has been noted in Congress. The people back home cover in detail your efforts on Battle Mountain, west of Haman, Korea. Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting 24th have done.

"I am proud of the blockhousers."

Corley, five times winner of the Silver Star, is one of the most decorated officers in the Division. His statement came after a crack white division failed to retake strategic Battle Mountain which the tired 24th has retaken six times only to lose it again.

The position is now in enemy hands but must be retaken. Corley is being-well received as a fighting man by troops despite the incident with Lieutenant Ellis.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Ellis-Corley incident, referred to above, was reported by Hicks on Aug. 28. It stated that Lt. Charles Ellis of Gary, Ind., was traveling in a weapons carrier with several men, including two war correspondents, when his vehicle ran off the road.

As the driver struggled to get the vehicle going again, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, the commander of the 3rd Battalion of the 24th, approached and charged Lieutenant Ellis with holding up the convoy.

Threatened to Shoot Lieutenant

Colonel Corley cursed Lieutenant Ellis, drew his gun and prodded the Lieutenant with it. Colonel Corley said he would shoot Lieutenant Ellis if he didn't move out.

Ellis asked the Colonel whether he knew he could be court-martialed for threatening him.

The vehicle was finally got moving and the lieutenant and his party moved out.

Asked Subordinate to Forget Insult

The colonel then is said to have overtaken the lieutenant and apologized for his actions, asking him to forget the incident.

Lieutenant Ellis allegedly told him to tell it to the regimental commander and stated that he was going to prefer charges against the colonel.

No charges were filed against Colonel Corley, instead he was promoted to regimental commander.

All is quiet on this front.

Korean War

24th Regiment
Across 38th Parallel

24th Regiment Suffers Heavy Losses In China's Offensive

BY MILTON SMITH

NORTH KOREA — The 24th Regiment of the United States 25th Infantry Division suffered heavy losses and absorbed considerable punishment as the Chinese Red Troops launched a counter-offensive on the Northeast Korean front.

The weather was near zero, when the Chinese Reds surged forward after nightfall, and the Regiment lost much of the ground gained in the first days of the United Nations offensive, as well organized guerilla combat teams harassed its rear.

The first inkling that a counter-offensive was shaping up came late Saturday night, when the 25th Division met heavy resistance. Units attacked that were the South Korean 1st Division, of the 25th Division, the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division, and the 9th Regiment of the 2nd Division.

INCREASING NUMBERS

As the Chinese continued to advance in increasing numbers, American troops were under continuous mortar small arms fire, and 155 men were cut off in a frozen rice paddy valley.

The first air drops of food and medical supplies missed and probably fell into the hands of the enemy, and an eleven-man contact team led by Lt. Earnest Collier, of Los Angeles, Calif., which was sent out over a frozen field to locate remnants of two companies, was itself cut off.

Surrounded in a gorge and raked by fire from three sides, Lt. Collier radioed for help and after the Air Force F-5's bombed the enemy out of the southern hill, two tanks climbed the hill, enabling them to get back to the lines.

The mission was completed without fatalities, although Lt. Collier was wounded in the left hand.

Here's How 24th Bested White Rivals

Bussey's Engineers Beat Path to Sea

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Last month when United Nations troops in Korea broke out of the small defensive perimeter around Pusan in the offensive that was to lead them across the 38th parrallel, the 24th Infantry Regiment began a race with the other two regiments of the 25th Infantry Division to see which could be first to fight its way across the Korean Peninsula and reach the sea on the west coast where American troops had never penetrated before.

The 24th Regiment won the race and it was duly reported in the AFRO by this correspondent, then in Korea. But the story of how the race was won through the work of the crack 77th Combat Engineer Company has never been told. Here is that story:

When the offensive began, the 24th was in the center of the 25th Division line with the crack 35th Infantry Regiment on its right and the famed Wolfhounds of the 27th Infantry Regiment on its left. Directly ahead of the 24th was "Battle Mountain" long known as the toughest bit of terrain in Korea.

Overcame All Obstacles

The 27th and 35th moved forward in comparatively easy terrain and headed west for the sea. The 24th moved forward against Battle Mountain and ran right into a fight. The regiment, however, quickly captured the position which had changed hands 13 times and the race was on.

Wheeling west, the regiment captured and burned the town of Tundok and swung toward Kunsan on the west coast. But in between there was the enemy and the Naktong River which had to be crossed.

The shortest distance to Kunsan was over a route where there was no road—straight to the river and accorss.

As in many instances in the past when confronted by such situations Brooklyn's Lt. Col. J. T. Corley, commanding officer of the 24th, called on Capt. Charles Bussey's hairy - eared 77th Combat Engineers to get the boys through.

Led by Silver Star-wearing 1-Sgt. Roscoe Dudley of Alexandria, Va., the 77th went to work under enemy fire, cut a road through the rugged terrain leading to the Sea river and then threw up a bridge for the infantry to cross.

So great was the speed with which they worked, and so efficient were their operations that the road and bridge combination enabled the fighting infantrymen to advance 86 miles in one single day and thus win the honor of being the first American troops to cut across Korea to the west and reach the sea.

The project was one of the largest engineer projects yet undertaken by a unit of company size in Korea.

Dedicated to Heroes

Later, Colonel Corley, ever the one to recognize achievement among his men, held dedicatory exercises at the bridge, officially named the road "Engineer Road" and dedicated the bridge to six men of the 77th who have lost their lives in the fighting in Korea.

The six men were Lt. William M. Benefield of Pittsburgh, Kan., winner of the DSC; Sgt. Jerome Barnwell, Witchita; Pfc. F. Cunningham Jr., Springfield, Mo.; Sgt. C. Davis of Houston, Tex.

Hailed by Top Officers

At the dedicatory exercises Colonel Corley saluted the 77th with the hope that "may they always keep the way open for the infantry."

Major H. Hatch, battalion commander of the 65th Engineer Battalion which is really the parent organization of the 77th, delivered a short address praising the company.

Although the 77th is now a part of the 24th Regimental Combat Team in Korea, it orginally was a part of the 65th Battalion.

Battle scarred Lt. Col. John A. Deveaux of 1257 W. Fifth St., Jacksonville, Fla., regimental chaplain of the 24th, said in the dedication that it was "far beyond our poor power to dedicate that which blood already has been given to dedicate."

The 77th, commanded by former 332nd fighter pilot Charles Bussey 3602 Crawford St., Los Angeles is one of the most highly decorated small units in the U.S

Reds Inflicting Heavy Losses

Apr. American

24th Forced to Give Up Earlier Gains, Enemy Gets Dropped Supplies

Dat. 12-9-50

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

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NORTH KOREA (By Cable)—Nov. 29—The 24th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division is suffering heavy losses, absorbing punishment from the advancing Chinese Reds and the vicious weather.

The regiment has lost much of the ground gained during the first days of the new offensive.

Regimental rear has been harassed by the infiltrated Chinese Reds' well-organized guerrilla combat teams.

Troops are under continuous mortar and small arms fire. Most enemy advances are made in nightfold.

One hundred fifty-five men were cut off in a frozen rice paddy valley. First several airdrops of food, ammunition and medical supplies missed their targets. They fell into the hand of the enemy.

An 11-man contact patrol team, led by Lt. Ernest Collier, Los Angeles, sent out over frozen fields to locate remnants of two companies, was itself cut off. One jeep was lost.

Make It Back to Lines

When the men were in advance of known units, they were surrounded in a gorge and raked by fire on three sides.

"I radioed for help," said Lieutenant Collier. "Air Force F-5's bombed the hell out of the southern hill, then two tanks climbed the hill, enabling us to get back to our lines."

Lieutenant Collier's patrol started at 10 a.m. fifteen minutes later the Lieutenant was wounded in his left hand, but completed the mission. He was evacuated by air to Pyongyang. No fatalities resulted from that mission.

UNHUNG, North Korea. (By Cable) Nov. 25 — The 24th Infantry Regiment today occupied this city of Unhung, 11 miles southeast of Unsan, in an 8,000-yard advance.

The regiment encountered slight resistance and now is a leader in the general United Nations drive along the Yalu River.

The troops are well-prepared for the bitter cold weather. Temperatures are around freezing. Morale is high.

Cleaned Out Guerrillas

Before joining in the attack, the 24th cleaned out Red guerrillas north of Pyongyang. Rested, it started fighting again.

All - colored outfits here are the 77th Combat Engineers and the 159th Field Artillery.

Members of the 503 Field Artillery Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division, are now using .155 howitzers. Colored GI's are being used as replacements through the Eighth Army.

The general feeling here is that integration is satisfactory.

24th Blasts Guerillas In Nine Frays

Defender

During the past six days, Tan GIs in all-Negro and integrated outfits suffered one of the toughest weeks of front-line action since September 1, when the North Koreans delivered their "Sunday Punch."

Dat. 11-25-50

In spite of the twin foes, UN forces advanced toward the Manchurian border. The doughboys in certain sectors were harassed by Reds in front of them and Reds behind them. But the biggest foe of all was the below zero weather which caught the GIs without adequate winter clothing.

Two divisions, the 3rd and 25th Infantry Division, were concentrating on large pockets of Reds bypassed by UN forces in their mad rush toward the Manchurian border early in October.

24th in Mop-Up Action

Engaged in the mop-up action of guerrillas were the all-Negro 65th Tank Battalion of the 3rd Division, units of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division. A total of 200 Reds surrendered to the 3rd Division. Later they battled North Koreans in nine separate engagements.

Two supply dumps were captured on the west coast by 24th Infantry units and others. Later the 25th Division units linked up with ROK groups and started mopping up roads held by North Koreans near Pyongyang, former Red capital.

Mixed Marine Corps outfits and the Seventh Division pushed slowly toward two vital North Korean reservoirs — Changjin and Pujon. Attached to the Seventh Division is one Negro unit, the First Platoon of the 560th Ambulance company. These outfits, moving from central Korea to the northeast, were slowed by icy weather.

Troubleshooters on Patrol

Units of the Second Division "Troubleshooters," the all-Negro third battalion of the Ninth Infantry Regiment and the mixed first and second battalions of the regiment, were rushed to Yangkok, 60 miles northeast of Pyongyang to probe a reported build-up of North Korean and Chinese troops. Intelligence learned the Red allies were massing in the tough terrain of the Tacksan mountain area south.

Their one big hope now was to get that overdue winter clothing. This appeared possible due to the routing of Reds in the port city of Hamhung. From the port, trains will speed the clothing to troops on the front lines.

Famed 24th may get presidential citation

WITH U. S. FIRST CORPS, Korea, Nov. 24—(AP)—Gen. MacArthur said today he had discussed with President Truman the prospects for awarding a presidential citation to the 24th Division for its delaying action in the bitter early days of the war.

MacArthur told Maj. Gen. E. Church at 24th Division headquarters he had discussed the award when he and the president met at Wake Island.

24th Occupies Border City

Apr. American

Dat. 11-25-50

Wipes Out Guerrillas, Leading UN Drive

By MILTON A. SMITH

NNPA Pool Correspondent

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Editorial

What Gives In Korea?

While Negroes in the States are gearing themselves to give all they have for the benefit of Americans of all classes and colors fighting in Korea, the news from that battlefront about the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is distinctly disquieting. Courier

In all the wars the United States has fought there has never been any honest doubt of the gallantry of the Negro soldier when properly trained and properly led. 305

He has discharged himself with the greatest credit despite segregation and discrimination.

Mr. Whisonant, Courier correspondent in Korea, has indicated that the Twenty-fourth is being investigated. Later dispatches from white correspondents in the dailies have confirmed the correction of Mr. Whisonant's reports.

The dispatches in the daily newspapers indicate that the Twenty-fourth has been investigated because it failed to hold a hill which "it was thought" a white outfit might have held. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Let's get into that. The Twenty-fourth has been in Korea since the early days of the fighting. Two weeks ago, 50 per cent of the original strength of the unit had been knocked out. It was the first unit to win an American victory in Korea—at Yechon. It held that vantage point in the Northeast until it was switched to the Southwest to fill up gaps where the Marines were supposed to be.

The Twenty-fourth has been consistently in the fighting. Its replacements have been green and untried. Yet the hill about which the complaint is made changed hands a half dozen times. The depleted Twenty-fourth did not yield the hill easily.

Their commanding officer, Lieut. Col. John T. Corley, who won fame as the "Fighting Irishman" of World War II, accords the men of the Twenty-fourth the highest praise. In an order of the day, after the visit of the Inspector General, Colonel Corley said:

"To the fighting Twenty-fourth United States Infantry: In sixty days of continuous combat you have withstood a 'roughness of battle' which I had not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the First Infantry Division.

"You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto of 'Semper Paratus' (Always Ready).

"The first United States victory in Korea was your action at Yechon. It has been noted in Congress. The people back home cover in detail your efforts on 'Black Mountain,' west of Haman, Korea.

"Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting Twenty-fourth have done. I am proud of the 'blockhousers'."

There's the word of their colonel, the man who knows them best.

But still they must be suspected of running and be investigated.

There is not a single American unit in Korea which has not run, whether they called it a retreat or not. From Seoul to the tip of the peninsula, all the American units have made a gallant running stand in the face of superior numbers and superior fire power.

Why on earth should one unit be picked out for smearing?

One of the reasons, of course, is the guilt complex of our white fellow-Americans. They can't understand why we should be so steadfast if we have sense enough to understand what they do to debase us.

Segregation in Korea! Black units! White units! What's the meaning of that? It means that the Negro soldiers, despite their gallantry, are degraded. An American white officer tells of how the distinctions drawn have impressed the North Koreans. Captured whites are treated as equals. Captured American blacks are treated as inferiors. Their own country is responsible for this humiliation of American Negro soldiers.

Are the whites afraid to let us fight beside them? Do they want to cover up their weaknesses? Wherever we get a chance we ~~beat hell out of them~~. In football, in baseball, in track, in prize fighting—anywhere they let the bars down. Is it the feeling that they don't want us around when they start running that keeps them from wanting to fight beside us? 9-23-50

We'll take a chance with no holds barred. Knock out this damnable segregation and make up a regiment of whites and blacks, equally divided as to enlisted men and officers. WE'LL LAY A BET AS TO WHO WILL DO THE FIRST RUNNING.

24th Holding Reds Off Main UN Forces

Afro-American

Rear Guard Actions Fighting Dangerous IN GOOD CONDITION

Sat. 12-23-50

Bulletin

Artillery of Turks Provides Flank Cover

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part(

KOREA (BY CABLE, DEC. 16) — Despite its highly dangerous mission—fighting rear guard actions in protecting withdrawal of main UN forces — the 24th Infantry Regiment is still in good combat condition after more than 150 days of continuous combat in contact with barbaric enemy Reds.

Intensive fire from the guns of 25th Division Artillery units protected the flanks of the regiment today, with some units of Turkish Artillery giving cover to the outfit.

Because of the security blackout imposed over troop movements, names of towns and designation of individuals on the battlefront, specific details of the fighting cannot be given.

Tropic-Style Arctic Fighting

However, it can be said that here in the bitter cold, fighting is progressing in tropic style — that is that hit and run raiding, ambuscades, and infiltration tactics are engaged in by the enemy and that frequently hand-to-hand clashes take place.

It was revealed by Lt. Ted W. Fox, public information officer of the regiment, that the 24th was no longer wholly composed of colored personnel, having been sent many white replacements.

White officers, according to Lieutenant Fox, are proud to serve with the famed Tropic Lightning GI's unit.

Sacrifices Doom Jim Crow

Lieutenant Fox emphasized that there was no Jim Crow in Korea, adding:

"These courageous battle-hardened GI's suffer all the rigors of battle with the hope of eradicating Jim Crow in the South.

"Their wives, sweethearts, mothers and widows can be comforted by the knowledge that their sacrifices must have a great effect in the United States, too."

16 Awarded Bronze Stars

Three officers and 13 enlisted men of the regiment were among 46 officers and men of the division to whom Bronze Star Medals with "V" device and Oak Leaf Clusters to the medal have been awarded, Tokyo reported.

Two of the officers are Col. Arthur S. Champen, 1423 N. C. St., Wellington, Kan. and Major Richard W. Williams Jr., Waycross, Ga., assigned to the First Battalion.

Colonel Champen is white; but the racial identity of Major Williams was not established.

Enlisted Heroes Named

The enlisted men, all colored, to whom the awards were made, are:

Pfc. Wyman J. Lee, 58 Albany Ave., Amityville, N.Y.; Pfc. Walter Mullins, brother of Willie Mullins, Keester, Miss.; Col. Walter Duncan, brother of Mrs. Iva Mae Lee, 927 Folger St., Berkeley, Company D; Cpl. Roosevelt Hughes, 148 E. Lane St., Vallejo, Calif.;

Cpl. John B. Young, brother of Mrs. Lucille Poindexter, 2001 N. 13th St., Philadelphia. Sgt. Emanuel V. Bailey, 3038 Hall Ave., George Love, Gurdon, Ark; Sgt 1st-Class Willie L Bryant, son of Mrs Jennie C. Thomas, 3619 Chene St., Detroit; Sgt. William S. Wingers, 7515 Columbia Ave., Pittsburgh;

Master Sgt. Boss Owens, 1309 Central St., Columbus, Ga.; M-Sgt Curtis D. Pugh of Columbus, Ga., and son of Aaron Pugh, Route 3, Union Springs, Ala. Company L; and M-Sgt. Joseph Simmons, Myers Post Office, Charleston, S.C.

First Lt. William J. Bailey of Preston, Iowa, Medical Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, also received the award.

24th Occupies Border City

Afro-American

Sat. 12-2-50

Wipes Out Guerrillas, Leading UN Drive

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NNPA Pool Correspondent
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The general feeling here is that integration is satisfactory.

Here's How 24th Bested White Rivals

Afro-American

Bussey's Engineers Beat Path to Sea

Sat. 12-9-50

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Last month when United Nations troops in Korea broke out of the small defensive perimeter around Pusan in the offensive that was to lead them across the 38th parrallel, the 24th Infantry Regiment began a race with the other two regiments of the 25th Infantry Division to see which could be first to fight its way across the Korean Peninsula and reach the sea on the west coast where American troops had never penetrated before.

The 24th Regiment won the race and it was duly reported in the AFRO by this correspondent, then in Korea. But the story of how the race was won through the work of the crack 77th Combat Engineer Company has never been told. Here is that story:

When the offensive began, the 24th was in the center of the 25th Division line with the crack 35th Infantry Regiment on its right and the famed Wolfhounds of the 27th Infantry Regiment on its left. Directly ahead of the 24th was "Battle Mountain" long known as the toughest bit of terrain in Korea.

Overcame All Obstacles

The 27th and 35th moved forward in comparatively easy terrain and headed west for the sea. The 24th moved forward against Battle Mountain and ran right into a fight. The regiment, however, quickly captured the position which had changed hands 13 times and the race was on.

Wheeling west, the regiment captured and burned the town of Tundok and swung toward Kunsan on the west coast. But in between there was the enemy and the Naktong River which had to be crossed.

The shortest distance to Kunsan was over a route where there was no road—straight to the river and accorss.

As in many instances in the past when confronted by such situations Brooklyn's Lt. Col. J. T. Corley, commanding officer of the 24th, called on Capt. Charles Bussey's hairy - eared 77th Combat Engineers to get the boys through.

Led by Silver Star-wearing 1-Sgt. Roscoe Dudley of Alexandria, Va., the 77th went to work under enemy fire, cut a road through the rugged terrain leading to the Sea river and then threw up a bridge for the infantry to cross.

So great was the speed with which they worked, and so efficient were their operations that the road and bridge combination enabled the fighting infantrymen to advance 86 miles in one single day and thus win the honor of being the first American troops to cut across Korea to the west and reach the sea.

The project was one of the largest engineer projects yet undertaken by a unit of company size in Korea.

Dedicated to Heroes

Later, Colonel Corley, ever the one to recognize achievement among his men, held dedicatory exercises at the bridge, officially named the road "Engineer Road" and dedicated the bridge to six men of the 77th who have lost their lives in the fighting in Korea.

The six men were Lt. William M. Benefield of Pittsburgh, Kan., winner of the DSC; Sgt. Jerome Barnwell, Witchita; Pfc. F. Cunningham Jr., Springfield, Mo.; Sgt. C. Davis of Houston, Tex.

Hailed by Top Officers

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24th In Savage Battle For Life Against Reds

By Milton A. Smith
NNPA War Correspondent

WITH THE 24th Regiment in North Korea—GIs of the U. S. 24th Infantry Regiment fought for their lives this week as surging hordes of Chinese Reds, estimated to be close to a million men, inflicted heavy punishment to UN forces beating a full-scale retreat from the flaming city of Pyongyang.

The American troops, comprising the major portion of the harassed UN Army, had succeeded in digging in just north of the 38th parallel Thursday as the mighty enemy armies roared down from the frozen north.

Their ranks depleted in the savage fighting during a bitter week of reverses and retreats, the battle-weary Yanks grimly poured all available fire power into the ranks of the invaders in an effort to halt the Red divisions.

* * *

COLORED GIs of the 24th Infantry Regiment, battle-seasoned unit of the 25th Division, suffered heavy losses as they fought their way out of enemy traps in the flaming retreat of the past week.

Practically all of the American units now in combat are "integrated," with Negro soldiers fighting side-by-side with their white comrades. From all sections of the front come reports of great heroism on the part of soldiers of both races.

All indications this week point to a showdown battle which may develop into the bloodiest encounter of the Korean campaign.

By International News Service

SEOUL — Elements of an estimated 120,000-man Chinese Red Army in northeast Korea, lurked in the snowy ridges on both sides of the twisting mountain road to Hamhung, setting Indian-style ambuscades for the Americans.

Meanwhile, a fresh threat confronted the main United forces Thursday. A North Korean Red regiment plunged down the middle of the peninsula and crossed the 38th parallel in a second invasion of South Korea.

This force was reported to be accompanied by some Chinese Communist soldiers as it stabbed down to Sajing, only 34 miles northeast of Seoul, the South Korean capital.

THE RED TROOPS striking down central Korea swung around the inland flank of the Eighth Army's new defense line

The principal fight for Korea shaped up in the west. But attention was focused on the northeast where the overwhelmingly outnumbered Marines and Army troops were locked in a grim struggle for survival on "Pearl Harbor Day."

From the 10th Corps front in northeast Korea, International News Service War Correspondent Bernard Kaplan reported at 8:45 Thursday night (6:45 a.m. EST) that the Americans were engaged in severe fighting around Kotori.

* * *

U. S. FIRST Cavalry Division units penetrated into Koksan Wednesday, engaged in skirmishes with some 400 Reds, then withdrew during the night.

Early Thursday, meanwhile, U.S. Fifth Air Force night intruder B-26s bombed what were described as "many enemy convoys" of Chinese reinforcements moving down the roads between the Manchurian border and Pyongyang.

24th DIVISION FIGHTS WITH BRITISH BRIGADE

BY IRVING R. LEVINE
International News Service War Correspondent

SEOUL — (Sunday) — (INS) — Full might of United Nations forces was hurled by General Douglas MacArthur today against an estimated 110,000 communist troops in a gigantic blow to win victory before more Chinese reinforcements reach enemy lines in North Korea.

American and British spearheads struck main Communist lines in the Northwest sector about 10 miles north of the Chongchon river and 60 miles below the Manchurian border.

U. S. 24th Infantry Division and 27th British commonwealth brigade troops hammered out gains up to five miles Saturday before the main Red lines were encountered.

An estimated 60,000 Red Troops, including 30,000 Chinese, in this area were brought under terrific United Nations field artillery barrages and devastating air strikes while the allied troops pressed grimly behind.

Front line reports from the 24th division said heavy fighting was under way North of Pakchon where the Communist were strongly entrenched.

On the right flank of the 24th Division and British sector to US First Cavalry also ran into enemy resistance described as "very, very heavy."

Cunningly concealed Red Machinegun nests and road mines which crippled tanks slowed the allied advance immediately in front of the main enemy lines.

American "Shooting Star" F-80 jet planes fought two battles with a total of eight Russian-made Mig 15 jet planes on the Korea side of Yalu River border of Manchuria. One enemy jet plane was shot down in flames and two others were listed as "apparently destroyed."

In Northeast orea, American and South Korean units continued their advances reaching within 21 miles of the Manchurian border at the farthest point of penetration.

U. S. eventh Regiment Marine drove within sight of the important Changjin reservoir which supplies hydro-electric power for east coast industries. Large numbers of Chinese soldiers were reported to have abandoned prepared positions in the area three days ago

A platoon of Marines and South Koreans fought off an overwhelming communist force 15 miles west of the coastal city of Hamhung. A battalion was sent to the relief of the marines but found that the Red Guerrilla force had withdrawn during the night.

Republic of Korea capitol division troops continued their east coast march, driving 15 miles to Yongchon. They are 28 miles below Chongjin, last big industrial city remaining in North Korean possession in the northeast. Chongjim is 53 miles southwest of the Soviet Siberian border.

AMPHIBIOUS FORCE MOVES INTO KOREA

2 New Divisions Join in Fighting

Wed. 7-19-50

TOKYO, July 19 (Wednesday) (AP).—The United States threw two divisions into the Korean fighting Wednesday, including the United States 1st Cavalry which made an unopposed amphibious landing on the east coast.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, confirming the amphibious landing, said the 25th (Lightning) Division had also gone to the battle zone.

The 1st Cavalry swept inland without having a shot fired at it.

The troops hit the beaches at the tiny port of Pohang, sixty-six miles north of the big southeast port of Pusan fie[illegible] dispatches reported.

Elements of one of the new divisions, presumably the 25th, already had gone into combat, headquarters said.

"The other will be committed to action in the very near future," the announcement said.

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, ground forces commander in Korea, now has three full divisions at his disposal. Others have been alerted or are on their way to the Far East.

The 24th Infantry Division, first to see combat, has been fighting a delaying action against odds of more than 10 to 1.

The Northerners apparently were catching their breath after a mauling by air and stubborn United States infantry resistance aground.

The amphibious assault was exploited quickly. Strong forces built up along the beach as advance forces speared inland, said Associated Press Correspondent O. H. P. King who covered the operation.

The convoy moved in under the cover of United States and British airplanes. Navy warships kept watch on the sea lanes. Russian submarines have been known to operate in the area, King said.

After covering the landings, the pilots roared off again during the rest of the day for strong strikes against key targets in North Korea.

The American landing, King said, was the biggest movement of troops to the South Korean front since the 24th Infantry Division was sent.

The badly outnumbered 24th Division has carried the brunt of the defensive fighting. It has been outnumbered 10 to 1 but has exacted a heavy toll.

The seaborne movement was designed to give the American and South Korean forces a more balanced front. It also will relieve overtaxed port and dock areas in Korea.

Patrols from the 19th and 34th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division stabbed at the enemy lines north and west of Taejon.

Taejon, city of 150,000, was abandoned completely as a United States advanced field headquarters Tuesday but Americans still held the city.

The air strip about three miles north of Taejon still was in United States hands.

MacArthur's communique said one patrol from the 34th killed five North Korean soldiers about two miles in front of their position. This showed there was no close contact.

morning news

The communique said the Communists attacked along the line Tuesday morning but were thrown back by a United States counterattack.

Wed 7-19-50

South Korean troops east of the American positions also seized limited objectives and inflicted "heavy casualties," the communique reported.

Associated Press Correspondent William R. Moore reported from the front that the fighting had died and the line was quiet Wednesday morning.

Moore also said a report was received Tuesday night that thirty wounded United States soldiers were shot to death on their litters by North Koreans who crossed the Kum Sunday night.

Moore got the report from wounded soldiers returning from the battle. They said that the North Koreans even killed a Catholic chaplain while he was giving a benediction.

A collecting station had been overrun, the soldiers quoted a wounded medical officer as saying. The officer declared the Northerners made "gleeful noises" while they were killing the wounded. Moore was unable to talk directly to the medical officer, who already had been sent off to the rear.

Advance parties had gone into the amphibious invasion area as much as a week before D-day. The landing site was carefully selected to insure a minimum of opposition.

Because of the comparative safety of the landing site, the assault forces were more afraid of possible damage from approaching typhoons than from enemy action.

Two typhoons were reported approaching the Korean Peninsula from the southwest and it was feared they might rip across this area.

The commanding general of the units told news correspondents: "Our job is to kill North Korean troops until the United Nations has won a victory in Korea."

The amphibious fleet moved through waters where Russian submarines have been known to operate. But the task force was not attacked and no enemy ships or aircraft were sighted during the landing operation.

Normally, such an operation would require long and detailed planning. But this entire landing was planned and executed over a span of only ten days.

Diversionary gunfire was reported some distance up the coast by naval units supporting the landings.

After the landing, correspondents went inland by truck a considerable distance. The countryside was peaceful. The only activity was the American move.

The seaborne movement obviously gave the battered American and South Korean defenders a more balanced front behind which a build-up of men and materials can be made more safely. It also will relieve other port and dock areas already overtaxed by the growing stockpile of American supplies arriving around the clock.

The landing was made with the careful planning and precision perfected during the Pacific war. Many of the officers involved served in amphibious campaigns against the Japanese.

LST's standing offshore under naval protection discharged their landing craft. The little boats churned through the calm water to the beach under a hot sun.

At a command post inland, correspondents were told that American patrols had made deep forays into questionable territory without contacting the Reds. Korean residents in the area said there had been some guerrilla activity but they did not describe specific instances.

Conversations with troops encountered deep inland revealed that utmost secrecy had surrounded the amphibious operation. They were astounded to hear that we had come by water.

When the correspondents returned to the beach head, landing craft were bringing ashore tremendous quantities of supplies.

Twelve American nurses went ashore with the troops.

One of them, Lt. Erin Cannon of Augusta, Ga., said, "It was General MacArthur himself who insisted we go—so here we are."

North Korean patrols slipped across the Naktong River on the central front during the night and were brought under fire. On the northwest front, South Korean units fell back to new positions as Red troops moved eastward across the Naktong River southeast of Sangju. Elsewhere there were small attacks and patrol action by North Korean and United Nations units as the Reds brought up reinforcements in daylight for an all-out drive.

Fred Baldwin

N. Koreans Use 'Blackface' Ruse to Confuse 24th Infantry

afro American

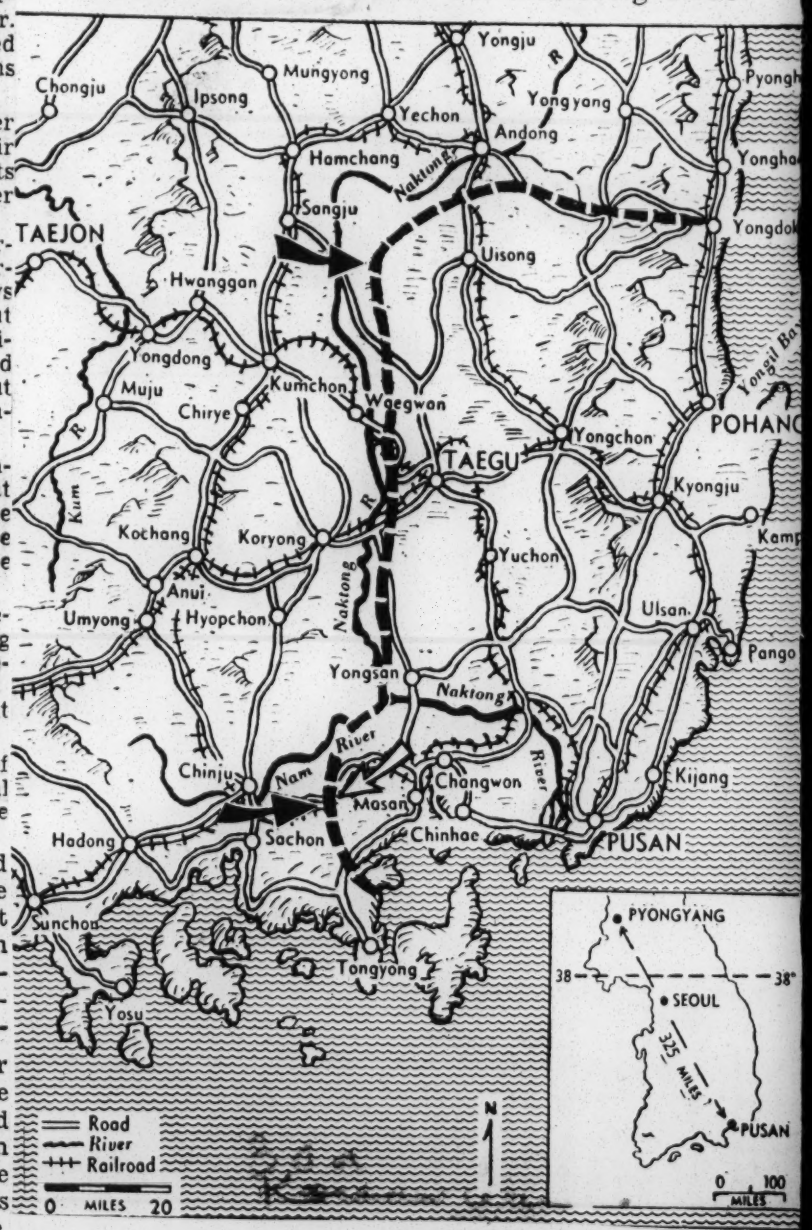
Post. 8-12-50

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — (ANP)—A new infiltration wrinkle was uncovered here last week by troops of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment fighting on the Korean front, when a supposedly colored GI turned out to be a North Korean soldier done up in black face.

According to one officer of the regiment, he could see what looked like a colored GI driving before him at gun point a column of white-clothed civilians—supposedly guerillas.

At closer range, however, the 24th opened fire upon the group, including the colored soldier, because: "We found out that the Koreans had blackened the face of one of their own men and dressed him up like our GI's. Guns were given the men in white. Then the Communists just pretended to drive them down the road close to our positions so as to fool us."

North Koreans Mass on Naktong River



Bloody Toll Taken by GI's In Game Defense of Taeion

By RUTHERFORD POATS

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, July 21 (UP).—A game bunch of Americans wrote "Taejon, Korea" into American history this week.

On the approaches to Taejon, and in the muddy streets of this city, the United States Twenty-Fourth Infantry Division fought its heart out against overwhelming odds and claimed a deadly price in blood for each yard it yielded.

When they finally gave up burning Taejon to the Red invaders, the thinned ranks of the Twenty-Fourth had won the chief ingredient of eventual Allied victory—time.

Three weeks ago these young Americans left a carefree life as occupation troops in Japan.

Then for two weeks they took a bloody pounding. They gained time for two fresh American divisions and strong American air and naval forces to get into action.

They fell back to the Kum River line before Taejon and there, for six days, they fought off well-armed Communist forces at least five times stronger numerically.

By all the books of military science they'd have been justified in pulling out without a fight for Taejon. They were in desperate need of rest, regrouping and reinforcements.

The Red radio boasted that the invaders would march into Taejon—for a time the temporary South Korean capital—with bands playing and "loyal Koreans" welcoming them in.

They were welcomed, all right—by a hail of bullets and mortars.

If courage were the only factor, Taejon would still be ours. But there were other factors—ammunition, communications and thousands upon thousands of North Korean infantrymen who kept filling the holes the red-eyed Americans knocked in their ranks.

The battle for Taejon opened a week ago Friday, when North Korean troops wearing peasant dress and captured American uniforms infiltrated across the western Kum River line into and behind the United States Thirty-Fourth Infantry Regiment.

By dawn Sunday the regiment was forced to fall back from the river line to within fifteen miles of Taejon.

Under cover of darkness the Communists streamed through a 20-mile river front north of Taejon which the thinly-spread Nineteenth Regiment had held against a 3-day assault by two Red divisions.

The Nineteenth was engulfed and fell back, but it had done its work well. It took the Reds four days to patch up those two divisions. The Taejon attack was held up until a completely new division—believed to be the last the Reds have in reserve—was brought up.

Then the outnumbered Americans fought from house to house in the burning city. Twice broke through encirclements, knocked out more than a dozen enemy tanks, and withdrew to the southeast without heavy losses.

2d Division Sent to Aid U.S. Attack

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (Wednesday) (UP).—The United States 2nd Infantry Division went into battle alongside the hardened veterans of the 24th Division Wednesday in a fierce three-pronged attack which smashed one side of a Communist bridgehead across the Naktong River and caused 400 North Korean casualties.

American troops fought furiously to hold their western front against three shattering Communist assaults across the Naktong River defense line. At the same time, the big American Marine and Infantry offensive in the south ground slowly to within seven miles of Chinju.

United Press Staff Correspondent Rutherford Poats reported from the front that the heaviest fighting raged around the Communist bridgehead at Sinam-Ni, where the Naktong makes a hair-pin curve near Changnyong.

An Army spokesman said the 2d Division and two units of the 24th Division were attacking the bridgehead at the bulge from three sides. The spokesman said that the northern American prong was overrunning all resistance and had inflicted about 400 casualties on the enemy.

REPORT CHECKED

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in Tokyo that up to midnight Tuesday he had received no report on two Communist regiments which front dispatches said were under South Korean attack thirty miles behind the United Nations lines ten miles west of the port of Pohang.

American fighting men and their South Korean allies drove hard against Communist bridgeheads along the Naktong at Changnyong, Waegwan, and three miles north of Waegman.

The biggest battle was being waged at the Changyong bulge of the Naktong where United States troops assaulted the brideghead from three sides and drove the Reds back to the hills near the east side of the river. Four thousand Communist troops were reported in this bridgehead.

At Waegwan the Communists pushed a bridgehead across the river and drove three miles along the main highway to within ten miles of Taegu, temporary South Korean capital. First reports to Eighth Army headquarters said this North Korean force was of battalion strength and a spokesman described it as the worst threat yet to Taegu. Later intelligence reports showed, however, that this force was a reinforced company instead of battalion. It was led by ten tanks, but a 1st Cavalry Division spokesman said United States troops were attacking and "containing" the bridgehead.

Three miles north of Weagwan South Korean troops, aided by United States airpower and artillery, wiped out another Communist bridgehead.

ATTACK SLOWED

In the south the American attack made slow progress against the stubborn Reds who were on the defensive for the first time.

An Eighth Army communique said that in the past twenty-four hours the American Marines and infantry had advanced two to three miles.

A dispatch from United Press Correspondent Robert C. Miller with the Marines said the American drive this morning was held to small gains as Army units ran into increasing resistance from the dug-in North Koreans. The Marines still were fighting in the third day of the offensive to clean out guerrillas from their rear areas.

Army combat teams made about two miles in their push westward this morning, Miller reported. The Americans brought up heavy artillery to knock out the North Koreans from ridges and hills dominating the Army's path. The Marines reported they had liquidated the last group of Communists entrenched along the Marines' main supply line, and the Leathernecks hoped to get their offensive under way in earnest.

Marine airmen flying at tree-top level, pounded Communist ground forces and artillery emplacements along the southern sector. The Marine planes flew from carriers off the South Korean shore.

Planes Attack Reds Hid in Haystacks

Double Blow Expected as Foe Masses in Daylight, Risking Plane Attacks

By The Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES 24TH DIVISION IN KOREA, Sunday, Aug. 6.—Korean Communist patrols crossed the Naktong River line today. The Reds succeeded in getting two platoons—fifty to sixty men—in boats to the eastern side of the river near Chirhyon, thirty-five air miles southwest of Taegu.

Other patrols got across parts of a forty-mile stretch of the river front held by the 24th Division. Major Geeral Joh H. Church, the 24th's commander, said "appropriate steps" were being taken to deal with them.

No Red anks have been reported across the river thus far.

Mortars Believed Objective

The objective of the two-platoon enemy patrol apparently was to encircle American mortar positions which have been pounding the Reds on the west bank of the river.

Air observers spotted two Communist troop columns west of the river near Chirhyon. Navy Carsair fighters went after them. The Corsairs flushed the Reds out of haystacks and woods with 20-mm. cannon fire and eight 500-pound bombs.

To the north of the 24th, the 1st Cavalry Division front, west and northwest of Taegu, was reported quiet throughout the night. The Reds made no attempt to cross the river in that sector.

Reds Mass by Day

TOKYO, Sunday, Aug. 6 (AP).—North Korean Communists were recklessly massing in daylight today for what is expected to be a double attack on the shrinking American-held area in Korea.

Throughout Saturday and Saturday night, American and South Korean forces made small counter-attack and patrol jabs at the enemy.

These, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters here said in a Sunday morning summary, kept the Reds "off balance" all along the front.

The Reds, in recent weeks, have moved their forces almost entirely by night, to avoid air attacks. General MacArthur's headquarters said the change to day-time movement indicates they "are desperately striving for a main effort and an all-out attempt to break through the new defense lines."

In the north and central sectors, the new lines follow generally the east (left) bank of the meandering Naktong River. In the south, the river curves sharply to the eastward. The American line leaves it and extends southward across the marshy coastal plain.

Taking advantage of a rainstorm Saturday afternoon, the Communists made unopposed crossings of the Naktong in the mountainous northwestern sector of the lines. South Korean forces had made a planned withdrawal to ridges there and the enemy crossings, effected east and southeast of Sangju, were not regarded as meaning an immediate threat.

This was near the "hinge" in the defense lines where the American and South Korean positions join, but the most immediate danger points were in the south and center. The Reds have three divisions in the central sector and four of their best divisions in the south.

These could develop simultaneous drives toward Taegu, in the center, and toward the vital port of Pusan, in the south.

Front Quiet Three Days

Twin attacks were expected at any moment. Except for limited raids, mainly in the south and involving the United States 27th and 25th infantry regiments, the front has been relatively quiet for three days.

A Tokyo headquarters release said the enemy has suffered heavy losses in the southern fighting a score of miles east of Chinju. Ignoring casualties, the Reds are pressing their buildup there and, in the center, are concentrating along the west bank of the Naktong near Waegwan, fifteen miles from Taegu.

Despite rain, tactical planes and artillery knocked out five Red tanks sighted in that sector, while artillery fired across the river at Red troops.

The North Koreans tried to repair a blasted bridge across the Naktong at Hyopchon, fourteen miles southwest of Taegu, but an air strike disrupted their efforts.

The Communist crossing of the Naktong in the north was made in an undefended area near Sangju. A dispatch from 8th Army headquarters said that if the Reds elected to build up a striking force there it might later develop into a threat to the American right and the South Korean left. General MacArthur's release, in apparent reference to the crossing, said: "No (Naktong River) crossings have been made in force."

South Korean forces were pulled back in that area recently under American orders and now are bet-

24TH AND 25TH INFANTRY GET WHITE REPLACEMENTS IN KOREA

Black Dispatch

Famous Regiments That Saw Indian and Border Warfare Becomes Integrated Unit

DEFENDERS BELOW HALF NORMAL STRENGTH

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—(ANP)—The Army, lagging far behind the Navy and Air Force in following the President's integration order, seemingly is undecided on which course to follow—the path to complete integration of Negroes and whites or the old-line segregatory pattern.

Recently, the Eighth army assigned 23 white replacements to fill the depleted ranks of the 24th Infantry regiment, which has proudly worn the "all Negro" label since its formation in 1889. At the same time, the Eighth began funneling Negro replacements in hitherto all-white units.

Pat. 9-16-50

Although the action did not create much of a stir among the highly-keyed, battle weary troops in front-line action, its signicanfice is not lost upon home-front watchers.

Oklahoma City

This marks the first time in history that white soldiers have been assigned to a Negro unit. In the past, it has been the other way around—there are many Negro soldiers serving and who have served in white outfits throughout the army.

No explanation was given for the assignment of the white replacements. It is said, however, that they are combat veterans and not the usual quartermaster or service unit replacements. They map be earmarked for promotions as non-commissioned officers, since the 25th Infantry division is sorely in need of NCO material.

The 24th has been on the front lines longer than any other unit in Korea, and just as in World War II, has a serious problem in replacements. The unit is just below half its normal strength.

Though the army seems to be taking up the integration policy in Korea, at Fort Dix induction center in New Jersey, Negro recruits from New York are finding that the segregatory pattern of the army is still in evidence. Recently 108 Negro and white recruits arrived at the induction center. The color line was immediately drawn, with Negroes and whites being assigned to different barracks and outfits.

This situation is the direct opposite of that being maintained at Fort Ord, Calif., where the two races sleep and train together.

GI Drive Reaches Cutoff Negro Unit

New York World Telegram

Brooklyn Colonel Leads Counterattack

Thurs. 9-7-50

By the Associated Press.

WITH U.S. 25TH DIVISION, Korea, Sept. 7.—Counterattacking American infantrymen today linked up with survivors of a cut-off Negro infantry company and they closed three-quarters of a big gap torn in American lines this morning by a Red Korean battalion.

By dusk the infantry had recaptured all lost ground except Battle Mountain.

Battle Mountain is a commanding peak two miles west of burnt-out Haman. The mountain has changed hands nine times in two weeks.

Lt. Col. J. T. Corley, 308 Clinton St., Bklyn., much decorated 1st Armored Division veteran who has just taken command of a famous Negro regiment, personally directed the counterattack after his men gave ground. The predawn Communist attack was preceded by an intense mortar barrage.

Tanks pounded the mountain with high explosiv shells a few hundred yards above the advancing infantry. Then the tanks began shooting armor-piercing shells.

At 6 p. m. (3 a.m., ETS) long lines of infantry who were fighting their way up a nearly perpendicular slope reached the 35 survivors of the Negro company which had been cut off since morning.

Two Negro soldiers stood on the crest and shouted, "Come on up. Come on up."

The call went back down the line. "They're friendly troops. They're still up there."

The linkup followed immediately.

OPINION

The gifts of a bad man bring no good with them.
—EURIPIDES.

Let's Tell the World

Editor's Note—The following editorial appeared in a leading Japanese newspaper and was passed along to the AFRO's Jimmy Hicks.

We hope the Voice of America is letting the whole world know that it was the 24th Infantry Regiment which blasted Red Koreans out of Yechon while spearheading the 25th Division's drive to halt enemy pressure on the East Korean front.

Afro American

We hope newspapers throughout the free world prominently featured the 24th's part in the Korean fighting. We hope that each of the announcements made clear that the 24th is a colored regiment.

9-9-50

Ordinarily we do not call particular attention to the color of an individual about whom we publish news. We do not single out the fact that a good singer or a law violator is white or colored in reporting the news.

We did not lay particular emphasis on the performance of colored as distinguished from Americans in World War II. They are all Americans and normally should be thought of as such, rather than in terms of their color.

But there are special circumstances in the Korean crisis which make it important for the whole world to know that Americans with dark skin are helping put down Communist aggression in Korea.

The Communists are trying to take over Asia and win control of the colored peoples by portraying the United Nations effort in Korea as a case of whites fighting colored peoples.

This is a propaganda technique the Communists have used with considerable success for many years. They have persuaded many millions of people throughout the world that colored persons in the United States are shamefully exploited and constantly subjected to lynching and other outrages.

They do not know that colored men are judges, scientists, law-makers, policemen, editors, artists and soldiers in the United States. They do not know that colored Americans fight for free institutions and the rule of law as gallantly and willingly as white Americans.

So a Communist propaganda weapon was refuted in making known the role of the 24th Infantry on the East Korean front and the fact that colored men are fighting in other combat groups in Korea.

Those dupes who think of the United States as a place where colored citizens presently will be at war with the whites can see that the Communists have lied to them about conditions in the United States.

Those who think of the American effort in Korea can see that it is not a white attack upon the colored people of Asia but free men fighting to prevent Communists from taking away their freedom and security.

We hope that before long other non-Caucasians from outside the United States will soon be helping Americans put down aggression in Korea. It is everybody's responsibility, not ours alone.

24th Infantry Scores Another Korean Victory

Maj. Blair Lauds Heroism, Terming Them "Great"

Daily Herald
Tues. 9-19-50
Columbus, Ga.

TOKYO—(SNS)— Hard-fighting doughboys of the all Negro 24th infantry regiment lost one of the most gallant battles of the Korean war Sunday on a steep hill, covered with clouds.

After the battle, Maj. Melvin R. Blair, the white commander, recommended a Columbus, Ga., soldier for the Distinguished Service cross and said of his men: "They were great soldiers."

M-Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, of 1128 Wynnton road, Columbus, Ga., the individual hero of the battle was recommended for the DSC, American's second highest combat award. The other members of the group were recommended for the silver star.

In the swirling mist of eerie white clouds, the Negro doughboys and Maj. Blair fought savagely until their ammunition gave out-and then continued, using the butts of their guns as weapons.

The battle was fought on a long ridge of loose shale which drops 3,000 feet down at a 75 degree angles. The ridge is known as Razorback hill.

Here, the infantrymen fought and died in the best tradition of the famed 24th infantry regiment, whose history extends to the Indian wars in the past Civil War period.

Over 125 North Korean communists lay dead when the 240-man American rear, outnumbered and almost surrounded, escaped down the mountain slope.

The first enemy attack came before dawn. Crouched behind a heap of great boulders, Sgt. William S. Winters of Cleveland, Ohio, delayed the screaming Reds and then fell back to the main defense line.

At this point Maj. Blair ordered his men into a "covered wagon defense," in other words a tight circle of men shoulder to shoulder. However, under the cover of the eerie white clouds, the Communist worked their way behind the positions.

An then, Blair said, "A horde of them suddenly came screaming and yelling, charging out of the clouds." But the U. S. infantrymen killed every one.

The Reds made a second fanatical assault. All of them were shot down, execept nine who broke through the line. These nine, however were clubbed to death with rifle butts.

And still the Reds came. Twenty broke the line, but were killed. At this point, Blair ordered the men to withdraw because they were out of ammunition.

Backing down the steep ridge, Blair shouted "Okay, Pugh, Let's get out of here."

"I've got more ammunition, Major," the sergeant answered. "You keep moving back."

Climbing back up again. Blair found Pugh and his men still holding the ridge. The major told the men to run toward the covering force, but the heroic sergeant from Columbus, Ga., shouted:

"Hell, we are having fun."

When the major flatly ordered the men to withdraw the remaining 27 soldiers scampered back to safety and reached the main American force at the bottom of the slope.

24th Battles 16 Hours On Bloody 13th

Many St. Louisans On Army Casualty Rolls

Argus
Fri. 9-22-50

TOKYO — In what could well be the climax and crowning glory to their gallant front-line stand, 40 Colored troops fought for 16 long hours until they had exhausted their ammunition, against what was described as a battalion of North Koreans on Sept. 13, it was learned here this week.

Braced on a plateau approximately 3000 feet high in a swirling mist, the determined stand began when a wave of screaming North Koreans moved forward in an attempt to overrun the American position. From the initial charge bedlam broke loose on the 15-square foot shoulder.

The colored troops, drawn up into an old-fashioned covered wagon formation, each man shoulder to shoulder, threw everything they had at the charging enemy. They had no bayonets, but with rifle butts, helmets and anything solid they could grab, they smashed down infiltrating figures of tan-clad Reds.

The plateau, named "Razorback," was the scene of action similar to that which has taken place several times on Battle Mountain. One North Korean broke through the mist headed for Maj. Melvin Blair from Abilene, Kansas, who was out of ammunition. The Major summoned all his strength and hurled the empty weapon into the face of the would-be killer.

When all of the ammunition was gone several men volunteered to cover the withdrawal. Sgt. Curtin Pugh of Columbus, Ga., yelled to Major Blair that he had more ammunition, after hearing the order to withdraw, and remained on the plateau as the unit attempted to move back.

A patrol had been sent in to knock out snipers entrenched in the high rock pile. Twice they had to take cover from the withering fire which met them. On the third try they uncovered one North Korean with an automatic weapon. With hand grenades they cleaned him out and prepared for the next attack.

With the coming of the next charge, the Reds were met with heavy bazooka fire, but they broke through. For a while it was nip-and-tuck, but American troops halted the drive. It was shortly afterward that the withdrawal took place.

With each such battle as that at Razorback and Battle Mountain comes a list of casualties.

From the St. Louis area the following named men have been reported wounded in action:

Pfc. Joe Louis Cardwell, son of Mrs. Leola Cardwell, 4216 Cottage St.; Cpl. Wardell D. Hawkins, son of Mrs. Eugenola W. Hawkins, 2310 Walnut St.; Pfc. Donald R. Phillips, son of Mrs. Wilma Phillips, 3431 Caroline St.; Cpl. Robert L. Martin, grandson of Mrs. Alice Martin, 2907 Cass Ave.; Pvt. Jack Lee Smith, son of Mrs. Jessie Vuckich, 908 Benton St.; Pfc. Audie J. Taylor, son of Mrs. Alva M. Taylor, 1714 N. 14th St.; Sgt. Joel T. Ward, son of Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Jackson, 2702a Howard St.; Cpl. Melvin Paul Johnson, son of Mrs. Lulu Johnson, 3547 Laclede Ave.; Pfc. Arthur L. Lofton, brother of John Lofton, 2511 Bacon St.; Cpl. Ralph L. Sherwood, brother of Mrs. Alice M. Walker, 3716 Grandel Square.

24th Launches Drive to North On Road Back

Long Retreat Ended, They Open New Attack

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

By Gene Symonds

ON THE WAEGWAN FRONT, Sept. 19—(UP)—The battle-hardened United States Twenty-fourth Division, harried from Taejon to Taegu by the Communists, took Waegwan and hurdled the Naktong River today on the first long mile of the road back.

Opposition was stiff all along the line. Red mortar and machine gun fire sank 32 of the 50 assault boats that carried the combat spearhead across the Naktong, but by nightfall men of the Twenty-fourth held a bridgehead 1,500 yards deep and still were forging ahead.

Grim mop-up squads, remembering only too well the bitter defeats of the war's early days, were stalking Red holdouts whose guns threatened the division's supply lines.

Takeoff Delayed

The river crossing was to have been made last night but transportation troubles and other difficulties delayed the takeoff until first light, at 5:30 A. M., today.

Huge, ungainly engineer trucks grunted through the predawn murk to deliver assault boats to the infantrymen crouched tensely in apple orchards and cornfields 300 yards east of the river.

The soldiers carried their own boats down to the water just as day broke and started across the river. The Communist shore, blasted a little earlier by hundreds of high-explosive artillery shells, was silent.

As the first boat touched the river's west bank, a lone machine gun began to stutter on the left flank. Men on both sides of the river dropped flat in the cold sand, seeking cover as a second machine gun opened up on the right flank.

After a moment, officers and noncoms jumped up again and urged the first wave on, while others shepherded the second wave to the river bank.

GI's Open Up

A few minutes later, the deep-throated cough of an American .50-caliber machine gun on the west bank inspired new confidence on both sides of the river. The assault boats began to move again.

The second wave marched upright across the beach and moved on into the hills on the west bank.

About 20 minutes later, the Red mortars opened up and the first casualties began coming back across the river. There was a shortage of little jeeps, and members of a military police platoon volunteered to a man to drive in and bring out the wounded.

By 11 A. M., only 18 assault boats were still afloat of the original fleet of 50. But the "point" of the division had captured commanding heights on the Naktong's west bank, and the crossing seemed secure.

Negro Troops Pass Test Of Blood Fatigue And Sacrifice In War

Men Of 24th Infantry Regiment Are Lauded In Editorial By New York Herald Tribune

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.— According to a recent editorial in the New York Herald Tribune titled "The 24th Infantry," one of the many Infantry Regiments that has distinguished itself in the Korean battle is the 24th, a combat outfit of Negro troops that was moved from routine occupation duty in Japan to the blood fatigue and sacrifice of war.

The leader goes on to say:

"Men of this unit have met and passed the test.

"They took their places in line, held them under fierce attack, fell back under orders before superior power and counter-attacked when it came their turn.

"There have been few times in American history when field conditions were worse than these men have faced, and they have endured them with a determination and skill that have won them the praise of headquarters and the respect of soldiers in other regiments.

"It comes as no surprise that this should be so but it is gratifying to be in a position to record it.

PROUDEST BATTLE

"The 24th is one of three Infantry Regiments of the 25th Division and as such it was of the basic units of Task Force Kean which recently has been cutting to pieces the North Korean 6th Division before Chinju.

"An Associated Press dispatch reports that in this fighting the 24th has been waging the best and proudest battle in the history of the American Negro foot soldier.

"It has been driven from positions like other regiments but like other regiments it has had the courage and discipline to rally under fire and come back for another fight.

"Frequently it has regained heights and ravines it has lost and no other form of field warfare is more exhausting or exacting.

"The 24th has earned all the praise it is receiving."

Tank-Aided Reds Hit Allies Heavily

U. S. Spokesman Terms Situation Near Manchuria 'Very Serious'

By The Associated Press

Seoul, Nov. 2 (Thursday)—Strong tank-led Communist forces heavily attacked Allied troops in northwestern Korea Wednesday night and a United States First Corps spokesman said the situation was "very serious."

Red infantry columns, paced by tanks and supported by artillery and mortar fire, struck savagely on the east flank of a U. S. armored spearhead which had thrust west 13 miles to within 19 miles of the Manchurian border.

The enemy blows rained down on U. S. Cavalry and South Korean forces in the Unsan area, about 30 miles east of one of two 24th Infantry Division columns pounding for the border.

So close was the fighting that the First Cavalry Division lost several mortars, whic hthe Reds turned on the Americans. The spokesman said the South Koreans lost heavily in men and equipment.

Russ Jets Appear

The blow followed four days of determined attacks by Communist forces, including considerable numbers of Chinese.

The U. S. 24th Division's spearhead nearest the border moved ahead as Russian-made jet-fighter planes made their debut in support of Red forces. Six jet planes fought inconculsively with slower, propeller-driven Mustangs, then broke off the engagement.

East of Unsan on the curving, 250-mile front, North Korean and Chinese Reds put up spotty resistance. While they struck fiercely in some places, they vanished at other points. They dropped out of sight for no apparent reason before South Koerans on the north-central front. And they attacked the U. S. Seventh Division without success in the northeast.

On the northwest, a column of the U. S. 24th Division thrust to Charyongwan, 19 air miles southeast of the border at its nearest point and 22 air miles southeast of Sinuiju. Sinuiju is just across the Yalu River from the Manchurian city of Antung, where the Chinese Reds maintain a large air base.

8 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Sinuiju's own airfield was strafed by U. S. jets whose pilots reported at least eight enemy planes destroyed. One U. S. jet was lost to aptiaircraft fire.

The column met only light resistance after it beat back fierce Communist counterattacks along the Chong River, seven miles east of Charyongwan.

Eastward another column of the 24th Division reached the village of Paegun, 35 miles south of the Manchurian border. This was a five-mile advance.

A spokesman for the U. S. Eighth Army said a Red force of undetermined strength lay beyond Paegun. The Reds were reported equipped with self-propelled guns and automatic weapons.

The U. S. First Corps spokesman said the Eighth Regiment of the U. S. First Cavalry Division had relieved the South Korean Eighth Division in the Unsan area.

1 Chinese Division Reported

The South Korean Eighth and Sixth Divisions were chopped up in a powerful Red counterpush in a rough triangle marked by Unsan, Onjong, and Huichon—some 50 miles south of the Yalu River frontier.

The Red triangle was regarded by intelligence officers in Tokyo as the keystone of the Communist border defense. How many men they had poured into the area apparently was undetermined.

General Paik Sun Yup, South Korean Second Corps commander, estimated at least one Chinese Communist division was in action in that sector, plus North Korean remnants.

To the northeast, the 17th Regiment of the U. S. Seventh Division smashed an attack by possibly 2,000 North Koreans Wednesday with the aid of U. S. Marine fighter pilots. Marine pilots estimated they killed from 500 to 1,000 Reds in helping to beat off the attack.

U. S. B-29's returned to action after a five-day layoff. They poured heavy explosives on rail yards at Kanggye and Nanam, near the Manchurian border. Kanggye is believed to be the temporary capital of the North Korean Communist regime.

Enemy Throws New Spearhead Across Naktong

News
Inter. 8-15-50
Dallas, Texas

24th Division Continues Its Attack for Second Day

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Tuesday) (AP).—Korean Communists Tuesday shoved 1,000 troops over the Naktong River in a new crossing on the central front where they have massed some 60,000 men for an all-out drive on the key American base of Taegu.

The new crossing was south of Tuksong, fourteen air miles southwest of Taegu. This is near the junction of the United States 1st Cavalry and 24th Division sectors on the river barrier. It was about fifteen miles north of the attacking 24th attempt to wipe out the 12,000 Reds who crossed the Naktong near Changnyong, twenty-three air miles southwest of Taegu.

Should the new spearhead crack the southern flank of the 1st Cavalry, it could turn south against the northern flank of the 24th. 1st Cavalry troopers moved to meet the Reds who crossed under cover of darkness opposed only by American artillery fire. Air power joined the attack on the Reds after daylight.

The 24th also went over to the attack again Tuesday morning after repulsing strong tank-supported Communist counterblows during the night. This was the second day of the 24th's attempt in full divisional strength to wipe out the Changnyong bridgehead and knock the expected all-out North Korean offensive off balance.

The Americains beat back the enemy with no loss of ground, then plunged forward in a northwesterly direction. with a drive aimed at wiping out the bridgehead by either killing the enemy or chasing him back to the Naktong's west banks.

The action came on the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan, a date that had been heralded as the probable start of the Reds' greatest offensive of the war.

Behind 45-ton Pershing tanks, troops of the 24th Division had stormed more than a mile into the Communist bridgehead east of the Naktong near Changnyong in a bloody frontal assault calculated to throw the enemy across the river at that point and spoil his offensive before it began.

The initial success of this American punch brought a mood of cautious optimism to division headquarters. A spokesman said Tuesday morning. the situation was "highly satisfactory." He added that he expected the 12,000 troops of the over-strength North Korean 4th Division to start a drive from the beachhead within two days.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's early morning headquarters summary said that the enemy was believed to have thrown a second underwater bridge across the Naktong on the Waegwan front.

Such bridges are made of logs chained together and weighted with stones so they lie just below the surface. Men and armor can cross them, but they are difficult to spot when not in use. The idea was developed by the Russians in World War II.

The seventh regiment of the United States 1st Cavalry Division "annihilated" 500 Reds who tried to sneak across the river there Monday night, and drove another group of 300 back into the water.

These 1st Cavalry actions took place between Waegwan and the Songdong bend of the Naktong River. The bend is south of Waegwan and is the southern limit of the Waegwon sector.

On the southern front, American forces consolidated their positions along the high ground four miles east of Chinju. A Tokyo headquarters release said rear elements continued to clear out pockets of Communist troops by-passed in the United States drive toward Chinju. The release estimated 1,000 Reds were under attack in the pockets. The Reds were reported moving some tanks in that area, however, after having attacked the 24th Regiment of the United States 25th Division Sunday night in a hot scrap that registered no gains.

American and Australian warplanes hammered repeatedly Monday at the Naktong River front facing Waegwan, Far East Air Force headquarters in Tokyo reported.

More than 400 sorties were flown during the day, including 200 in support of ground troops.

Two American planes were lost. One F-51 Mustang fighter was shot down by ground fire north of Waegwan. A B-26 was the other casualty.

Returning pilots said they destroyed eight tanks, damaged six and wrecked an assortment of artillery and other vehicles. United States Marine and Australian Air Force planes joined the assault.

The Navy reported one of its patrol planes sank a 200-foot enemy craft off the west coast of Korea and another damaged a second Communist vessel off the east coast despite an antiaircraft barrage. The patrol plane was hit by flak, but returned to base.

Simultaneously the Far East Bomber Command added up the work of its B-29 Superforts for the last four weeks and reported they had dropped 23,000 bombs containing 7,000 tons of explosives on strategic targets. Reported damage ranged from 30 per cent to "virtually complete" destruction.

Monday the B-29's pounded five primary bridge targets in North Korea between the fortieth and forty-first parallels.

GIs Gone 'Sour' On White Officers

Courier
Sat. 9-2-50

Slandering Outfit

By Frank Whisonant, Courier War Correspondent

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Pittsburgh Pa.

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA—Rumblings of unrest and discontent in the rank and file of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, which has been tabbed by some official observers and correspondents as "the best fighting regiment in the Korean War," are apparent among officers and enlisted personnel.

The rumblings come from accusations and counter-accusations by some of the officers and GIs alike.

It all began when several people here in the war area told their friends that they had heard that the Twenty-fourth's men were cowards and were afraid to fight, that they had a history of running away from the battlefront.

GIs DENY CHARGE

Before long, the GIs got word of it and answered the rumored charges. They replied that if they had done any running at all then they did "a damn good job of holding the ground assigned to us while running." (They have lost no ground to the enemy, except when ordered to "strategically withdraw.")

Further, they charged, if they had run there would be no officer around to tell about it since most of the officers in the regiment "always find somewhere else to be at the time of an expected attack, leaving the non-commissioned officers in charge of the defense."

The officers, mostly white, answer back that the Tan Yanks are "lying," and say that they (officers) have been "left on the hills many times alone." Because of this, they seek transfers from the unit.

C.O. CHIDES REGIMENT

Last week, one of the enlisted men told a war correspondent that he had heard the new Regimental Commander, Col. Arthur S. Champeny, say to a group of the Twenty-fourth Infantry soldiers, "You people have a history of running from battle. You ran in the Ninety-second in the last war. Now you are the 'frightened' Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. I intend to change that to the 'fighting' Twenty-fourth." (Colonel Champeny has been with the regiment less than ten days, the original commanding officer having been transferred to another unit.)

Three GIs, who demanded to be named, told of a white officer, who, during an attack, stood at the base of a mountain and ordered them to "go up." When the battle was over, they learned that the officer had returned to the company command post, with a gunshot wound of the foot. Though they did not witness it, they said, the officer had allegedly shot himself in the foot.

Two days later, a white company commander, whose company had been ordered to clean out pockets of North Koreans behind the moving Marines, walked off from his company and said he was "battle-fatigued."

OFFICER ADMITS CHARGE

A war correspondent approached the colonel and asked him if he had made the statement. The correspondent quoted the officer as saying he had. The scribe then pointed out some of the instances in which men of the First Cavalry Division had "taken off to the rear," he said, and then followed it up with the instance wherein a town was lost to a company because an officer ran.

Whether the correspondent's argument changed any opinions of the colonel is not known.

The incident wherein a lieutenant colonel threatened to shoot a Negro officer unprovokedly, wasn't evidence that the Negro enlisted man and officer are not highly

PROMOTIONS COME FASTER?

A white second lieutenant of the Ninety-second Division during World War II once told me, while crying the blues because he would be in competition with Negro officers for promotion, and he knew he would get first choice. Hence, he was disappointed. Such is the usual procedure. Officers elect to serve with Negro troops, make several promotions and then move out to a white unit, where they are superior in rank to many of the officers who chose a white unit in the beginning.

The biggest trouble with the Twenty-fourth is that officers have made their promotions almost ready, and not wanting to fight a war anyway, lay their discontent on the Negro troops.

North Korea Units Pour Up to River

News, Mon. 8-14-50
Dallas, Texas

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Monday) (AP).—The United States 24th Division launched a major counterattack against a threatening Red bridgehead across the Naktong River Monday as the Communists massed possibly 150,000 troops along the entire Korean warfront.

The battle-tested 24th attacked at dawn in full division strength with reinforcing units and air support. Shortly after noon Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported the advance was "proceeding satisfactorily." Front-line dispatches said it had carried through mud and heavy mortar fire beyond its first objective.

A spokesman at MacArthur's headquarters said the Reds had built up a force of perhaps 150,000 men along the 140-mile battlefront. Of this force, comprising fifteen divisions, 60,000 or more men were along the thinly-defended Naktong barrier.

The Communists who have crossed the river, and who are the immediate target of the American counterattack, have been reinforced to more than divisional strength, a MacArthur spokesman said. They hold an area of eight square miles east of the Naktong near Changnyong, twenty-three miles southwest of Taegu, and are regarded as the most serious threat to the American defense in Korea.

In the vicinity of Waegwan, twelve miles northwest of Taegu, the Communists also are pouring in reinforcements. They are estimated to have built up a force of 60,000 men there.

Between Waegwan and Changnyong, the Communists made a new crossing with 500 men. But 300 of these were reported killed in the first four hours of fierce fighting with United States 1st Cavalry Division troops.

TANK EFFORT FAILS

North of Waegwan, Red infantry with two tanks stabbed at the South Korean defense sector. An Eihgth Army communique Monday said this penetration attempt failed.

The big Communist push appeared to be timed for Tuesday to coincide with the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan.

While Communist forces continued to build up along the Naktong, bitter fighting flared at both the eastern and southern anchors of the 140-mile-long battle-line. Official sources and news dispatches gave this picture around the front:

East Coast.—United States Air Force evacuated Pohang air field. Tank supported ground units held the field. A battalion of the North Korean 12th Division held the smouldering town of Pohang, six miles to the northeast. This division had not previously been identified among thirteen Red divisions known to be on the front. United States Eighth Army headquarters termed its appearance ominous.

Strong South Korean forces attacked Reds around Pohang.

Northern Sector. — Communist strength was reported "thinning" as they built up along the western Naktong line.

MASSING TROOPS

Western Front.—Reds continued to build up massed armies west of the Naktong River fronting Waegwan. Five hundred Reds made a new crossing at the Naktong south of Waegwan but 300 were killed in the first four hours by United States 1st Cavalry. United States 24th Division launched an attack against 10,000 Reds on the east bank of the river in Changnyong area. The Reds failed to penetrate South Korean defenses north of Waegwan with infantry and two tanks.

Southern Front.—Americans held positions gained in a "successful" counteroffensive east of Chinju but fought bitterly against 1,600 trapped Reds hammering at the United States rear. A detachment of Marines was sent from forward positions to help clean out Red units cutting American supply lines and trying to hack an escape route through the trap.

GENERAL AT FRONT

The assault began less than twenty-four hours after Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the United States Eighth Army, visited this crucial sector. He called the Red bridgehead the "most serious threat" to American forces in Korea.

The 24th drove into heavy enemy mortar fire, Associated Press Correspondent Jack MacBeth reported, to make their deepest penetration of the 10-day-old Red bridgehead.

The Communists have continued to slip new infantrymen across the Naktong and reinforce them with tanks. Some tanks were moved across the river on underwater causeways.

The North Koreans have been helped by the dropping water line of the river. In ten days it has dropped several feet from its neck-high level. This has reduced its defensive value to the Americans and South Koreans.

Negro GI's Allow Blackfaced Reds To Pass Lines

Evening-Journal
Wed. 8-16-50

U. S. 24th Infantry Regiment, Korea, Aug. 15 (AP)—Six North Korean guerrillas slipped through the lines of American Negro infantrymen with a blackface dodge.

Maj. Horace Konaho, Los Angeles, said a patrol reported seeing two men wearing American uniforms and with faces and hands blacked coming out of the hills with four North Koreans whose hands were held overhead.

The six passed through unchallenged. Later it was discovered no prisoners had been turned in. That night a guerrilla attack broke out near the village the six were seen entering.

Screaming charge by 1,500 Communists drives back Negro infantry in fierce fight

WITH U. S. 25TH DIVISION, Korea, Aug. 21—(AP)—A screaming charge by 1,500 Red Koreans drove American Negro infantrymen off Battle Mountain today.

American fighter bombers immediately began hammering the position, and Negro infantrymen moved up to counter-attack.

The mountain is less than two miles southwest of Haman, 20 miles east of Chinju on the Southern front. It dominates other U. S. positions in the immediate sector.

* * *

ONLY THIS MORNING the 24th Regiment had recaptured Battle Mountain. It has changed hands four times in three days of bloody fighting.

American planes supporting the 24th Regiment knocked out one tank, one artillery piece and 20 vehicles.

Twenty-five Negro infantrymen fought a daylong battle alone on the mountain when the North Koreans cut them off.

The Fifth Regimental Combat Team brightened the picture with a successful attack to the south. The Americans entered Sobuksan, four miles due south of Haman, and strengthened U. S. lines.

North Koreans had infilerated this area threatening the American flank positions. They were moving up to high ground dominating the sector.

* * *

NORTH KOREAN losses in killed alone were 1,350 on this front Sunday. Casualties were caused by American infantry, artillery and fighter-bombers.

Casualties reduced activities in other sectors, but the Reds succeeded in massing a big force for the attack on the 24th Regiment despite 31 air strikes thrown against them in this immediate area.

24th Regiment Units Repell Enemy Drive

(Special to the World)

TOKYO — Units of the famed 24th Regiment combat team repelled a fanatic North Korean bayonet charge yesterday in a bloody, hand-to-hand encounter on the Sobuk hill battlefield on the southern front.

Front-line dispatches reported the heroic, rousing tale of the heroism of Negro troops as allied troops beat back Red attacks all along the line, apparently ending Communist chances of a quick end-run on Pusan.

War correspondents said the battle which the 24th Infantry and South Koreans fought was one of the bloodiest of the war. On Sobuk hill, a bald, grassless elevation at the southern arc of the curving battle line, the tan doughboys fought off two Communist attacks.

And then the Reds surprised the Allied troops with a furious, fanatical bayonet attack. A free-for-all mixed fight followed. For fear of hitting allied troops, U. S. supporting weapons held their fire.

Despite this precaution 12 GI's and South Koreans were wounded by a Navy plane.

Although several units of the troops were cut off reinforcements finally fought through. At noon the tan doughboys and the South Koreans were in full command of the strategic hill.

Meanwhile, an estimated six thousand Red troops opened a predawn attack today in their renewed attempt to encircle the east coast port city of Pohang.

The troops already had partly encircled the city and cut the main highway with a roadblock outside Pohang.

A front dispatch filed at 9:27 A. M. (5:27 P. M. CST Tuesday) said heavy mortar and artillery fire blazed in the area of the city.

In the southern sector U. S. 25th division troops reported that enemy snipers infiltrated their lines and ambushed a small group of American infantrymen at an unspecified point last night.

In the same area an American Infantry company began a counter-attack at dawn northwest of Haman, 37 miles northwest of Pusan port, in an effort to retake 600 yards lost to the Communists last night.

200 New Men From States Join 24th

AFRO's Hicks Finds Lads From All Over

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA — Embattled troops of the 24th, strengthened by reinforcements from the States and by newly issued new type weapons, dug in near Haman about 17 miles west of Masan on Aug. 15, to await an expected all-out offensive by Red Troops massed in the southwest battlefront.

This writer traveled to the front lines for a personal observation of the 24th's most outward lines of defense.

I found the men already tense from the war of nerves which has accompanied the expected attack for the past three days but nevertheless armed to the teeth and well dug in to meet the enemy onslaught.

Meets Baltimore GI on Hill

High on a mountain hill where the road makes a narrow pass between two mountains I found Pvt. James O. Williams, 1304 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, fondly caressing a new 75 millimeter recoiless rifle which had just been issued to his gun crew.

Expertly camouflaged and located in a strategic position commanding the mountain road, Private Williams proudly introduced his gun crew. The others were Pfc. Benjamin Jarden, 458 Harding St., Petersburg, Va., and Pfc. Robert Jackson of New Orleans.

Waiting Just as Hard

Said Williams, "Just sitting here waiting for them is almost as hard as going out there and getting them, but orders are orders and we will be ready for them when they come."

Williams said he had no messages for the folks back home except to tell them, "We stay ready."

On another 75-gun I found Sgt. Leon Hill of 2027 A-North Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Cpl. Bobbie Thomas, 3705 Colby Pl., Dallas, Tex.; and Cpl. Robert Louis Combs, 1809 Hilton St., Dallas, Tex.

'Let 'Em Come'

In the valley leading up to the hill was a heavy mortar crew composed of:

Pfc. Kenneth Bell, 642 Burwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio; Pfc. Theodore M. Thomas, 285 Merriam Rd., Georgetown, S.C.; Pfc. Willie C. Trigg, 1815 Haley St., Houston, Tex.;

Pfc. Walter H. Fryar, 112 West Carter St., Clinton, N.C.; and Pfc. W. G. Ethington, Engleside Route, Newport, Ark.

Their gun was in the platoon commanded by Lt. Earl Hutchinson of Dayton, Ohio. Like the others, the gun crew was in high spirits and said, "Let 'em come."

Getting Needed Strength

Along the line of defense, munching a chocolate bar was Pfc Levi Bailey, 1515 Mountmor Ct. Baltimore, a rifleman of Company G, who two days ago had aided in the capture of Odongsan, a strategic mountain peak about 10 miles from the key city of Masan.

Bailey's foxhole neighbors were Cpl. Bekay Thompson, 705 Cemetery St., Wilson, N.C.; Pfc. Claude Hinton, 5717 Donnely St., Fort Worth, Tex.; Cpl. William Rills, 208 West 10th St., Chester, Pa.

Lending strength to their position were Sgt. Albert Pough of 966 Division St., Detroit and Sgt. Paul Swain, 918 24th St., N.W., Washington, who were setting up a newly issued 57-mm. recoiless rifle.

New Arrivals Welcomed

The men were heartened by the arrival of a fresh group of men from the States sent here as replacements.

Estimated at 200, the majority of the men were immediately sent into the line with the third battalion which captured Yechon and which has been heaviest hit in casualties in the regiment.

The regiment had dug in to hold their positions in compliance with orders from Army headquarters which appears to have shifted its strategy from one of going out to find the enemy to one of waiting and letting the enemy come to us.

On Holding Mission

As of this date, Aug. 17, the American forces have withdrawn into a compact force defending an area roughly bordered on the northeast by Pohang, on the north by Teagu with the west wall of defense running along the Nakatong River south to positions southeast of Chingju and over eastward to Masan and Pusan.

In this holding mission, the 24th regiment, as a part of the 25th Division, occupies the high ground in and around the city of Haman, which is north and west of Masan about 17 miles.

More Flanks Attacks Awaited

Although the attacks at Taegu have failed as of this date, several divisions of the enemy have crossed the Nakatong near Taegu and it is feared that they might follow their now-famous sliding tactics and flank southward from Taegu and hit the vicinity of Masan from the north.

Negro Troops Capture Key Mountain Peak

Many Die In Battle To Take 'Little Casino'

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA. —The 24th infantry regiment, composed of Negro members of the 25th infantry division, captured "Little Cassino" Tuesday, Aug. 15, without a single causualty. Many casualties were suffered, however, in the three days of bloody fighting to capture the peak. The Negro infantrymen slipped into the key position behind the North Korean line in the dead of night.

But after the key position was seized, other American soldiers, unaware of the turn of the battle, directed fire at the 24th infantrymen wounding one soldier.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA. — Casualties were heavy in the ranks of the 24th infantry regiment of the 25th infantry division as the Negro troops fought to take a crested peak atop a green mountainside Monday, August 14.

One company of the all-Negro regiment was said to have lost 50 per cent of its men as the North Koreans forced the infantrymen back from "Little Cassino," the name the 24th has given the mountain peak because of the similarity it bears to the famed abbey at Cassino in Italy where a World War II battle was fought.

The mountain peak is a key position on the south central front. The 24th regiment began their attack for the objective on Sunday. Before they went into the fight, the F-51 Mustangs blasted the concentrations with 500-pound explosives, bombs and napalm. With this aid, the infantrymen began their climb to the top of the peak.

But the plane attacks had not sufficiently knocked off the enemy forces. As the infantrymen began their climb, the North Koreans opened up, however, and continued fire. With this aid, the North Koreans strove to keep the Americans from the top. The fighting grew fierce and continued to rage back and forth. The Americans fought on determined to gain it.

REST MADE SWEET BY REVENGE

Pittsburg Courier 8-22-50

24th Division Crushes Foe That Tried to Blot It Out

Dallas, Texas

By JACK BURBY

WITH 24TH DIVISION ON NAKTONG FRONT, Aug. 22 (Tuesday) (UP).—The bloody 24th Division celebrated its fifty-first day of blazing front-line action Monday by finishing off its bitterest enemy—the elite North Korean 4th Division that once threatened to wipe it out.

Tuesday the 24th—the division that bore the full brunt of the early Communist invasion of South Korea—took a rest made the sweeter because it was the rest of victorious troops who refused to acknowledge defeat when it stared them in the face.

They were taking advantage of a respite they had won by taking everything the enemy had to offer and then slugging back though the odds were 5 to 1 against them and the North Koreans were perilously close to realizing their boast.

You could hear some of the infantrymen singing Tuesday. Their voices were tired and a little off key, but it was the first time any of them had anything to sing about in a long, long time. Reports of Communist troops massing in the north threatened to cut short their rest, but Tuesday they were a tired and happy bunch.

The fighting was over in the Changnyong bulge for the time being, though, and for the first time since July 2 the 24th Division could look back and think about home or sing the songs that were popular when they were thrown into action, or simply just flop on the ground and sleep.

Some riflemen still stalked the rugged Korea hills for remnants of the 10,000 Communists who nine days ago had the 24th Division by the throat. But only about 150 Reds still remain on this side of the river in this area, an Army spokesman said.

Some of the North Koreans escaped, but 60 per cent of them—6,000—were killed, wounded or captured. The Reds lost much arms and ammunition and it was believed they would be out of action for at least a week.

Just nine days ago the situation for the 24th was so critical that its cooks and bakers were in battle against a battalion of Communists who had drifted through the front lines almost to the doorstep of the division's command post.

They fought for thirty-six hours before infantrymen streamed in to take over and wipe out the enemy battalion.

On the morning of Aug. 15 a Task Force composed of the 9th Regimental Combat Team of the 2d Division and elements of the 24th opened the second day of an attack on the Communists and regained the ground they had lost the day before.

On the 16th both sides held their positions and American reinforcements arrived to bring the division to nearly full fighting strength for the first time since it arrived in Korea.

The next morning the infantry and Marines started forward, stalled, dug in and moved forward again. They didn't stop until they reached the banks of the Naktong and mopped up troop remnants Sunday and Monday.

Monday night there was peace in the 24th Division camps for the first time in fifty days.

"I never heard it so quiet," one soldier said.

THE GALLANT 24TH INFANTRY

Men of the Twenty-fourth division of United States infantry, composed wholly of Negro soldiers, are finally getting replacements to fill out their casualty-thinned ranks. It's about time.

For seven straight weeks this outfit has fought day and night, right around the clock, against a murderous, relentless, never-resting foe.

When the army gets a chance to catch its breath it will hand out the honors every unit and every doughface in the division deserves. Battle streamers will fly from standards and guidons and service in the Twenty-fourth will be a matter of pride for head-erect, square-shouldered infantrymen for years to come.

Daily Times

Right now, though, the division is still making history.

It was thrown headlong into the Korean war, inadequately equipped and supported. It fought for every inch of ground through a solid month when it was receiving the full impact of the fresh, modernly equipped North Korean army.

Outnumbered sometimes as much as 10 to 1, the men of the Twenty-fourth made the Communists pay a horrible price for every mile gained. They fell back slowly, from Seoul, across the Kum, back from Taejon, across the Naktong.

Fishkill Times

For the last week they have held the pivotal position on the Naktong river line against the biggest bridgehead established by the North Koreans—12,000 troops. If the Twenty-fourth now has 6000 men available for line duty, it's a miracle.

The commanding general of the division was Brig. Gen. John H. Church when the campaign started. Now he's Major General Church—a richly deserved promotion.

Dat. 8-26-50

Now, at last, the division is getting reinforcements, but at the same time, and without a moment's rest, it has been ordered to switch over from the defensive to the attack.

There will be no rest for the Twenty-fourth for weeks to come, perhaps for many months.

5 Silver, 7 Bronze Stars Given 24th for Bravery

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO-AMERICAN War Correspondent
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WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—Five Silver Stars for gallantry in action and seven Bronze Star Medals for bravery and heroism were awarded men of the 24th Regiment by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander of the 25th Division, as the regiment completed 41 days of fighting by beating off an enemy attack west of Haman.

Dat. 9-2-50

Two Silver Stars were awarded posthumously to Pvt. Curtis Fields, 120 Spring St., Marshall, Texas, and Lt. William Benefield, 409 E. Eighth St., Pittsburg, Kans.

Other Silver Stars went to Cpl. Reginald Washington, 107 Wilkerson Ave., Jersey City; Lt. Arthur Jackson, 1205 Spruce St., Detroit, and Sgt. Joe Simmons, New York City.

Afro-American

Bronze Stars

Bronze Stars went to Lt. William J. Hilyer, Route 1, Easley, S.C.; Sgt. J. S. Grant, 605 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington; Cpl. Joshua Storrs, 714 Brook St., Richmond;

Pvt. Arthur L. Jackson, 406 S. Rockwall St., Terrell, Tex.; Sgt. Spencer Froside, Route 3, Box 11, Starkville, Miss.; Carlton R. Caton, 3715 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Cpl. Robert McCray, 1280 Milton St., Akron, Ohio.

General Kean also gave a battlefield commission to Sgt. Collins I. Whittaker, 16 Worth St., Raleigh, N.C., and promoted Lt. Charles Bussey to captain.

Dat. 9-2-50

Meanwhile, the regiment is grimly holding the line west of Haman.

6 Cut Off by Reds Rescued by Bussey

Afro American. Sat 9-2-50

Wounded Lay on Battlefield 5 Days, Brought in Under Fire

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO-AMERICAN War Correspondent

(Copyright reproduction forbidden in whole or in part)

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA — A combat engineer company which has vowed never to leave its wounded dying on the battlefield and the story of how the company and its commanding officer kept that vow with seven of its men has resulted in one man being recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross and makes one of the most dramatic rescue incidents of the entire Korean war.

Here is the story:

Company C of the 77th Combat Engineers is a small company of 150 men commanded by former 332nd fighter pilot Charles W. Bussey and is attached to the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Often working alone in front of our own infantry or in back of enemy lines, the little group is regularly exposed to sniper fire and is often jumped by bands of guerillas while it is destroying or building bridges or performing other demolition work.

Vowed Never to Run Away

With no one to call on for aid in such situations, C Company has learned to fight for itself and the men of the company have solemnly vowed never to run away and leave one of their wounded men while breath is still in his body.

Last August 6, Second Lieutenant L. W. Lenon and his third platoon of C company found themselves completely cut off from our troops and pinned down by an overwhelming number of enemy troops.

Hit from all sides by machine gun, mortar and small arms fire by an enemy which occupied higher ground on both sides, the platoon found itself being literally riddled by gun fire.

Two men, Corporal Jerome Barnwell of Chickasha, Okla., and Pfc. Frank Cunningham of Kansas City, were hit instantly as the enemy opened up.

With the platoon fighting fiercely and seeking to withdraw from its position Lt. Lenon and six other men were hit by gunfire as the platoon sought to crawl to higher ground from which to fight the enemy.

Six Others Wounded

The other six men wounded were Pfc. Curtis Womack of New Haven, Conn.; Sgt. Carl Curtis of Philadelphia, Cpl. James Clark of South Carolina, Pfc. Robert Semedo of Boston, Pfc. Edward Saunders of Brooklyn, and Sgt. Earl Washington of Baltimore.

Soon a group of men reached a pass in the mountains through which there was some measure of escape and the word went back to Lt. Lenon, who was covering the rear, to come on out through the pass.

Though seriously wounded, Lt. Lenon sent word back for his men to go ahead and get out, that he would cover their withdrawal and come on later. He concealed the fact that he was wounded.

Men Refused to Leave

The men, however, refused to leave before checking to see if there were any of the wounded lying around. They came back under the enemy gun fire and made a thorough check. The six wounded men and Lt. Lenon appeared to be dead and the rest of the platoon had no other choice but to leave their bodies.

Reaching higher ground they fought their way through the enemy lines and finally returned to their headquarters where they reported to Lt. Bussey. Bussey, who has earned the reputation here of being absolutely fearless, immediately decided to organize a group of his men and go back and retrieve the bodies of the others.

Forbidden to Return

But higher headquarters forbade him to do so and convinced him that it would only mean further loss of life to go back for the dead men, for the enemy was in the position in overwhelming numbers. Bussey and his men were thus left to mourn the loss of their dead.

For four days C Company went about its work under the pall of the death of Lt. Lenon and the others. Then on the 11th of August, five days later, Brooklyn's Edward Saunders, who had been one of the men thought dead with Lt. Lenon, crawled into the camp of C. Company weak and half-starved-to-death from his wounds and hunger. He reported that Lt. Lenon and some of the others on the hill were still alive.

Men Still Alive

Lt. Bussey sprang into action. Headquarters had ordered him not to go back into the position for dead men. But here was something different—these men were still alive.

He called for volunteers from C Company to go back with him to get the men. The whole company stepped forward.

He selected 60 of his best men, armed them to the teeth, split them in three groups and set out for the hills, eight miles away, in what might be called a personal war between C Company and the North Koreans.

It took them seven hours to travel the eight miles over the difficult terrain. It took them three more hours to climb the high mountain up to the position where the others had been left for dead.

Ordered to Hold Fire

As they approached the position they saw the enemy command post and the enemy saw them coming. But apparently the enemy, seeing them come from three directions, thought that it was a new attack by our forces and they withdrew without a fight. Lt. Bussey ordered his men to hold their fire also, for all he wanted to do was to get his men out.

Having approached the position from the high ground occupied by the enemy they were then faced with going down into a deep draw to where the men were located. This meant yielding the higher ground to the enemy. They did not hesitate.

Calls Out to Buddy

Lt. Bussey personally led his men down the hill, calling to his buddy, Lt. Lenon, as he went down.

At the bottom of the draw he was rewarded by a weak answer from Lt. Lenon. The dead had been found—alive.

It took four more torturous hours to get the wounded men out of there and bury the dead laying around, but they did it while all the time being exposed to the enemy.

Back at the command post the story of Lt. Lenon's gallantry leaked out. He had crawled to the six wounded men, rounded them up and dragged them to a little stream that ran through the draw of the two hills.

"He Won't Let Us Down"

Then for four days he had helped them nurse their wounds and kept their courage up by telling them over and over again that "Old Bussey will come and get us tomorrow. He won't let us down. He'll be after us. All we have to do is keep alive. Old C. Company never leaves its men to die on the battlefield."

He told them that the first day. He told them on the second day, on the third day and again on the fourth. And when Lt. Bussey called to him on the fifth day Lt. Lenon bravely sat up among his wounded crew and said, "That's old Bussey—I told you he would come and get us."

Recommended for DSC

For his gallantry in action in covering the withdrawal of his men, for his courage in the face of enemy fire, and for his heroism in keeping his men together and thus saving their lives, Lt. Lenon has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest honor awarded to a soldier in battle.

And for his courage and bravery and for his leadership in keeping the faith with his men, Lt. Bussey has been recommended for the Legion of Merit.

And the fighting C Company bids fair to become the most decorated engineer unit in this theater, for Lt. Lenon's DSC makes the third man in the company to be recommended for the honor, there are already six Silver Star awards in the unit, and there are 17 more men scheduled to be recommended for the Bronze Star award for bravery.

Many of the wounded men have already been returned to duty, some have been hospitalized.

Lt. Lenon lives with his wife at 1602 Hill St. in Independence, Kans. Lt. Bussey was assisted in the rescue by Lt. Wells, one of his white junior officers from Texas.

And the men of C. Company now say louder than before: "We never leave C Company men out there to die. We always go in and get them."

New Colonel Gets Off on Wrong Foot

Tells 24th Colored People Poor Fighters

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA—Colonel Arthur S. Champeney, commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment told the AFRO-AMERICAN on August 12 that he had not intended to insult his troops or the race to which they belong when he told them a week ago that colored people have a poor reputation as fighting men.

Members of the third battalion of the 24th had told this reporter that they felt Colonel Champeney had insulted both them and their race on August 6 in a speech he made to the third battalion as he assumed command of the regiment.

Said 92nd Lacked Courage

The men charged that the Colonel told them colored people have always had a bad reputation as fighting men and that he was going to change the reputation of the regiment from "the frightened 24th to the fighting 24th."

They said he stated to them that he had been associated with the 92nd Infantry Division in Europe during the last war and added that the 92nd had earned the reputation as poor fighting troops who lacked courage.

When the report of what Colonel Champeney had said to the third battalion became so widespread in the regiment, this reporter, who was with the regiment at the time, but who did not hear the speech, asked Colonel Champeney for an interview to clarify just what he had said.

Admits Making Statement

On August 12 when I sat down with him in his field headquarters early in the morning I told him that some of the men were saying that he had insulted them and their race and asked him if it were true that he had said colored people have a poor reputation as fighting men.

Colonel Champeney told me that he had made the remark and that he believed it was true. But he quickly added that in making the remark he had not intended it as an insult to colored people or his men.

He said, instead, he had intended to make his men fighting mad so that they would improve on their actions in battle.

He said he had been sent to the regiment to improve it as a combat team and that he was making every effort to do so. But he said he had a big job ahead with both his officers and men.

Whites Have Done Same

He said only the night before one of his companies had bolted before the enemy and many men had thrown away their rifles and fled. I then asked him if it were not true that every other fighting unit in the Far East had had similar reports on their green troops.

The colonel admitted that he knew of instances in which white troops had done the same thing in the Korean fighting and cited one white regiment as being responsible for the loss of a strategic Korean city because they had fled and left the troops on their flanks exposed.

But he said he was not to be concerned with what other troops were doing but that his job in the 24th was to break his men of such habits. He then explained what I already knew, that these were isolated cases and said on the previous night when some of the men had bolted there had been others who had faced the enemy so bravely that he was recommending them for battle awards as soon as possible.

Supplies Admittedly Short

I then told the colonel of my observations that many of his fighting troops were fighting with badly worn shoes and asked him about other vital equipment which I had been told was short in the regiment.

He said he had inspected the shoes of some of the men a few days previously and admitted that he had found some men without heels on their shoes, and others with shoes which were worn. But he said such supplies were short and that the men would be given shoes as soon as possible.

As to other combat equipment, Colonel Champeney said he had been told in division headquarters that his regiment had received more signal equipment than any other regiment in the division. He said much of this equipment had been lost or destroyed by the men themselves.

Timing Held Bad

The colonel's remarks about the fighting courage of colored people traveled through the entire regiment like wild fire.

It came at a time when the regiment had just lost one of its most popular officers who died in combat fighting gallantly against odds. It also came on the day after the third battalion, of which he spoke, had had a particularly rough night against the enemy.

This reporter at first had decided to let the remarks go unrecorded but on August 11 he realized that it could not be ignored when men on the actual fighting line up front were found to be smarting under the allegations. When I reached them at the front lines all they would ask is "Did you hear what our new colonel said about us?" Or "Is it true that the colonel said what they say he said about us?" It was on the basis of such a reaction that I went to the colonel with the report.

Forced to Admire Him

Colonel Champeney is obviously a soldier and has a reputation as such. The men have already come to admire him for his policy of going out in the lines with his troops and staying up front with them all day. He appears to be absolutely fearless and is winning their admiration in this way.

His remarks thus seem particularly unfortunate and untimely because the 24th with all its handicaps is badly in need of a commander for whom they have the utmost respect and in whom they have the greatest confidence. Colonel Champeney can be that man but it is going to take some time to iron out the damage already done.

Major 'Mack' Air Inspector

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By Cable to
The AFRO-AMERICAN
By JAMES L. HICKS

With the 24th Infantry in South Korea—Former pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group now serving in the completely integrated Air Corps continue to play key roles in the air support of ground forces in Korea without which United Nations troops would be pushed out of Korea.

Former 332nd men are found all along the fighting front. Today en route to the Korean front I found Maj. Armour G. McDaniel, 8823 Pear St., New Orleans, serving as Inspector General of this key air base in Japan.

Two Air Force Majors

McDaniel is one of two colored Air Force majors in this theater. The other is Major William (Wild Bill) Campbell, son of Tom Campbell, U. S. Agriculture Department, Tuskegee. Major Campbell is assigned to the comptroller's office of the Far East Air Headquarters.

Major McDaniel, former 332nd deputy commander, married the former Miss Consuello McDonald, New Orleans.

Also found was 1st. Lt. Charles (Al) Bowers, 1262 Decatur St., Brooklyn, former member of the 332nd.

Enjoys Triple Rating

Lt. Bowers, now triple rated as aerial observer, bombardier and navigator, has flown 46 fighting missions with the Bomber Group stationed in South Japan.

He is the only colored member of the group. His plane has been shot up several times but "I've been very lucky," he says.

Officer Greets Wife

Bower's wife, the former Mary A. Hull of Yellow Springs, Ohio, is now living at 2765 Thirty-second St., Sacramento, Calif.

He sends hello to his wife and asked to be remembered to Art Carter of the AFRO staff; and John Williams, advertising staff of New York. Between fighting missions Lt. Bowers plays golf on a three-hole course which pilots go around six times for 18 holes.

I also met Lt. Clyde C. Long Jr., Box 305, Itasca, Tex., member of the Air Force Radar Team and former 332nd fighter.

Band Men Drive Trucks

All three were out at early dawn co-ordinating efforts to get troops ammunition and air support to men in Korea.

Typical of all-out use of troops is the fact that a truck convey arrived at the airport this morning led by Pvt. Clyde Johnson, 3891 Delmar St., Louis, a member of the Army band. The entire band members were called on to drop their instruments and drive trucks.

24th Regiment Units Take Over Without Single Loss

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — Scampering up a craggy, towering mountain under a blanket of darkness, units of the crack, all-Negro 24th infantry captured "Little Cassino" early Tuesday morning without the loss of a single man.

The battle-scarred veterans had fought battle after battle during the past three days to capture the strategic, mountain peak.

Soon after the 24th captured the peak, however, confusion set in and other American troops, believing "Little Cassino" was still in the hands of the enemy, opened fire on the peak.

A blazing mortar barrage of white phosporus and high explosives was rained on the tan doughboys. One infantryman was wounded and others were shaken up.

Later, headquarters sent an order down for the men to move from the peak for a redisposition of positions. Sullenly, the men complied with the order and evacuated the peak. Company Commander Lieut. Gabriel Anselmo, of Portland, Ore., was in charge of the men.

Observers later reported that North Koreans were dispersed around the Buddhist temple which the 24th had commanded earlier in the morning. Navy planes immediately swooped down over the temple and sprayed rockets.

A veteran of the fight for the Abbey of Monte Cassino in Italy dubbed the peak, "Little Cassino." Maj. Horace Donaho, of Los Angeles, said that the precipitous mountain was a miniature Cassino.

Although there was a Buddhist temple instead of a Catholic abbey, Maj. Donaho pointed out that the rocky, craggy positions approximated the surroundings of the fight for the Abbey of Monte Cassino.

Lieut. Francis Thompson of Princeton, Ind., said that Lieut Anselmo and his men moved out at dusk Monday night with another company in support. Thompson added:

"They slipped up behind in the night without the North Koreans even knowing they were there."

The 24th is now fighting in the Southern sector of the Korean front. The tan doughboys were shifted to the Southern sector after several successes in the northern area where they scored the first major American victory of the war by capturing Yechon.

24th Infantry Men In Line For Promotion

First To Enter Korean Hot-War For The U. N.

BY ALEX WILSON
NNPA Correspondent

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — Four GI's of the battle-tested 24th Infantry Regiment Field Artillery are now in line for a hike in rank.

Slated to climb another notch and more are: 1st Lt. Lavon E. Smith, of 1314 Bob Harrison St., Austin, Texas. - to captain; Sgt. 1st Class Charles W. Owens Jr., of 3666 South Vermont Ave., Los Angeles Calif., to second lieutenant and Sgt. George L. Edison, of Akron Ohio, to second lieutenant.

Lt. Smith, 33, who is acting commanding officer of A Battery, 159th Field Artillery, is a graduate of Sam Houston College. He has been in service since 1940.

The lanky, amiable officer has been recommended for promotion for his proven ability under difficult conditions in battle.

While at Sam Houston College, Lt. Smith became a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. His mother, Mrs. Lettie Smith, resides in Austin at his address.

Sgt. Owens Jr. is another former Defender newsboy who is proving his mettle with the 24th. Assigned to "A Battery" of the 159th, he serves as 1st chief of his firing unit.

Married, his wife is the former Miss Gladys Rucker of Los Angeles. They have three children: Marsha, 14; Carole, 12 and Ronald, 10. All are helping wounded GI's in Japan, where they are living.

The sergeant is a graduate of Polytechnic High and Los Angeles Junior College.

His father is a retired captain of the 24th Infantry and resides at 2131 West 39th St., in L. A.

While in College, Owens Jr. was wrestling champ of the school and won honors in track and field events.

He and Edison were recommended for promotion to line officer rank "for excellent performance of duty in the field."

Repulse Reds on 'Battle Mountain'

24th Regiment Takes Sobuksan

By HOWARD HANDLEMAN

TOKYO.—(INS)—The U. S. 24th Infantry Regiment Tuesday, fighting shoulder to shoulder with South Koreans, repulsed a strong Red thrust on "Battle Mountain," the highly strategic Sobuksan ridge located on the southern flank of the U. N. line, 37 air miles west of Pusan, all-important allied entry harbor.

A bloody bayonet battle on the bald-topped peak ensued after Red Korean forces had slipped up the ridge before dawn, and, at bayonet point, wiped out an American machine-gun nest.

But the battle-wise 24th counter-attacked and finally won complete mastery of the blood-stained peak which had changed hands six times within a week as the reinforced North Korean Sixth division stepped up its pressure along the southern seaboard.

"They tried like hell to kick us off but we are still sitting up here and we will be staying," said Col. Arthur S. Champney of Wellington, Kas., commander of the 24th regiment.

24th Regiment Units Take Over Without Single Loss

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24th United States Infantry

SOLDIERS of the 24th Infantry moving toward the front in jeeps. These men took Yechon, July 21, and since that time have been holding the center of the MacArthur line. Left to right: Pfc. Vernon Craighead, Louisville, Ky.; Pfc. James Davis, Bluefield, W. Va.; Cpl. Alvin J. Jackson, Austin, Tex.; and Pfc. Henry Perry, Asheville, N.C.

Soldiers of the 24th head toward the South Korean battlefront where grim fighting by their unit was in progress. The town of Chinju, less than 50 miles west of Pusan, fell to the Reds just as the 2nd Infantry Division landed in Korea to bolster U.S. power in the tight corner of the Peninsula.

★ Fight or Die Is Army's Decision

By the end of this week or the first of next week, we should know whether MacArthur's troops in Korea can maintain their beachhead or be driven into the sea. Since July 21, when the colored 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division retook Yechon in the center of the MacArthur line after the South Koreans had lost it twice, our boys have retreated 100 miles.

Only some 4,000 square miles of Korean territory remain to them.

Despite Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker's orders to his troops, "We must fight to the death to hold what we have. There will be no retreat," the three American divisions reinforced by two others this week have been compelled steadily to retreat.

Predicts Fate Worse Than Death

General Walker warned them that if they surrendered, their fate would be worse than death, in the hands of the enemy.

He told them that troops could not be evacuated as the British were at Dunkerque in World War II; that as prisoners of war they would not be treated as well as the Japs treated the Americans captured at Corregidor.

General Walker intimated that if the American troops fail to hold out in Korea, they will probably be slaughtered to the last man.

Why Situation Is Grave

War Correspondent James Hicks cabled the AFRO of the grave situation, explaining that it is due not only to the fact that our troops are outnumbered from 3 to 1 in some places and from 10 to 1 in others, but that the Russians have planned this campaign since the first of the year and have trained the troops, equipped them and provided them with a thorough knowledge of the country.

On the other hand, the three American divisions which first undertook defense of South Korea not only are not at their full strength, but had no notice of the attack on Korea and no chance to prepare themselves.

And as a result, the swarm down from the 38th Parallel has been speedy despite valiant efforts of smaller units, notably the 24th Infantry Regiment, to hold on to strategic points.

The coming of the two new divisions, the Second Infantry and the First Marine, is seen as the much-needed shot in the arms to American forces.

No Place Like It In World

Hicks, in one of his first dispatches, explained that Korea is without doubt one of the filthiest places on the globe.

Moreover, he added, despite service in the Pacific islands during the recent war, Americans are generally unfamiliar with the type of warfare which is demanded in Korea.

For one thing, Hicks explained, Korea is a land of rough mountainous terrain, of unpaved roads, rice paddies, through which the soldiers have to march knee-deep in mud and human excreta used to fertilize the soil. And, the first troops sent there included many inexperienced boys who just didn't know how to maneuver around.

And as if the terrain itself isn't enough, the defending Americans are facing literal hell as a result of the sweltering heat and torrential rains. In addition to artillery and mortar blasts from the enemy, they face bombardments by lice, bugs and leeches which fasten on their legs and draw blood.

Orientals Play For Keep, Hicks Says

Moreover, Hicks pointed out, the Oriental Peoples generally do not play about war. They fight or they don't fight—and right now they are engaged in war. To them, the enemy is an enemy, and they treat him accordingly, indifferent to the nice conventions with which Western peoples are familiar.

The arrival of the marines at Pusan, supply depot of the defending armies, is seen as the first equalizing factor in the war. Termed the "roughnecks" of the armed services, the marines, it is agreed, are the ones best suited to fight the Reds on their own terms—and defeat them.

Korean War

Ives And The Negro Infantry

PLUMBING DEEP, we have come up with one pleasant result of the K-war, such being that the unwholesome civil rights carnival has become dormant. The evangels of both the pros and the antis—the extreme types of which are equally nauseous—have largely subsided for the time.

As a matter of fact, the civil rights congregation seems to have suffered impaired morale in the wake of its recent defeats, and succumbed to internal bickering and recrimination.

That is in evidence in New York where U. S. Senator Irving Ives is having to explain himself to his F.E.P.C. pards. Senator Ives stands accused of Titoism.

Ives is one of the abler members of the U. S. Senate. He is a Dewey man who distinguished himself as a leader in the New York legislature before going to Washington, and during that time authored the state's F.E.P.C. bill. This is a mild bill with the accent on voluntary obedience to F.E.P.C. principles, and the last time we checked it had not punished a single violator out of more than 1,000 cases.

Ives is a notably moderate man and understands that the horse must be led. Surveying the unbroken list of Southern victories in the Senate, the gentleman from New York despaired of victory there and forthrightly asserted that the fight must be undertaken on the state level.

SPECIFICALLY, Ives held that civil rights advocates may as well forget it until at least 25 states had enacted their own civil rights laws (eight now have it). That sounded like a retreat to the well-known prepared positions to Ives' more impetuous colleagues and they rebuked him. To which Ives replied:

"Don't let anyone kid you. There are not, nor are there likely to be—unless a campaign of the kind I have emphasized is conducted in the states—enough votes in either house of Congress to pass effective . . . legislation. The very fact that the bill passed during this session by the House was toothless . . . provides proof that I am right.

"Had we in the Senate been able to invoke closure of the question of taking up the F.E.P.C. bill, do you think that the final product which might have been passed by the Senate would have been any stronger or better than the House bill? If you do think so, it is obvious you do not know the Senate."

In short, we Southerners have it from the enemy that the plan of "fighting it out within the party" by Senate obstruction is equal to the assault.

★

THE PHILOSOPHY of "gradualism" in social legislation insofar as F.E.P.C. is concerned evidently enjoys a better chance to work and achieve its results.

It is true, of course, that in the event of war President Truman will undoubtedly follow the Roosevelt precedent of establishing a war production F.E.P.C. by executive order.

That, however, will not be the end of the world. Plainly not, for the Dixiecrats didn't bolt Roosevelt in retaliation. They waited for four years and Truman.

But more important to the colored man's future than all these agitations in his behalf are such performances as those of the Negro troops of the 24th Infantry in Korea. On all sides it is reported that they have fought with fidelity and valor beside their white fellow citizens to preserve this country against a frightful threat.

That kind of performance accomplishes two things. The first is the obvious—that this faithfulness and courage at the peril of life demands and wins the white man's respect, disposing him to liberality.

But what we judge to be of more importance than that is that such performances supply what the Negro most needs to sustain and elevate him—self-respect, a tradition to uphold, a fear of letting down an honored name.

24th Infantry Gets Praise In Congress

Morale at Home Seen Bolstered By Feat in Korea

The Oklahoma

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)— The 24th Infantry Regiment was highly praised on the House floor last Monday for its capture of Yechon on July 20, in the fighting in South Korea.

Representative Thomas J. Lane, Democrat, of Massachusetts, said this victory won by colored troops was a blow to Communist propoganda. Thurs. 7-27-50

The 24th Infantry Regiment captured Yechon, driving out the Red Koreans who occupied the city on July 19 after it had repeatedly changed hands in confused fighting. Tulsa, Oklahoma

The regiment had moved into the front lines in South Korea with the 25th Infantry Division, of which it is a part, to relieve the 24th Infantry Division.

The Text of Mr. Lane's remarks follows:

"For day after day a gallant band of American kids had been falling back under the hammer of Korean Reds who were superior in number, gun and armor— superior in almost every element of ground fighting except raw courage.

"Their families and neighbors back home were becoming restless and worried, fearing another disaster like Bataan.

"When would this one-sided battle turn for the better.

"People were switching their radio dials right past high-class entertainment trying to catch the latest war bulletins. Newspapers were being bought— not daily but by editions— searching for the first ray of hope, no matter how slim it might be, that would pierce the gloom of 'strategic withdrawls.'

"It came on July 20, when the Army's oldest Negro infantry regiment, spearheading the 25th Division which had just come into the line, counter-attacked and drove the Reds out of Yachon.

"It was the 24th Infantry Regiment that did the trick and braced morale where it was needed most — back in the U. S. A., where hoarding and profiteering reflected uncertainty over the immediate situation. Thurs. 7-27-50

"All of us should offer a prayer of thanks to the regulars of this Negro regiment for shaming us out of our fears. They demonstrated— the hard way— their faith in a common cause that has no room for the ignorance and selfishness of racism and bigotry.

"Communist propaganda took it on the chin at Yechon when the Korean Reds were blasted by American Negro troops who believed— not only in the Unted States as it is but in the better nation that it will become whe intolerance is also defeated.

"They fought and won— for all of us. Tulsa, Oklahoma

"I say that we should proclaim this to the word and to our people on the home front here— first — so that our own unity may be clean, sincere, and complete.

"Our Negro combat troops are proving themselves to be among the finest of Americans, which is more than the few hoarders back home can say.

"In one sense it is fortunate that the 24th is an all-Negro outfit because its valor in defense of human decency will teach all of us to respect our fellowmen by their action alone, thereby routing the last vestige of discrimination.

"Segregation is on the way out in this world, and we are in this fight— among other things— to hasten its departure.

"Our Army is becoming truly democratic, and in this respect is far ahead of our social and economic organization.

"If the present crisis should spread, young draftees would become better soldiers if they had some of the 24th at their side to steady them in their baptism under fire.

"Let us pay tribute, then, to the men of the 24th, who have added battle honors to those they first started winning against the Commanche Indians over seventy years ago.

"This old-line outfit stems from the two Negro regiments that were organized in 1866 at Jefferson Barracks Missouri.

"It is the oldest and perhaps the last Negro infantry regiment in view of the fact that from now on all our soldiers will be Americans, without any stigma of segregation.

"But— give credit where credit is due, and the 24th has earned it by being first to push the enemy back. It may be temporary and only local— but it is a morale builder that should stir everyone of us to give his best.

"Take heart. We're in this thing together— as equals— and we will win as equals with such men as those of the fighting 24th to show us the way."

U.S. Negro Troops Again Heralded

Butler County American
Sat. 8-19-50

The famous United States Negro 24th Infantry regiment fighting the Communist in Korea chalked up another victory this week.

Radio broadcasters said the fighting Colored American boys on the Southern Front had recaptured "Little Cassino" in a surprise attack to the enemy. Later they received orders to withdraw.

On Wednesday as the tan yanks were holding the Reds in check at another point, 98 American B-29 bombers staged a gigantic attack which put Reds on the run in panic, said an announcer. Hamilton, Ohio

While the big air flow was in progress, large numbers of reinforcements arrived from the United States for Negro infantry men at the front to bolster the Allied defense of the peninsula the news commentator said.

The B 29's boosted the morale of all American fighting boys on the front.

Negro citizens on the home front were happy to once again hear their boys were giving their lives to save America from Communism.

Television station WKRC—TV, Tuesday, flashed pictures of Negro troops in Korea.

24th Infantry Regiment Retreats Under Pressure

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—The 24th Infantry Regiment was forced to withdraw from the Haman area on September 1 in the face of North Koreans with Sunday punches slugged all the way back to the vicinity of the city. Wed.

On September 2, however, the situation was still fluid according to General Headquarters Public Information Office. For security reasons censorship clamped down on present location of American troops.

As of September 3, in an all-out big push the Reds hurled 20,000 men with two divisions spearheaded by tank and bonzai charges at the 34th and other units at a point about eight miles North of Haman, then southward to the sea.

The 24th was forced to move its command post with full weight of Red offensive thrown at them first on the North flank.

The attack started at Midnight on August. 31 when hundreds of North Korean Infantrymen raced through mine fields in suicide banzai charges to pave a way for other units. Many were blown to bits but they kept on coming.

With the way clear Red tanks and infantry units launched a frontal attack. Meanwhile, another force worked their way about a mile down the valley, between American positions and joined with a North Korean Unit to encircle Haman, which is located about 16 miles from strategic Masan.

Fresh Negro troops from the States came in nick of the time and were rushed into battle to help the 24th Infantry Regiment Battalion counter attack and regain a portion of the lost position. Chronicle

Tan pilots aided in the biggest air assault of the war on Reds in support of Doughboys as battle rags along the 50- mile front.

HISTORIC 24TH INFANTRY

Florida Tattler

American Negroes can well be proud of the valor and deeds of the 25th Infantry now fighting in Korea.

The grand 24th has a historical background and traditions equalled only perhaps by the United States Marines.

Sat. 8-26-50

Korean treacherous hills have been a major threat to the 24th and all American fighting forces, but the daring bravery of these men compares greatly with those fighting at San Juan Hill in 1898 when they fought singing "There'll Be A Hot Time In The Old Town Tonight." Jacksonville, Fla.

Today in lieu of being moved by all white officers they now march under command of their own Negro officers. During the intervening years the 24th has been in every fight, emerging with glory.----The Weekly Review.

24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT FIGHTS FOR LITTLE CASSINO IN KOREA

WITH THE U. S. 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—(ANP)—Bogged fighting reminiscent of the days of the 92nd division in Italy during World War II carried the 24th Infantry Regiment Division to success here this week as its soldiers captured "Little Cassino," but gave it up again. Sat. 8-26-50 San Francisco Calif.

Little Cassino is a little hill just west of Haman, one of many peaks in this area. Day in and day out men of the 24th have fought to gain this and other hills from desperate North Koreans, but without too much success.

One day they would capture a hill, and another day, they would lose it. This time they captured the toughest of all these hills, Little Cassino—named such by a veteran fro mthe 92 nd who fought at Cassino in Italy. Sat. 8-26-50

However, they were forced to give it up under the pressure of American fire—mortar troops that did not know it was in American hands at last.

Fighting in deadly hand to hand battles, the 24th along with the 35th Infantry Regiment is fighting bloody scraps to capture hill by hill, thrust by thrust, the Little Cassino area in Southern Korea.

Battle Mountain By-Passed, 24th Lets Red Have It

Afro-American Newspapers 9-30-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA — "Battle Mountain," according to Army commanders here, has become just another hill in South Korea with the North Koreans still in possession.

The few GI's who struggled up and down it are saying, "We'll have to deal with Old Baldy again before it is over."

The now famous hill, located two miles west of Haman, changed hands 13 times between Aug. 20 and Sept. 6 before the Army decided that the position is not worth the men required to retake it after a white unit had been shot to pieces trying to retake it.

All Original Officers Casualties

The 24th Regiment first occupied the mountain and figured in all of the 13 engagements in which it changed hands.

No actual figures are available on the number of men killed and wounded as the 24th took the hill six times.

But it is known that none of the original officers who started out with the company first assigned to take Old Baldy are still with the unit. All have been either killed or wounded.

Survivors Given Medals

Of the 140 enlisted men who set out to take it on Aug. 20, only about 20 remain.

More than 35 men have been recommended for Bronze Star Medals for action on Battle Mountain and all of the men figuring in the action have had at least one promotion in grade.

Men Expect to Return

Army commanders now say our positions around Battle Mountain are secure enough to let the enemy just sit up there and watch us go on to victory.

But some of the men who struggled up and down Old Baldy have different views.

Said Sergeant Leon Barner of Washington, "I've got a hunch that before this is over, we'll have to deal with Old Baldy again."

Reds Caught in U.N. Pincers

United Nations forces on the move from several directions are pressing the North Korean reds between the jaws of a giant nut-cracker. Mixed units of paratroopers came to the aid of hard-pressed Marines in the battle for Seoul. The 24th Infantry Regiment, a part of the 25th Division was pressing hard in the southern sector near Chinju.

Afro-American Newspapers 9-30-50

24th Infantry Scores Another Korean Victory

TOKYO—(SNS)— Hard-fighting doughboys of the all Negro 24th infantry regiment lost one of the most gallant battles of the Korean war Sunday on a steep hill, covered with clouds.

After the battle, Maj. Melvin R. Blair, the white commander, recommended a Columbus, Ga., soldier for the Distinguished Service cross and said of his men: "They were great soldiers."

M-Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh, of 1128 Wynnton road, Columbus, Ga., the individual hero of the battle was recommended for the DSC, American's second highest combat award. The other members of the group were recommended for the silver star.

In the swirling mist of eerie white clouds, the Negro doughboys and Maj. Blair fought savagely until their ammunition gave out-and then continued, using the butts of their guns as weapons.

The battle was fought on a long ridge of loose shale which drops 3,000 feet down at a 75 degree angles. The ridge is known as Razorback hill.

Here, the infantrymen fought and died in the best tradition of the famed 24th infantry regiment, whose history extends to the Indian wars in the past Civil War period.

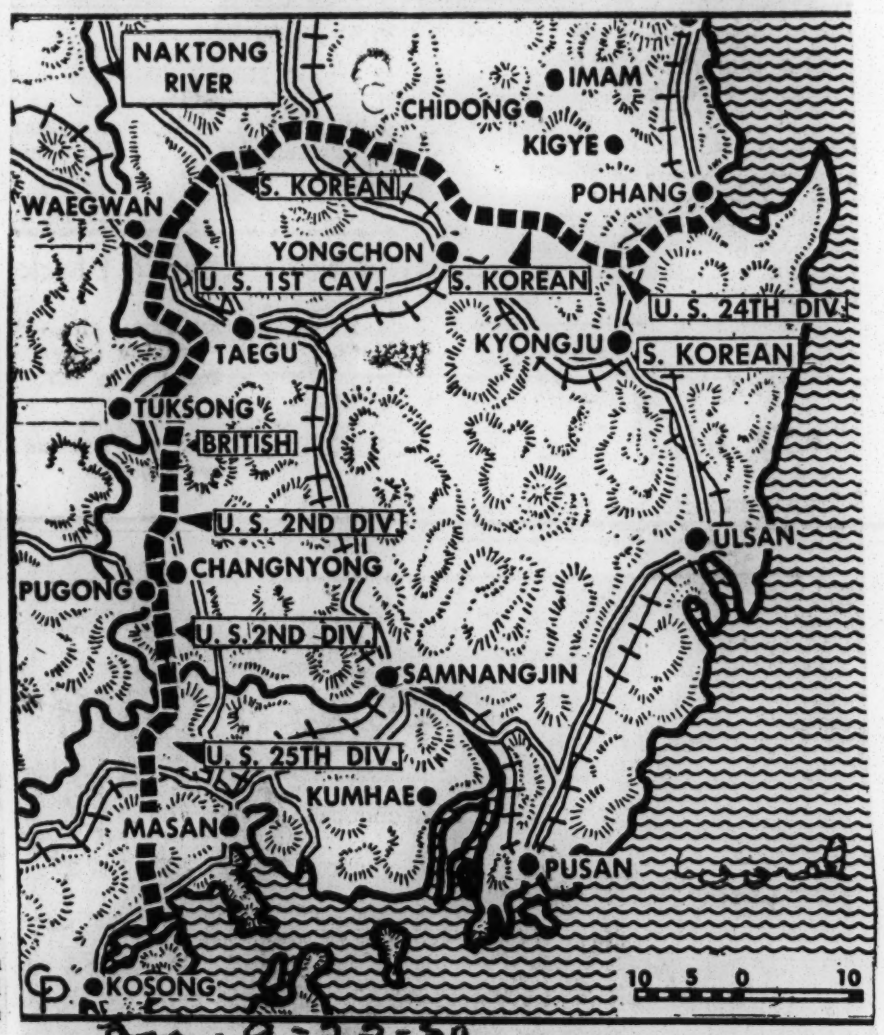
Over 125 North Korean communists lay dead when the 40-man American rear, outnumbered and almost surrounded, escaped down the mountain slope.

The first enemy attack came before dawn. Crouched behind a heap of great boulders, Sgt. William S. Winters of Cleveland, Ohio, delayed the screaming Reds and then fell back to the main defense line.

At this point Maj. Blair ordered his men into a "covered wagon defense," in other words a tight circle of men shoulder to shoulder. However, under the cover of the eerie white clouds, the Communist worked their way behind the positions. An then, Blair said, "A horde of them suddenly came screaming and yelling, charging out of the clouds." But the U. S. infantrymen killed every one.

The Reds made a second fanatical assault. All of them were shot down, execept nine who broke through the line. These nine, however were clubbed to death with rifle butts.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED IN KOREA



DESPITE THE DISPOSAL of British, Korean and American troops shown on map, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the U.N. ground forces in South Korea, reports that "we do not have sufficient men at present to break out from the perimeter." Walton expects a "long, cold winter of inconclusive warfare unless massed reinforcements arrive soon," since, he explains, "we are holding a 120-mile front with fewer troops than are ordinarily used to hold 25 miles." *(Central Press)*

And still the Reds came. Twenty broke the line, but were killed. At this point, Blair ordered the men to withdraw because they were out of ammunition.

Backing down the steep ridge, Blair shouted "Okay, Pugh, Let's get out of here."

"I've got more ammunition, Major," the sergeant answered. "You keep moving back."

Climbing back up again. Blair found Pugh and his men still holding the ridge. The major told the men to run toward the covering force, but the heroic sergeant from Columbus, Ga., shouted:

"Hell, we are having fun."

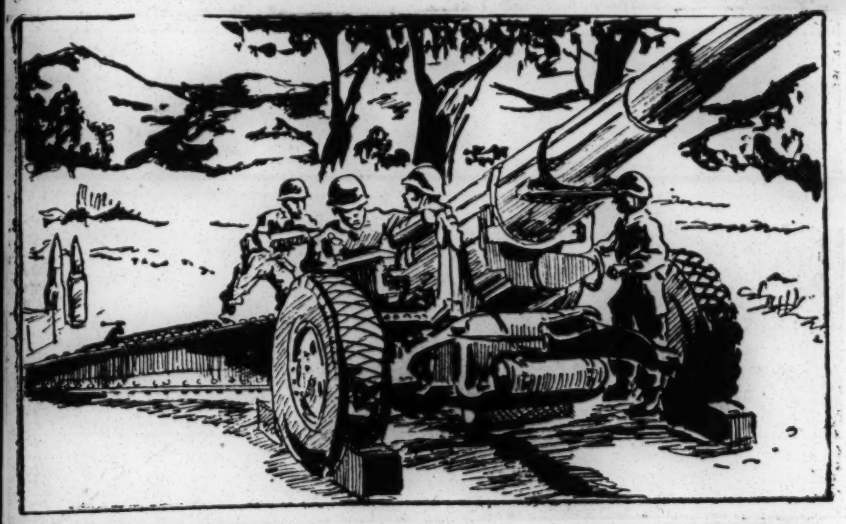
When the major flatly ordered the men to withdraw the remaining 27 soldiers scampered back to safety and reached the main American force at the bottom of the slope.

Gen. Church Hopeful In Present Situation

WITH U. S. 24TH DIVISION, Korea, Aug. 16 (U.P.)—Maj. Gen. John H. Church, commander of the 24th Division, said tonight he felt "very hopeful" about the way things are going in this sector.

Church said the quality of enemy troops definitely is inferior to that of the Communists the 24th fought from Osan south to Taejon.

In the last three days the 24th has driven the Communists back about 2000 yards, reducing the depth of their penetration east of the Naktong to six miles, Church said.



THE RECAPTURE OF YECHON by members of the famous old 24th Infantry Regiment in southern Korea last week is reproduced from official communiques by Chicago Defender Staff Artist Chester Commodore. Covered by heavy artillery fire at left, seasoned warriors of the army's oldest Negro unit move forward against Communist invaders from the North. In the right panel they make final charge that resulted in first American victory.

24th Victory At Yechon Adds New Laurels To Lona List Of Honors

When the 24th Infantry regiment took Yechon from the Korean Reds in the first significant American victory of the Korean war they added a new and heroic chapter to an already long and glorious history.

The 24th is the Negro Infantry regiment attached to the 25th Infantry division in Korea. It is the oldest Negro Infantry unit of its size in the U.S. Army.

Activated 1869

The regiment was first activated Nov. 1, 1869 at Fort McKavitt, Tex. It was one of four colored regular army units authorized by Congress July 28, 1866.

The other three units were the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 25th Infantry regiment. All three of these have been deactivated.

Many of the original members of the 24th had fought with the Union forces in the Civil War.

Fought at San Juan

The regiment won its first battle honors against the Comanche Indians. That was 70 years ago. But the 24th gots its first real taste of glory in the capture of famous San Juan Hill at Santiago, Cuba in the Spanish-American War.

After San Juan, the 24th fought in Mexico and the Philippines. In 1942, after 22 years at Fort Benning, Ga., as demonstration troops for the Infantry School, the 24th returned to the Pacific as the first Negro combat troops in that theatre in World War II.

Served On Saipan

The unit served in the New Hebrides Islands and fought on Guadalcanal and Saipan. In 1945 the regiment moved to Okinawa. From 1947 until the Korean crisis, the 24th was part of the occupation force in Japan.

The regiment's enlisted men and noncommissioned officers are all Negroes. About half of its commissioned officers are colored. One of the regiment's three battalions is commanded by a Negro lieutenant colonel. Several Negro majors serve in staff posts.

Some sources believe that the action of the Negro troops in the capture of Yechon may forestall Communist propaganda that the Korean war is between white men and colored.

24th Infantry Victory May Turn Tide Of Battle

Defender. Sat. 7-29-50

Chicago, Ill.

"Kilroy is back."

These words, scrawled on a wall in battered Yechon, South Korea by a Negro infantryman last week, gave notice to the world that the American war machine was rolling at last. Tan yanks of the 24th Infantry Regiment had just recaptured this strategic position 60 miles northeast of fallen Taejon.

Hailed across America as the first major victory of the Korean War, the capture of Yechon was welcome news to a depressed United States that had grown accustomed to reading of retreats, withdrawals and defeats. It was an indication that the period of trading ground for time was over.

The Big Lift

To Negro America, the news came as "the big lift" in the morale of a group whose war against segregation and discrimination had also been marked with the torment of defeat.

Never before, not even during the smashing victories in World War II, had Negro fighters been hailed as were the men of the 24th when the flash came that Yechon was recaptured.

Newspapers, North and South screamed the news in huge, bold headlines. Commentators aired the victor and chorused the praises of these gallant doughboys who had sounded the battlecry, "Let's go North!"

Banner Headlines

Among the daily newspapers announcing the victory in banner headlines were the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Herald American, Chicago Tribune, New York Daily News, New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Louisville Courier Journal and the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer.

The siege was made dramatic by the fact that Negro fighting men were the victors. It squelched any doubt that colored Americans were not first class soldiers on the field of combat. The victory made a farce of crazy-quilt American traditions of racial inferiority.

But more than that, the assault by the 24th put the brakes on advancing Korean Reds and gave all U.S. soldiers a taste of victory which is expected to turn the tide of battle. It was the blow all Americans had been waiting for.

And Negro Americans delivered it.

A Negro General

This action gives added credence to the Chicago Defender suggestion that a Negro General be appointed to MacArthur's headquarters. That the colored soldier has proven himself in combat is an indisputable fact.

The 24th's recapture of Yechon is just another conquest in a series which has clothed Negro soldiers in glory. It was an eloquent plea for full integration in American life.

A Negro General in Korea would not only have added strength to our fighting forces, but would also serve as a counter propaganda weapon against the onslaught of Red propaganda which streams in from North Korea.

Such a move would aid all United Nations fighting forces as they heed the cry of the 24th Infantry Regiment. "Let's go North."

'Kilroy Is Back

YECHON, South Korea — The spirit of the American fighting man is cause of wonder on the part of allied and enemy nations alike. His air, his nonchalance and his carefree attitude have caught the fancy of peoples all over the world. But best loved are his gimmicks.

Tan Yanks of the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division carried on this tradition as they marched victoriously into Yechon last week. One GI wasted no time chalking on a wall: "Kilroy is back.'

24th Infantry Gets Praise In Congress

Morale at Home Seen Bolstered By Feat in Korea

Eagle 7-29

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)— The 24th Infantry Regiment was highly praised on the House floor last Monday for its capture of Yechon on July 20, in the fighting in South Korea.

Representative Thomas J. Lane, Democrat, of Massachusetts, said this victory won by colored troops was a blow to Communist propaganda.

The 24th Infantry Regiment captured Yechon, driving out the Red Koreans who occupied the city on July 19 after it had repeatedly changed hands in confused fighting.

Thurs. 7-27-50

The regiment had moved into the front lines in South Korea with the 25th Infantry Division, of which it is a part, to relieve the 24th Infantry Division.

The Text of Mr. Lane's remarks follows:

Tulsa, Okla.

"For day after day a gallant band of American lads had been falling back under the hammer of Korean Reds who were superior in number, gun and armor— superior in almost every element of ground fighting except raw courage.

"Their families and neighbors back home were becoming restless and worried, fearing another disaster like Bataan.

"When would this one-sided battle turn for the better.

"People were switching their radio dials right past high-class entertainment trying to catch the latest war bulletins. Newspapers were being bought— not daily but by editions— searching for the first ray of hope, no matter how slim it might be, that would pierce the gloom of 'strategic withdrawls.

"It came on July 20, when the Army's oldest Negro infantry regiment, spearheading the 25th Division which had just come into the line, counter-attacked and drove the Reds out of Yachon.

"It was the 24th Infantry Regiment that did the trick and braced morale where it was needed most — back in the U. S. A., where hoarding and profiteering reflected uncertainty over the immediate situation.

Eagle

"All of us should offer a prayer of thanks to the regulars of this Negro regiment for shaming us out of our fears. They demonstrated— the hard way— their faith in a common cause that has no room for the ignorance and selfishness of racism and bigotry.

Tulsa, Okla.

"Communist propaganda took it on the chin at Yechon when the Korean Reds were blasted by American Negro troops who believed— not only in the Unted States as it is but in the better nation that it will become when intolerance is also defeated.

"They fought and won— for all of us.

7-27-50

"I say that we should proclaim this to the word and to our people on the home front here— first — so that our own unity may be clean, sincere, and complete.

"Our Negro combat troops are proving themselves to be among the finest of Americans, which is more than the few hoarders back home can say.

Thurs. 7-27-50

"In one sense it is fortunate that the 24th is an all-Negro outfit because its valor in defense of human decency will teach all of us to respect our fellowmen by their action alone, thereby routing the last vestige of discrimination.

"Segregation is on the way out in this world, and we are in this fight— among other things— to hasten its departure.

"Our Army is becoming truly democratic, and in this respect is far ahead of our social and economic organization.

"If the present crisis should spread, young draftees would become better soldiers if they had some of the 24th at their side to steady them in their baptism under fire.

"Let us pay tribute, then, to the men of the 24th, who have added battle honors to those they first started winning against the Commanche Indians over seventy years ago.

"This old-line outfit stems from the two Negro regiments that were organized in 1866 at Jefferson Barracks Missouri.

"It is the oldest and perhaps the last Negro infantry regiment in view of the fact that from now on all our soldiers will be Americans, without any stigma of segregation.

"But— give credit where credit is due, and the 24th has earned it by being first to push the enemy back. It may be temporary and only local— but it is a morale builder that should stir everyone of us to give his best.

"Take heart. We're in this thing together— as equals— and we will win as equals with such men as those of the fighting 24th to show us the way."

What About Move To Break Up The 24th?

By DAVID HARMON

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA.—(ANP) —If the rumors going the rounds both here and in Washington, D. C., are indicative of the future prospects of the crack veteran 24th Infantry regiment, the unit will cease to be a combat component of the army—that is, as far as its all-Negro designation concerned.

Here at the front where the proud but battle-weary and woefully under-strengthed unit is still shouldering its part of the battle to push the Korean Reds out of the country, the big question is "Will the 24th be broken up?"

Back home in the United States, that same question is being tossed around both in Washington and throughout the country.

What's and who's behind all these rumors? Why?

The situation at the front is perhaps the best indication of what is happening. The valiant and hard-fighting 24th has been in continuous action against the enemy for 60 days.

Add to this question those of why, what and who is behind all of these rumors. Will the 24th fall prey to the same undermining tactics which was visited upon the 92nd division in Italy during World War II?

"Battle Fatigue"

At the Pentagon in Washington, the only answer given is that the 24th may be removed from the front line because of "battle fatigue." For a unit to have been on front line action longer than any other in this fracas, this is understandable—if true.

After all, human endurance lasts only so long under the terrific strain which these men have faced. Too, the 24th could not be expected to stand fast against the ever increasing Red hordes when its own ranks are dwindling in numbers with no replacements to fill the gaps.

What is the picture at the front?

Checking Performance

The army is checking into the "combat performance" of the 24th, supposedly because it is thinking in terms of integrating Negro and white troops. Privately, however, it is conceded the inspection was launched because of the North Korean break through on Sept. 21 on that part of the 25th division's front held by the 24th. This break through followed the see-saw struggle for "Battle Mountain" two miles west of Haman.

The 24th regained and lost the position six times. The seventh time, a full white battalion took the spot, only to lose to the North Koreans.

There is talk that the 24th will be broken up and made into non-fighting elements. This rumor is based on a report being compiled by a captain from the 25th division headquarters. The officer is reported to have been interviewing soldiers for the past fortnight, asking such questions as who and how many came off front line positions during enemy attacks.

The information the captain is seeking will be used for two purposes, it is reported. It will serve as the basis for court-martial proceedings against the "tail-turners" and also to support so-called "findings" that Negroes are "no good in combat."

The unit has been accused by some of its white officers and by other outfits of doing more than its share of "high-tailing" to the rear. However, the 24th veterans say they know personally of many white units who have lost more valuable equipment and ground to the enemy, and of white officers who feigned one condition or another in order to get out of the "hot spots."

That there is really a plan underfoot to discredit the unit was revealed in a statement made by Col. Arthur Champeney, who assumed command recently. He told the unit that "colored soldiers have a poor reputation as fighting men," that he intended to make the unit the "fighting 24th." Champeney was wounded by rifle fire when the regimental command post was fired upon shortly after he took over.

Praises Group

The new commanler, Lt. Col. J. T. Corley, who replaced Champeney, had a different view of the 24th when he assumed the office. He said:

"In 60 days of continuous combat, you have withstood a roughness of battle which I did not see in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the First Infantry division.

"You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto, Semper Paratus (Always Ready)! The first U. S. victory in Korea was ours at Yechon.

"It has been noted in Congress . . . Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting 24th have done."

While the "blockhousers," as the members of the 24th are called, felt uplifted by the commander's statement, there was still an uneasiness, bitterness, and frustrated wondering about what the future course of the 24th will be.

They are not alone in wondering. Negroes at home who have followed the glorious history of the 24th are also wondering—"Will the famed 24th fade into oblivion under a cloud of discredit?

24th Regiment May No Longer Be All Negro

Integration of Whites and Negroes in Outfit Studied; Combat Record Checked

ON THE MASAN FRONT, Korea, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Army is checking into the combat performance of the 24th Infantry Regiment, oldest Negro fighting unit in the American Army. It is generally believed that the survey will result in a decision on integration of both Negro and white troops in the regiment. Such integration is favored by both white and Negro officers in the field.

While neither white nor Negro officers like to discuss the matter on the record, privately it is conceded that the inspection was touched off because the North Korean breakthrough Sept. 1 on the 25th Division front was made through the 24th Regiment.

This breakthrough followed a see-saw struggle for "Battle Mountain" two miles west of Haman, which the 24th Regiment captured, lost and then retook a half dozen times. Some officers felt that other troops might have held.

The regiment's new commander, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, of 308 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, made his feelings known yesterday with a general order to all his troops shortly after an 8th Army inspector visited to check into the 24th's combat record.

Col. Corley said: "To the fighting 24th U. S. Infantry: In sixty days of continuous combat you have withstood a 'roughness of battle' which I had not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the 1st Infantry Division.

"You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto of 'Semper Paratus' (always ready).

"The first United States victory in Korea was your action at Yechon. It has been noted in Congress. The people back home cover in detail your efforts on 'Battle Mountain,' west of Haman, Korea.

"Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting 24th have done. I am proud of the 'Blockhousers,'" (the regimental nickname comes from a blockhouse the 24th captured in the charge up San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War.)

After the Negro infantrymen lost "Battle Mountain" last week, a full white battalion regained the position but was unable to hold it. The scarred high point now is in North Korean hands.

However, Negro officers concede that combat efficiency of the 24th Regiment has dropped as its experienced non-commissioned officers, officers and soldiers became casualties.

Negro officers say 80 per cent of their men favor integration.

They point out that while Negro enlisted men are being sprinkled into white infantry units as replacements, the only white enlisted men sent to the 24th have been non-commissioned officers in charge of South Korean—not Negro— groups.

The 24th Infantry

Why All-Negro Unit May Become a Mixed One

TO the New York Herald Tribune:

The Herald Tribune for Sept. 13 carried an Associated Press story indicating that the famous 24th Infantry Regiment, throughout its lifetime an all-Negro unit, is likely to become a mixed regiment with white and Negro officers and enlisted men.

This is welcome news to all those who have felt that color segregation in the army of the world's foremost democracy has been not only an indefensible practice and a standout target for the enemies of the democratic system but a very real obstacle to the efficient functioning of our military forces.

However, The Associated Press dispatch contains a disturbing implication: that white troops will be inserted into the famous old regiment because of weaknesses which have appeared during the grueling combat in Korea. Negro Americans will be quick to resent this reflection on their men just as they were outraged during World War II by the official and unofficial observations concerning the 92d Division in Italy. Their resentment stems not so much from the fact that Negro troops may have suffered reverses as from the certain conviction that the root cause is to be found in the traditional Army policy on the status, training, staffing and use of Negro troops.

Bluntly stated, this policy has been one of rigid segregation, modified only slightly in the last few years. One letter could not possibly detail the evil ramifications of this policy or indicate the manifold ways in which it has reflected upon Negro fighting men and their fellow citizens. It is undeniable that Negro troops in Korea have lost ground; but all American troops in Korea have lost ground, else our forces would not now be defending but a small bridgehead in that unhappy peninsula.

Advices to us from those familiar with the situation point out that use of white replacements in the 24th Infantry Regiment has become a military necessity because suitably trained Negro replacements for this greatly depleted fighting unit are not available. We all know that the 24th was among the first units in Korea and that it helped to bear the brunt of heavy fighting from the first weeks, suffering terrific losses n the strategic retreats and desperate holding actions while awaiting new units and necessary supplies and equipment from America. We know that it won the first American victory at Yechon and performed heroically in the seesaw Battle Mountain fighting.

The regiment entered Korea below strength and was literally cut to pieces (as were some white units), losing many experienced non-commissioned officers and platoon commanders.

Here entered the Army policy of segregation which decreed that replacement for these Negro units must be Negroes. Most of these came from non-combat Negro outfits which had had little or no combat training whose members were largely in the lower classifications as to ability.

Had the Army policy encompassed the training of men without regard to color, replacements could have been fitted into the 24th on the basis of their training and ability rather than on the flimsy basis of color. We understand that the 159th Field Artillery in Korea is faced with the same problem. It cannot get adequately trained Negro replacements and it cannot carry on with non-combat Negro troops now being assigned to it. It, too, must have white replacements.

All this was inevitable, of course. There was never any sense to a segregated army, but as long as we were rich enough in time and materials and men we felt we could afford the luxury of prejudice. In Korea we had none of the wealth which we had enjoyed in our other wars. The minute, therefore, we got down to stark military necessity we found that a segregation policy could not meet the bare-knuckle demands of the hour.

Now that the policy is on the way out, many of us are greatly concerned that the Army does not seek

to shift the blame for its own shortsightedness upon the shoulders of the brave, dark Americans who were called to the superhuman task of winning a struggle in which every card, both physical and psychological, was stacked against them from the outset.

ROY WILKINS,
Administrator, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Sept. 15, 1950.

The 24th Is Good

Jimmy Hicks's dispatches to the AFRO indicate that the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division, all colored troops, have done a tremendous fighting job in Korea.

They haven't done as much as the Army thought they could because it was the earliest thinking of our War Department leaders that a single division of the Army was enough to halt the entire Korean invasion. The 24th was not that good.

It may or may not be as good as another expert in Korea thinks when he said that the 24th Regiment fights better than any colored outfit in history, including the 92nd. (The 92nd Division was the crack colored division in World War II). How can any individual say that the boys of today fight better than they ever did?

This colonel said any colored outfit in history. He didn't say any U.S. colored outfit.

To listen to him it would appear that he had appraised the fighting qualities of the Ethiopians and Egyptians, 4,000 years ago; of the Africans who fought with Caesar and with Hannibal, of the colored units in our Revolutionary War and War of 1812, and on the basis of that knowledge formed his opinion.

No one can say whether the 24th Regiment today is better than the colored boys who helped Andrew Jackson win the Battle of New Orleans or the 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War and the boys who died at Fort Pillow.

It is a much easier job to say whether Joe Louis was ever as good as Jack Dempsey as a prize fighter, and no half dozen sports writers will agree on this.

Let's simply say that the 24th Infantry is good and let it go at that.

Racial Slur Angers Men In 24th Reg.

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY IN KOREA—Members of the 24th Infantry Regiment are still smarting over parts of a speech made to them by their new commanding officer.

He is Col. Arthur S. Champeney, who, before 24 hours had elapsed, was quoted as telling the crack outfit:

"During the last two wars your race has not done so well. I am going to make this the fighting 24th, not the frightened 24th."

Resent Remarks

Members of the Third Battalion, who, after 16 hours of hard fighting, captured Yechon, are especially resentful of the remarks. However, they are some highly intelligent men and reason Col. Champeney's statement was psychological and designed to rip away any cockiness in the regiment.

The CO explained, as he continued his speech, that he had served with the 92nd in World War II and indicated he did not like the record of the outfit.

Heat of Battle

Then, said members of the Third Battalion, Col. Champeney made a statement of which every Negro GI in the 24th is proud. He said: "Colored officers have stuck" with you in the heat of battle "more than white officers."

That's when he declared: "I am going to make this the fighting 24th and not the frightened 24th."

Officers In Scrap On Korea Front

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — A high ranking white officer of the 24th Infantry regiment threatened to shoot a Negro 1st Lieutenant in an unprovoked action, August 15

The incident was witnessed by correspondents L. Alex Wilson of the Chicago Defender and Frank Whiseman of the Pittsburgh Courier, and a score of battle-weary infantrymen who were resting on the roadside.

Lt. Col. John T. Corley, commanding officer of the 24th's third battalion, and Lt. Charles Ellis, regimental ammunition officer, 6852 S. Michigan ave., were principals in the case.

Truck Falls in Ditch

The incident occurred when a truck in which Ellis and the two correspondents were riding came to a convoy parked on a narrow curve.

The truck slipped into a ditch while trying to slip by.

the front in a jeep as the vehicle cleared the ditch.

Corley angrily ordered Ellis to get the truck to the side of the road and charged him with blocking the convoy.

Tries to Explain

Ellis got out of the truck to explain what had happened. He never got the chance.

Corley placed his hand on Ellis as he tried to explain. Ellis thrust Corley's hand away. Corley raised his carbine, ejected the bullet in the chamber, and thrust the rilfe barrel into Ellis' stomach.

Twice he threatened to shoot. Lt. Ellis started to draw his .45 revolver, but he stopped, turned and motioned his truck over.

Corley Apologizes

A few minutes later, Corley returned from inspecting his convoy. He told Ellis, "I apologize."

Col. Arthur S. Champeny, commanding officer of the 24th Infantry regiment, was standing by. He said, "I am taking the matter under adivsement and will make a personal investigation."

Ellis is pressing the charges.

Corley has been with the 24th about two weeks.

Korean War

24th Infantry Regiment
Oldest Negro Fighting Unit in the American Army

Negro Units Record Studied For Service With White Troops

Post Tribune 9-12-50

ON THE MASAN FRONT, Sept. 11.—The Army is checking into the combat performance of the Twenty-foruth Infantry Regiment, oldest Negro fighting unit in the American Army.

It is generally believed that the survey will result in a decision on integration of both Negro and white troops in the regiment.

Privately it is conceded the inspection was touched off because the North Korean breakthrough September 1 on the Twenty-fifth Division front was made through the Twenty-fourth Regiment.

This breakthrough followed the see-saw struggle for "Battle Mountain" 2 miles west of Haman.

The regiment's new commander, Lieut. Col. John T. Corley, Brooklyn's famous "Fighting Irishman" of World War II, made his feelings known today with a general order to all his troops shortly after an Eighth Army inspector visited to check into the Twenty-fourth combat record.

Corley said: "To the fighting Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry: In 60 days of continuous combat you have withstood a 'roughness of battle' which I had not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the First Infantry Division.

"Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting Twenty-fourth have done."

After the Negro infantrymen lost Battle Mountain last week, a full white battalion regained the position but was unable to hold it. It now is in North Korean hands.

24th Infantry Men In Line For Promotion

Defender Newspaper
Dec. 8-25-30

First To Enter Korean Hot-War For The U. N.

BY ALEX WILSON
NNPA Correspondent

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — Four GI's of the battle-tested 24th Infantry Regiment Field Artillery are now in line for a hike in rank.

Slated to climb another notch and more are: 1st Lt. Lavon E. Smith, of 1314 Bob Harrison St., Austin, Texas. - to captain; Sgt. 1st Class Charles W Owens Jr., of 3666 South Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., to second lieutenant and Sgt. George L. Edison, of Akron, Ohio, to second lieutenant.

Lt. Smith, 33, who is acting commanding officer of A Battery, 159th Field Artillery, is a graduate of Sam Houston College. He has been in service since 1940.

The lanky, amiable officer has been recommended for promotion for his proven ability under difficult conditions in battle.

While at Sam Houston College, Lt. Smith became a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. His mother, Mrs. Lettie Smith, resides in Austin at his address.

Sgt. Owens Jr. is another former Defender newsboy who is proving his mettle with the 24th. Assigned to "A Battery" of the 159th, he serves as 1st chief of his firing unit.

Married, his wife is the former Miss Gladys Rucker of Los Angeles. They have three children: Marsha, 14; Carole, 12 and Ronald, 10. All are helping wounded GI's in Japan, where they are living.

The sergeant is a graduate of Polytechnic High and Los Angeles Junior College.

His father is a retired captain of the 24th Infantry and resides at 2131 West 39th St., in L. A.

While in College, Owens Jr. was wrestling champ of the school and won honors in track and field events.

He and Edison were recommended for promotion to line officer rank "for excellent performance of duty in the field."

TAN YANKS IN ACTION . . . ON KOREAN BATTLEFRONT

Heavy Blows Hit GIs

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

PUSAN, South Korea — The embattled Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat team held fast Monday as North Korean forces began their big push along the entire United Nations line. The Communists were able to drive back a unit stationed to the left of the tan Yanks, but this ground was later regained.

Two enemy tanks were destroyed in the Kunchon area, which is near the location of the Twenty-fourth Combat team.

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Courier Far East Correspondent)

PUSAN, South Korea — Mud-soaked and weary after weeks of constant Red attacks, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment "Eagles" withdrew several thousand yards to another mountain range and began to merge with the right flank of the U. S. First Cavalry Division, straightening and strengthening the whole line.

An all-night Red shelling, climaxed by small arms fire at dawn, forced the limited United Nations forces withdrawals.

At this writing, the gravest threat is on the Hwanggan front where the Second and Third North Korean Divisions attacked the First Calvary, while the First and Fifteenth North Korean Divisions continued their week-long assaults on Maj. Gen. William B. Kean's battle-proved doughboys.

The Communists sent their Fifteenth Division against the Negro infantrymen. An 800-man force from the Red Fifteenth Division went between the all-Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, driving a small wedge into the line near Ichon, seven miles southwest of Hamchang.

Despite low clouds and heavy rain, several U. S. Navy fighters from carriers of the United Nations "Task Force 77" got through, flying low over cloud-topped ranges to plaster the Reds with strafing and rocket attacks.

The Communists, in a desperate bid to end United Nations resistance before the arrival of American reinforcements, struck their heaviest blows against the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division and the First Calvary between Sangju and Hwanggan, where four Red divisions totaling some 30,000 troops stabbed into American lines in the biggest battle of the war to date. Forty-five thousand Red troops lunged forward along a 200-mile fluid line forcing U. S. withdrawals along the front.

Outnumbered four to one, both American divisions gave ground before suicidal Red assaults, but came back in a slashing, artillery - supported counterattack which broke the momentum of the Communist offensive.

Nearly 2,000 enemy troops were killed during the day by American artillery fire alone, but hordes of Red infantrymen were fed into gaps as the Communists gambled everything on an attack in force before UN strength could be augmented.

In the Twenty-fourth Regiment and elsewhere throughout the UN forces, American casualties were reported to be amazingly small.

St. Louis Boy Killed In Korea

ST. LOUIS—(ANP) — Pvt. Lee Othis Robinson, 18-year-old youth who upped his age on his sixteenth birthday in order to enlist in the Army, was killed in the Korean war, according to a telegraphic report received here last Wednesday from the Defense Department in Washington. Robinson is the first St. Louis soldier to die of wounds suffered in the unofficial World War III.

The youth had been sent to Japan about a year ago. He died on July 26. Three days before his death he had written his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, saying:

"I'm in the front line of fighting, but don't worry about me. I'm getting along fine."

'Missing' General Bags Self A Tank

Post-Herald
Fri. 7-21-50

GIs Battle Reds In Taejon Streets

BY PETER KALISCHER
United Press Staff Writer

ON THE TAEJON FRONT IN KOREA, July 20 (U.P.)—American troops fought their way out of Taejon this afternoon through North Korean roadblocks.

The Reds opened an all-out offensive this morning. Their tanks and infantry broke into the city. They thrust an encircling force to the south.

There has been blazing action all day, including hand-to-hand street fighting.

Soldiers of all ranks were in the battle.

Birmingham

Maj. William F. Dean, commanding the 24th Infantry Division which has fought so gallantly on this front, personally joined his men in action.

Grinning broadly, Dean walked into a command post with a bazooka team and said:

"I just got me a tank."

(An Army spokesman said in Washington that there was an unofficial report that Dean was missing.)

GIs Get 12 Tanks

Dean's tank was one of 12 which the Americans got with their new 3.5-inch rocket-launchers and other weapons, according to unofficial reports.

Taejon tonight is a no man's land. Some American troops are reported still in and around it.

From a point a few miles away I can see the southern part of the town ablaze.

The battle opened when a long column of tanks and infantry poured into the city.

The Americans thought at first the force was friendly. They were taken unawares. The tanks drove within two blocks of the railroad station. A sergeant yelled.

Don't shoot! They are ours."

Hell Breaks Loose

Just then the tanks opened fire, and all hell broke loose.

Pfc. Robert Veronisi, of Massachusetts, got three and possibly four tanks with his rocket-launcher.

A lieutenant with several men drove within 200 yards of the enemy tanks before recognizing them. The tanks knocked out his jeep and scattered his men over the road.

GEN. DEAN

As the fight raged the enemy drove tank elements across the steep road running to the South and the Americans started fighting their way out.

They fought through the tanks. A long convoy of trucks with fighting men and wounded came through the fire of the tanks and North Korean ambushers, clad in white civilian dress, scattered in the hills firing machine guns, mortars and rifles.

One train managed to escape from Taejon station. Another which was sent back to bring out wounded was riddled by bullets and driven back.

U. S. General Missing After Savage Battle

Red Tanks Blasted By New Bazooka

Post-Herald

TOKYO, Friday, July 21 (AP) — General MacArthur announced today that U. S. troops gave up Taejon at midnight.

A communique said U. S. troops withdrew from the city after a tank and infantry battle.

The U. S. 24th Division pulled back to defense positions four miles southeast of Taejon.

The communique said fierce fighting raged before the 24th Division gave up this city of 150,000.

The Amercans were forced to fall back because of flanking and infiltration attacks which left their positions untenable in the blazing city.

Fri. 7-21-50

The Reds began their push on the city with tanks and infantry behind an artillery barrage. They attacked frontally as well as on the flanks.

Birmingham

American supply lines into the city were brought under enemy fire by the infiltrating movement.

Commander Missing

Ala.

As the 24th Division fell back, the whereabouts of its commander aroused some concern.

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean last was seen late Thursday with a tank killer team which was in action against the Communists. An Army spokesman displayed no fear, however, that the general was captured.

The North Korean radio earlier had declared its army captured Taejon at noon yesterday.

The Communist radio also said 100 U. S. planes, including naval aircraft, raided North Korea Wednesday. It asserted the North Korean air force knocked down five U. S. planes, including some B-29 Superforts.

A dispatch from an advanced command post reported 50 per cent of the American units in the Taejon area "succeeded in making a fairly orderly withdrawal." This indicated many of the defende. were still deep in the fighting.

New Bazooka Used

The Americans rushed a new and more effective big bazooka—a 3.5 rocket launcher—into the Taejon fighting. At the same time fighter planes shot up enemy artillery units trying to cut the American escape route. The Reds lost at least 13 tanks Thursday from the combined bazooka firing and the air assaults.

The U. S. forces were expected to fall back to the Kumchon area, where a new line will be drawn. Two fresh American divisions were guarding the approaches to Kumchon against Communist flanking attempts in the east coast and central sectors. Heavy concentrations of Red Tanks and artillery in the central sector were observed from the air.

Red forces were reported in the vicinity of Iri and Nonsan, along the west coast. Both towns fell to the invaders. Nonsan was reported by Allied planes to be in flames.

Tank and artillery-supported Reds entered Yongdok, about 25 miles north of Pohang, where Americans made the first amphibious landings in the Korean campaign. A naval bombardment was loosed on the town shortly after the Reds entered.

Negro Regiment Has Proud Record

Daily News
7-23-50

WASHINGTON —(UP)— The Negro 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division, which Friday scored the outstanding American victory of the Korean war to date, has a fighting tradition going back to the frontier days of the Indian wars.

The regiment recaptured Yechon on the northeastern end of the Korean combat zone after the town had changed hands several times between the North Korean Communists and South Korean defenders.

The regiment, formed in 1869 at Baton Rouge, La., has never had a white enlisted man. At present, about half of the officers are Negroes, ranging up to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The regiment distinguished itself in battles against the Comaches in the Indian wars and subsequently saw action in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippine insurrection.

During World War II, units of the regiment fought at Guadalcanal and in the northern Solomons and were stationed at Okinawa when the war ended. When the Japanese surrender plane landed at Okinawa, troops of the regiment stood guard at the plane.

DRIVE AT YONGDONG

New York Times

Swing Down West Plain in Deep Envelopment of Left Flank

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Saturday, July 22—Invading Communist columns continued to smash today at the new United States defense lines south of the captured city of Taejon in a drive toward the town of Yongdong, from which the roads run toward the communication centers of Taegu, and Chonju, on the west.

Chonju was reported this morning to have been occupied by North Korean troops swinging wide down the western coastal plain in a deep envelopment of the defenders' left flank.

Front-line reports said that the heavy Soviet-made tanks that spearheaded the invaders' drive since they crossed the Thirty-eighth Parallel last month were now being used more cautiously since they felt the power of the new United States 3.5-inch rocket launcher with which units of the United States Twenty-fourth Division smashed eight during Thursday's assault on Teajon. There are no signs, however, that the offensive was slackening, with the enemy infantry bearing the brunt while the tanks were regrouping.

The United States positions that yesterday were four and one-half miles southeast of Taejon on the Toejon-Taeju road were being strengthened today as more survivors of the street fighting within the city filtered through the enemy lines and rejoined their units. They had crept back through rice paddies and rough foothills, some fighting still though small rear-guard actions against North Korean troops, some reporting repeated ambushes by North Korean guerrillas.

Among the missing was Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commander of the Twenty-fourth Division. General Dean, whose outfit has borne the brunt of the Communist attack while the United States Twenty-fifth and First Cavalary Divisions were arriving from Japan and has been forming the defense line to the rear, was last definitely seen in Taejon. Reports said that he was manning a bazooka personally and knocked out at least one North Korean tank.

General Dean's Korean interpreter was among those returning —with a wound in his shoulder from the last rougher country than He said he believed that the Gen. Douglas Nonsan, apparently in regi- encountered and the new twenty-four hours. Gen. Dean for the mental strength with- and opposed only hitherto eral would manage to make his MacArthur did not issue a mid- by South Korean detachments and rocket launcher hampering the way back to the lines. night communique this morning planes of the United States Air Force. as has been usual, and reports Advance of the North Korean tanks, One G. I. from a unit that had from the front were fragmentary. Communist strategy appeared to be to attempt to link made its way back through the The Reds, however, appeared to be the United States defenders were foothills south of Taejon said he strengthening the drive down the attacking United States forces with central columns "talked to the Old Man up there," west coast, pushing south of Yongdong, about twenty miles southeast of Taejon. filtration tactics that have been an indication that General Dean Chonju along the road and railroad by the capture of Yongdong gives the United States soldiers and symbolized might have been able to escape leading to the southern port of twenty miles southeast of Yongdong gives the United States lines from the burning city, but there Sunchon. Possession of both ends of the lateral road running through Yongdong to Muju and Chinan, through the United States lines was no confirmation of this re- Opposed by Air Force invaders both disguised as refugees from occupied sectors, then firing on the port. A headquarters spokesman Other North Korean forces were enabling them to link up two now said that there had been no word reported at Iri, Kumje, Kangyang, Chonju through the United States troops from the rear. separated fronts.

Birmingham News
Sat. 7-22-50

GEN. DEAN STILL MISSING

American Negro Troops Seize Yechon—Walker Is Moving Against Infiltrators

A communiqué from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker's Eighth Army headquarters in the field said that infiltration has been "one of the most serious obstacles" to United States operations but asserted that countermeasures had begun to yield results with infiltration reduced to "manageable proportions" and probably reducible to zero "in short order."

General Walker declined to disclose details of the plan, but from other sources it was understood that strong mobile patrols of United States troops were now shuttling behind the defense lines, breaking up small groups of North Korean infiltrators before they could concentrate and cause serious trouble.

Little Activity in Center

Little activity was reported on the central front, where South Korean contingents were still holding Yechon. This was recaptured yesterday in a counterattack after changing hands several times.

[The Associated Press reported that the United States Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, oldest Negro regiment, took Yechon Friday in a sixteen-hour battle.]

On the east coast, Communist units that have been pushing down the lightly guarded coastal road staged a short shore-to-shore movement south of the destroyed city of Yongdok using small boats. The area has been under heavy naval gunfire, which wiped out Yongdok Wednesday, and United States planes have been constantly attacking bridges and tunnels along the highway, making land transport very difficult.

The amphibious movement pushed the North Koreans about five miles south of the ruined city, as far as could be estimated from fragmentary reports, and astride the road and railroad leading toward the port of Pohang, where the United States First Cavalry landed Tuesday and scene of an emergency air stripe from which the United States Mustangs have been striking along the east coast.

Optimism Observable

Despite the United States retreat from Taejon, a certain amount of optimism is observable among United States and South Korean officials as two comparatively fresh divisions—the First Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth—are falling in line behind the hard-pressed Twenty-fourth.

Ambassador John R. Muccio and President Syngman Rhee of the South Korean Republic, in messages yesterday, pledged the United Nations forces to make a quick return to the battered and captured capital of Seoul.

The Air Force, although hampered by bad weather, continued heavy strikes yesterday on North Korean communications lines. A headquarters communiqué yesterday afternoon said that rail movements through Seoul had been brought to a "virtual standstill" by attacks of B-29 bombers on the marshalling yards there.

Examination of aerial photographs, according to a report, showed damage sufficient to halt "for some time" any movements by rail other than toward the central front south of Taejon or the coastal area at Chonju. Five hundred tons of bombs dropped on the yards ripped up tracks diagonally and so heavily damaged a near-by bridge across the Han River as to make it unusable, according to Air Force estimates.

Repair and assembly shops at the Seoul railyards were also heavily damaged, dealing a major blow to the North Koreans' communications lines. The plant at capacity was capable of manufacturing and replacing 2,500 locomotives and cars annually.

The Navy yesterday acknowledged the loss of its first plane in the series of sweeps made from United States and British carriers off both coasts of North Korea. The plane, piloted by Lieut. j. g. W. B. Muncie of San Diego, Calif., was hit Wednesday by anti-aircraft fire from a North Korean gun boat. The pilot was forced to ditch the plane at sea but was rescued unhurt two and a half hours later by a British amphibious rescue plane.

The communiqué said that a final tabulation showed that carrier raids Tuesday and Wednesday had destroyed thirty enemy aircraft, probably destroyed ten and damaged eleven in 227 sorties north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Gen. Dean Stabbed To Death While Helplessly Wounded

Post-Herald 8-23-50

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA, Wednesday, Aug. 23 (U.P.)—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the hero of Taejon, was stabbed to death by a North Korean as he lay helplessly wounded—a prisoner of war—outside the burning city, intelligence reports said today.

The Communist who murdered him may now himself be a prisoner of war somewhere in the American defense perimeter.

Dean disappeared after he remained in Taejon with a tiny rear guard of his 24th Infantry Division, fighting off a Red Army which swept into the city.

He was listed officially as "missing in action" on July 22.

Since then Army intelligence operations have tried to find out what happened. This is the story as the intelligence men have pieced it together from reports by GI's and North Korean prisoners:

Dean gave the order to withdraw and tried to escape the city with the last of his rear guard. He became separated from the party. He made it as far as a railroad underpass on the outskirts. A North Korean shot him through the side. He dropped, and was unable to move. The North Korean then stabbed him to death.

In burning Taejon, he stayed with his rear guard while the main force retreated by his order. He was seen working with a bazooka team, and he went to a command post to say: "I just got me a tank."

An interpreter said the North Koreans took pictures of Dean's body. After his capture several days ago, the interpreter said he

GEN. DEAN

was positive of Dean's identity.

The interpreter said also that the Communist who murdered Dean was later captured by the American Army and is now held as a prisoner.

24TH DIVISION ABANDONS TAEJON TO REDS UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE; MARINES CALL 40,000 RESERVISTS

RETREAT ORDERLY

New York Times

Anxiety Felt for Dean, Commander of U. S. Troops in the City

AMERICANS IN NEW POSTS

Jul. 7-21-50

They Are Reported Four Miles to Southeast, Where the Road Leaves the Flat Land

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Friday, July 21—Troops of the United States Twenty-fourth Division withdrew last night from the key city of Taejon under heavy pressure by superior forces of North Korean tanks and infantry.

The city, which had been stubbornly held since the enemy forced passage of the Kum River, was evacuated under cover of darkness. A spokesman said that the retreat was orderly, the troops withdrawing down the highway leading southeast toward the communications center at Taegu.

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commander of the Twenty-fourth Division, fought most of the day in the front line with his men.

[The Associated Press reported from a United States command post in Korea that anxiety was felt Thursday night for Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commander of the Twenty-fourth Division, under fire in the fighting withdrawal from Taejon. A headquarters staff officer was quoted as saying that he did not know where General Dean was but "that does not mean he is missing." In Washington the Defense Department said it had no report that General Dean was missing.]

Break Through Communist Ring

The city was abandoned after Communist tank-led columns pushed down at right flank of the United States positions guarding Taejon's partly encircled defenders. Units of two infantry regiments, which had been fighting in the front of the city, broke through the Communist ring, enabling the other forces to retreat. Communist tanks and infantry entered the city from the north as the United States forces withdrew.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué at 9:40 o'clock this morning acknowledged the abandonment of the city in what was characterized as a "running tank and infantry battle" in which the North Koreans used heavy concentrations of armor coordinated with guerrilla harassment of the United States rear.

General MacArthur said that remnants of the Twenty-fourth Division took up positions about four miles southeast of Taejon. This would be where the highway leaves the flat land on which Communist tanks have operated successfully since they crossed the Han River south of the captured Republican capital of Seoul.

The present positions, which the communique did not identify but characterized as "more tenable" than the line of foxholes before Taejon, apparently were in the range of arid hills southeast of the city. Here the roads are cut by small tributaries of the Kum River and the country is cut up by ravines and defiles that make tank operations more difficult than hitherto but may favor the Communists' well-developed infiltration tactics.

All-Day Fight in City

The United States troops withdrew from Taejon after an all-day fight in which the invaders threw in wave after wave of tanks and foot soldiers from morning to dark, disregarding heavy losses. Using the new 3.5-inch rocket-launchers, the United States ground defenders knocked out eight heavily armored Russian-made tanks, which have been impervious to the war-time bazookas with which the United States troops previously have been armed.

Airmen flying jets and Mustang fighters in difficult weather preceding the typhoon now moving across the Sea of Japan, destroyed five more tanks with other probables.

The withdrawal began shortly after 9 o'clock last night, and was completed after midnight, with United States rearguards fighting in the streets of the city.

Reports from the front indicated that the Americans had pulled back to positions that had been under preparation since the enemy crossed the Kum over a partially repaired highway bridge and pushed his regrouped armor forward, menacing the front and right flank and making the withdrawal a matter of time.

The communiqué made no mention of United States casualties. Unconfirmed reports said that rearguards and front line artillery units had suffered the brunt of the final Communist attack and probably took the heaviest losses.

Other Fronts Quiet

Other sections of the front were reported compartively quiet as the enemy concentrated his strength on the drive down the Taejon-Taegu highway. On the east coast, however, Communists columns were reported to have entered the city of Yongdok, about twenty-five miles north of Pohang, seized Tuesday in the amphibious landing by the United States First Cavalry Division.

Communist columns moving down the coastal road menacing the seaport that the Americans hoped to use to take the strain off the piers at Pusan, which has been the main base of supplies being sent from Japan. Pohang, linked by railroad with Taegu, before the arrival of the cavalry division had been defended by a single battalion of the United States Twenty-fifth Division, plus some South Korean defenders, reported badly demoralized by the long retreat down the coast.

The North Korean drive in this area also would menace the air strip south of Pohang, which is the most advanced United States air base in Korea, and from which Mustang fighters have been striking Communist columns all up the coast line. It is also being used as a landing place for transports bringing supplies. It is not known what if any elements of the cavalry division still remain in the landing area.

The headquarters midnight communique confirmed that Communist troops had entered Yongdok, supported by tanks, whose presence in this area previously had not been definitely known. The invading column also had artillery support, apparently of 120-mm. guns, with which they had been bombarding forward defense positions. Here the Americans had fighter 105 howitzers.

Little Action in Center

Little action was reported in the center, where the enemy Fifth and Fifteenth Divisions have been pushing down parallel roads in the Yongju-Andong and Chunju-Sanju corridors. The communique reported enemy concentration along these roads virtually the only passable thoroughfares in the area in

and fighters striking at bridges and highways along the enemy's communication lines. Fifteen enemy aircraft were reported destroyed, including one twin-engined bomber, bringing the total kill to ninety-three, including those hit on the ground by planes from United Statese and British carriers off both coasts of North Korea.

Communist regiment is now reported in the vicinity of the railroad junction of Iri, where the enemy's South Koreans were driven out in yesterday, and Other North Koreans were reported on the coastal road northward to Haeju and Yusong hit on the ground by planes from marines were re-

Mungyong. The South Koreans claimed the lateral road and railroad that links two north-south highways, with several hundred casualties to the Communists. Despite bad weather, the Air Force yesterday flew seventy-six sorties of B-29's and light bombers inland. A

Yongju and vicinicies of the 120-mm. guns, with which they had been

THE NEW SUPER-BAZOOKA

An infantryman poses at Fort Benning, Ga., with the Army's weapon credited with knocking out eight North Korean tanks.

The New York Times (U. S. Army)

New York Times Jul. 9-21-50

PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF SOUTH KOREA ABANDONED BY AMERICANS

Kansas City Times, Fri. 7-21-50

The city of Taejon and its surrounding terrain

Department of Defense

Death And Dancing Are Partners In Korea Of Lauahter

Post-Herald Mon. 7-24-50 Birmingham, Ala.

Wives Sweat Out Front-Line News; Men Awaiting Call Foraet War In Moment

BY DON WHITEHEAD

EN ROUTE TO KOREA, July 23 (AP)—Death and dancing—sorrow and laughter. They go side by side in this strange war.

It's like a vivid dream that isn't true—and yet it is true. It's like a page from the last war that no one wanted rewritten. The words are being scrawled again in this far part of the world.

Let me take you to two places near an American air base in Japan. American troops left this spot for combat less than four weeks ago. This also is where the super-speed jets take off for their rocket and strafing missions against the North Korean Reds.

First, let's go to a small hotel near the airfield. It's the temporary home of wives and children of officers in the 24th Infantry Division in Korea. The 24th is the outfit which has borne the major shock of the Red power drives toward the south.

* * *

A group of women were seated around a table. They were the wives sweating out the news from their men in combat.

"Bill's got a chance," one of them said. "If anybody gets out, he will."

She was talking of Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commanding general of the 24th who went into Taejon to help his GIs fight Red tanks. He last was seen Friday in the hills near Taejon rounding up the stragglers and lost troops and trying to get them back to the American lines.

A dark haired young woman came into the room. She told the others, "Jim got through. He got back through the lines with some of his men."

One of the women said, "Thank God for that." She was tall, dark and sad eyed.

I don't know who Jim was and it didn't seem right to break in on the little group, clinging together for strength, to ask his name. It was enough that Jim got back.

They tried to be casual and light. But there was an undercurrent of emotion and electric tension. Finally one of the women stood up. "I'm going to bed," she said. "Call me if there is any news."

* * *

Then another left and the little group began to break up slowly.

A few miles away an Air Force Club was bright with lights. An orchestra played "Now is the Time," "You Belong to My Heart" and other sentimental melodies. Couples danced gaily and laughed into each other's eyes. At the big bar, fliers and their wives touched glasses and laughed and had a lovely time.

Tomorrow, perhaps, the young men would climb into their planes and roar off for another mission over Korea. But tonight the war was far away and everyone there was having fun.

I don't know which scene was the saddest or if either could mean much to anyone except members of the cast. However, an old sergeant who was winding up 27 years of Army life stood at the bar looking at the 24th Division wives and he said:

"I run this hotel. Tomorrow some more of the wives are coming down here to stay. I am going to lock myself in my office, put up an off-limits sign and never come out again. This sort of thing is hard to take."

30 Wounded U. S. Soldiers Reported Slain

Post-Herald Wed. 7-19-50

Commies May Be Shifting Forces

Birmingham, Ala.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The drive of the Korean Reds came to an unexplained halt today (Wednesday).

Fought to a standstill by the fierce opposition of the U. S. 24th Infantry Division, and hammered ruthlessly from the air by allied air forces, the North Koreans were believed to be either waiting to catch their breath or shifting their forces for a main blow at the defenders' rear.

The Army in Washington said it had definite information that between 10 and 20 Russian officers are serving as advisors with a certain North Korean unit. The presence of such advisors has been reported often, but this was the first official confirmation, a briefing officer said.

Three Subs Sighted

An American communique in Tokyo reported the sighting of three unidentified submarines in the area bounded by Japan's southernmost island, the China mainland and Formosa.

A dispatch from a front line command post quoted a sergeant and captain on how North Koreans shot 30 wounded American soldiers to death on their litters near the Kum River Sunday night.

An American medical administrative officer who had volunteered to stay with the wounded was shot in the leg and a Catholic chaplain was killed while comforting the wounded, the soldiers said.

Among those killed were two mortar men who had defended the Kum until their hands were badly burned and their arms broken. Their mortars were damaged and they had to hold them with their hands.

Little Activity

The whole front had been so quiet since Monday night that Gen. MacArthur's headquarters did not issue his usual early Wednesday morning communique in Tokyo. He said there was no change in positions and "little enemy activity."

Patrols from the U. S. 24th Infantry Division, still holding firm positions north and west of Taejon—now abandoned as a South Korean government center and advanced American headquarters—went out in search of the enemy and to reconnoiter.

The 24th's commanders said their vastly outnumbered men had fought the enemy "almost to a standstill."

Only four invading tanks had been reported south of the Kum River's broken bridges. Officers at the front speculated that the Communists were waiting to get more tanks across the stream before resuming their drive.

Reported Shifting

The Reds were reported moving re-inforcements to their Fifth Division in the central sector where South Koreans are defending the American supply railroad running 125 miles back southeastward from Taejon through Kumchon and Taegue to the port of Pusan.

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commander of the 24th Division, was disclosed to have personally led an attack in his jeep that knocked out a Communist road block behind his front during the critical fighting at the Kum.

Post-Herald

He told reporters the Reds may have stopped because "I don't think they like to go very far without their tanks."

Wed. 7-19-50

Many of the invaders' best men also were believed to have been lost in the costly crossing of the Kum under American guns, artillery and aerial strafing and bombing.

Birmingham

Gen. MacArthur guessed that Communist casualties to date in the more than three weeks of war totalled 11,000.

Allied airmen who went hunting in droves again after destroying 21 tanks and 143 trucks on Monday, found the enemy was taking to cover. The fliers had to flush tanks and trucks out of hiding behind trees and close to buildings.

They destroyed only three tanks Tuesday. The fliers sighted only two Russian-made Yak-9 fighters which fled.

The Communist radio, claiming that 2500 Americans were killed and 100 captured in the battle south of the Kum, admitted heavy damage from a Sunday B-29 raid on Seoul. It said 1000 houses were destroyed and many people killed, but reported nothing about the railway yards and supply dumps which the Air Force said were attacked.

Americans still held but were not using Taejon airfield.

Taejon, once a bustling city of 150,000, was dead. Most South Koreans had left the town. But the Americans were dug in to the north and west.

Dean Fled Taejon, Lost Way Later

Birmingham Ala. July 23

ADVANCED AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN KOREA, July 23 (AP).—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean got out of flaming Taejon unharmed, but disappeared on his way to American lines to hunt for other stragglers from his gallant 24th Division.

He is still missing, but hope for his safe return rose when word of his escape from Taejon was brought here Sunday by his aide, Lt. Arthur Clarke, of Boone, Iowa.

Clarke led a dozen men from the abandoned city into camp Sunday noon (8 p.m. Saturday, Dallas time), with word that he last saw the redheaded, fighting general in the mountains outside Taejon Friday. Up to that time, at least, he had not been wounded as was reported earlier.

Clarke said he was with the 50-year-old Dean on a mountainside just outside Taejon. Dean left the group to go down to Sigye to look for more of his men.

"You can wait for me," the general said.

The 28-year-old lieutenant said he waited two hours, then led his party on. He said he thought that was what the general wanted.

General Dean led the little party out of Taejon Thursday evening after spending most of the day hunting down Red tanks. Once Dean personally led a 3.5 bazooka rocket launcher squad. He placed the squad at the second-story window of a house. It scored a direct hit on a North Korean tank.

Then Thursday evening General Dean began to lead a small motorized convoy out of burning Taejon. It had trouble getting through the city unfamiliar streets. Outside the city roadblocks and heavy enemy fire forced the convoy to double back.

Clarke was wounded in the right shoulder in this fire.

Also wounded in the shoulder—in the last enemy fire the party encountered—was Col. Jimmie Kim, General Dean's interpreter. He was caught by machine-gun fire after the party was forced to abandon its trucks and jeeps to cross rice paddies on its way to the cover of the mountains. Kim couldn't keep up and told the others to go on. He reached Okchan safely

AIDE SAW HIM

Gen. Dean May Be Alive, Hiding

Post-Herald
July 7-25-50
Birmingham, Ala.

Escaped Yanks' Report Of Seeing Missing Officer Provide Hope

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, KOREA, July 24 (U.P.)—A U. S. Army Intelligence officer said today there is good reason to believe Maj. Gen. William F. Dean may be alive and hiding behind the enemy lines.

But the officer conceded that hope for the missing commander of the 24th Division escaped safely from fallen Taejon was based largely on reports of soldiers and officers who claimed to have seen the general during their own escapes from the city.

Dean was cut off in Taejon when Red forces surrounded it in a sudden attack last Thursday. He was fighting then with an advance bazooka team and knocked out at least one enemy tank personally.

The North Korean radio claimed today that Red forces killed 2000 to 2500 American soldiers and captured 400 to 500 others in "annihilating" the remnants of the 24th Division around Taejon and southeast of it. But the obviously exaggerated broadcast made no mention of Dean and this was taken as a hopeful sign.

Report Seeing Him

A number of 24th Division stragglers from Taejon reported seeing the general alive south of the city. Some said Dean had led a platoon back to Taejon under enemy fire in an attempt to recover American artillery.

An Air Force lieutenant who reached safety Sunday said the general was riding in a jeep, three cars ahead of him, two miles south of Taejon.

When an enemy machine gun opened up on the retreating 34th Regiment infantry units, the lieutenant said, Dean dove into a rice paddy and later made his way up a ridge.

Saw Him In Hills

A South Korean intelligence agent said he saw Dean in the hills two days ago.

Another straggler said he heard Communists behind the enemy lines call:

"General Dean, General Dean, I need help!"

Army intelligence officers said they were certain Dean had not reached safety yet.

"We have not seen him," one said. "We are sure that if he had come into any American outpost, he would have made his presence known."

Gen. Dean Escapes Taejon Unharmed

Post-Herald
Mon, 7-24-50 Birmingham, Ala.

Hopes For Safe Return Arise As Stragglers Bring Word Of Flight

BY WILLIAM R. MOORE

ADVANCED AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN KOREA, July 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen William F. Dean got out of flaming Taejon unharmed, but disappeared on his way to American lines to hunt for other stragglers from his gallant 24th Division.

He is still missing, but hopes for his safe return rose when word of his escape from Taejon was brought here today by his aide, Lt. Arthur Clarke of Boone, Ia.

Clarke led a dozen men from the abandoned city into camp Sunday noon with word that he last saw the red-headed, fighting general in the mountains outside Taejon Friday. Up to that time, at least, he had not been wounded as was reported earlier.

Dean Leaves

Clarke said he was with the 50-year-old Dean on a mountainside just outside Taejon. Dean left the group to go down to a river to look for more of his men.

"You can wait for me," the general said.

The 28-year-old lieutenant said he waited two hours, then led his party on. He said he thought that was what the general wanted.

General Dean led the little party out of Taejon Thursday evening after spending most of the day hunting down Red tanks. Once Dean personally led a 3.5 bazooka rocket launcher squad. He placed the squad at the second story window of a house. It scored a direct hit on a North Korean tank.

Tankmen Scream

"You could hear screaming inside the tank," Clarke said. "A second shot into the tank stopped the screaming. We put a third into it to make sure the tank was out of action."

Then Thursday evening General Dean began to lead a small motor convoy out of burning Taejon. It had trouble getting through the unfamiliar streets. Outside the city road blocks and heavy enemy fire forced the convoy to double back.

Clarke was wounded in the right shoulder in this fire. Asked how bad the wound was, he replied:

"I don't know. I haven't looked at it."

TAEJON DEFENDERS DRIVEN FROM CITY

Dallas, Texas, Morning News

TOKYO, July 21 (Friday) (AP).—United States troops yielded flaming Taejon early Friday and took up stout defense positions four miles to the southeast in hills blocking the Communist advance. Fri. 7-21-50

The loss of this good communications hub of 150,000 population was offset on the east coast by the destruction of the communications center of Yongdok by devastating United States and British Naval gunfire.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a special communique announced United States troops quit Taejon at midnight after fierce fighting. A second communique said the city had lost all its strategic significance.

MacArthur's latest communique said the retreat was to terrain where the outnumbered United States infantrymen would have a better chance against the tank-led columns of the enemy.

He referred to the hills which rise from the plains and rice paddies over which the Americans have been forced to fight in the long, 90-mile withdrawal from the Seoul area.

The new positions, the communique predicted, can be used by the "temporarily outnumbered" United States and South Korean forces as a springboard "for General MacArthur's offensives."

South Koreans in a counterattack eased a threat to the American supply lines running up from the southeast port of Pusan.

The latest communique said a South Korean regiment recaptured Yechon, which is sixty miles northeast of Taejon but only about forty miles north of the supply lines.

Another South Korean force recaptured Punggi, fifteen miles northeast of Yechon. It was said to be mopping up two Red battalions in that area.

The communique showed little concern over a North Korean force which is on the loose in the plains country southwest of Taejon.

While this force potentially could outflank new American positions in the hills south of Taejon, the communique said air attacks probably could keep it from "becoming a serious threat."

The enemy force was located only as south of Nonsan, which is twenty miles southwest of Taejon.

The communique said that several east coast towns were left burning from American naval bombardments around Yongdok.

A naval communique earlier had reported this communications hub ninety-five air miles north of Pusan was destroyed Wednesday by naval gunfire.

A British and a United States cruiser took part in the naval bombardment. Yongdok is twenty-five air miles north of where the United States 1st Cavalry Division made its amphibious landing.

B-29 Superforts dropped more than 160 tons of explosives Thursday on targets in North Korea. One B-29 was damaged by ground fire and another in a fight with enemy fighters, two of which were damaged.

Jets and Mustangs attacked enemy supply lines, flying more than 100 sorties. B-26 bombers worked over Communist-held bridges.

MacArthur's communique asserted the Communists seemed to have been lulled into "a false feeling of security" by initial successes.

It said the enemy "now realizes that he is operating against a courageous, aggressive, well-trained army that will oppose effectively his every move until he is defeated."

Mentioned specifically was the new, larger and harder-hitting bazooka which was credited with knocking out eight enemy tanks in the fighting for Taejon.

"The realization by both American and South Korean soldiers," the communique noted, "that the great advantage of the North Korean tanks has been so drastically reduced is a definite psychological victory for the armies of the United Nations."

KOREAN WAR AT A GLANCE

KOREA.—United States 24th Division withdraws from flaming Taejon to new defense line four miles to the southeast. Whereabouts of Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, division commander, still unknown.

WASHINGTON—Marine Corps announces all organized Marine ground reserves being called to active duty. Navy calls several air reserve units. Army alerts regular combat units for movement to Far East.

More Delaying Actions Likely Before Troops Can Go on Offensive

Evening Star

Arrival of New Divisions In Korea Not Signal for Quick Counterattack

By Leif Erickson Wed. 7-19-50

Associated Press War Correspondent

AN AMERICAN BASE IN KOREA, July 19.—The landing of two new United States infantry divisions in South Korea is not the signal for an American counteroffensive.

There likely will be more delaying action in which relatively few troops absorb the brunt of new Northern attacks and give ground grudgingly.

The two divisions are the 1st Cavalry (dismounted) and the 25th.

(O. H. P. King, Associated Press correspondent, said in a beachhead dispatch that the 1st Cavalry Division will be able to fight as an independent army. He said this was reported today by Rear Admiral James H. Doyle, who commanded the first United States amphibious operation of the Korean campaign.

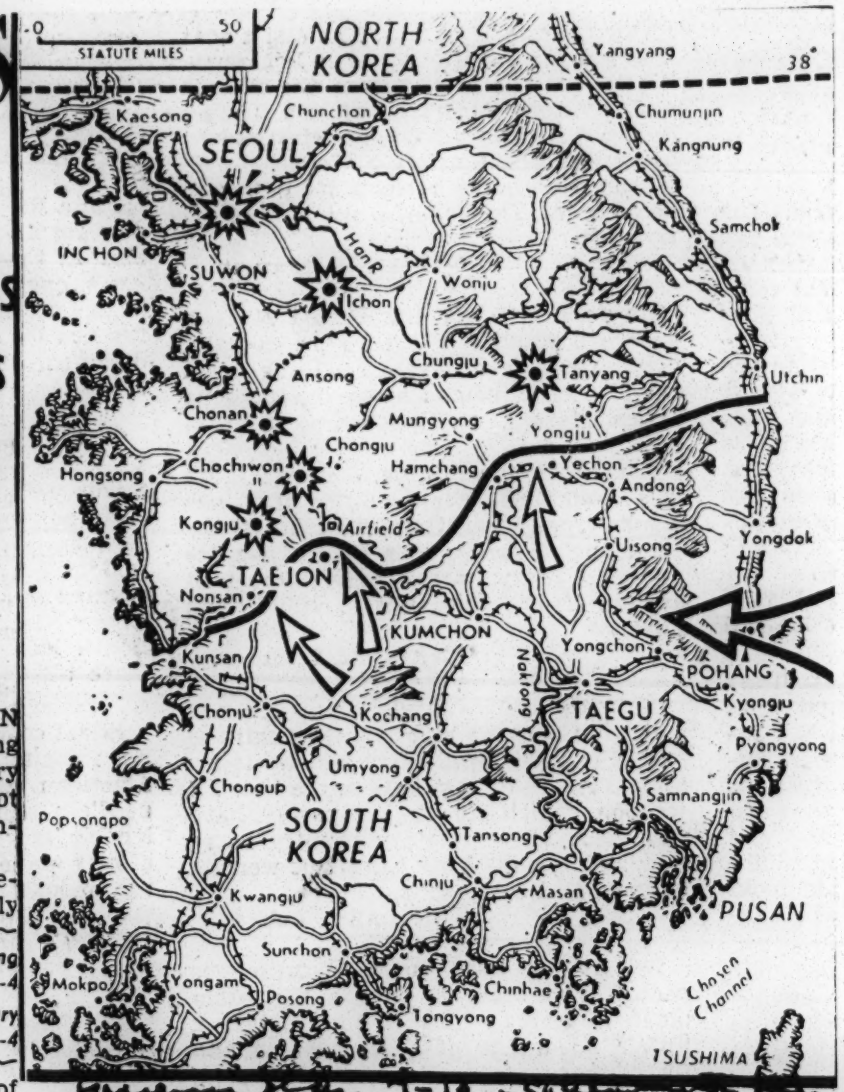
But it is a handful of gallant American doughboys, fighting against overwhelming odds, who have been winning the battle for time.

Counteroffensive Weeks Away.

The 24th Division was holding Taejon today for the third day since its 19th Regiment's fighting retreat from the Kum River. The 19th cut to safety through North Korean forces who had infiltrated and flanked its positions.

Picture of 1st Cavalry Division Landing at Pohang. Page A-4

Six Months, Six Divisions Seen Necessary to Beat Korean Reds. Page A-4



Large open arrow indicates area at Pohang on the east coast of South Korea where American troops made an unopposed landing yesterday in the first amphibious operation of the war. Inland, other American and South Korean forces (open arrow) contained Red drives. There were no changes in the battlefront (black line), but the Reds started shelling Taejon and a village outside of Taejon. Blast symbols locate targets of attacks by Allied aircraft, which kept up a relentless pounding of Red supply lines. —AP Wirephoto.

But if the American offensive still is weeks away, there should not be much more retreat—even at the worst.

It took the North Korean Reds two days after the fall of Chochiwon to muster and organize their Kum River assault. It already has taken them longer to build up for an expected attack on Taejon, 15 miles south of the Kum.

Allied engineers and planes blasted all bridges across the Kum in the battle area. American planes through Tuesday had sighted no Red trucks or tanks moving south of the river.

Since the American withdrawal from Chochiwon six days ago no Red tanks have smashed against the American front. Several reportedly crossed the Kum but planes knocked them out.

Some observers say the Red power is running down. But the more cautious suspect the Reds are regrouping and massing firepower for an early assault on Taejon.

Four Companies Slowed Attack.

While Maj. Gen. William F. Dean's 24th Division blunted the Red drive in the big gamble on the Kum, the American buildup to overcome the Red Koreans' vast superiority has speeded up. At the same time, new supplies have given the reorganized South Korean Army a badly needed shot in the arm.

The 19th Regiment's gamble on the Kum River line paid off. One battalion and one company held a 10-mile front for two days and nights. The four American companies slowed the slashing attack of one Red Korean division and major elements of a second.

Every one knew the thin line dug into a thick levee, would be flanked and infiltrated. The Reds forced their first crossing of the Kum west of Kongju Friday. A Red guerrilla attack in force

The regiment turned the flank. One was cut off Sunday, but fought south to the line around Taejon. These six days have been vital. Within a few days, many more American planes will be operating from Korean bases. Most Allied planes now fly the long hop from Japan and stay over the fighting front only a limited time. Soon the North Koreans will learn the full weight of air support.

Front See-Saws In Korea Fight

Dallas, Texas Morning News

Dat. 7-22-50

TOKYO, July 22 (Saturday) (AP).—Fresh United States troops have seized two Communist communication centers in separate assaults, but Americans have been forced to retreat again south of fallen Taejon.

This see-saw fighting on the blazing South Korean front was reported Saturday in communiques and field dispatches.

The Americans went over to the attack on the east coast and on the central part of the front, while their comrades on the west were being forced back by a two-pronged drive south of Taejon.

United States troops under cover of a heavy naval bombardment captured the ruined east coast city of Yongdok, probably upsetting a Red offensive, a naval communique said. Yongdok is twenty-five miles north of where the United States First Cavalry Division landed earlier this week in the first amphibious operation of the war. It had been razed by naval gunfire only Wednesday.

NEGROES TAKE YECHON

More than fifty miles to the west, United States Negro troops of the twenty-Fifth Infantry Division seized the rail and highway city of Yechon, a field dispatch said. Yechon is sixty miles northeast of Taejon.

The naval communique said the Americans had made further withdrawals southeast of Taejon, where the hills begin to rise from the plains. South Koreans on the American east flank also have pulled back.

One Communist force reached Chongup, which is about sixty-five miles southwest of Taejon. Another took Ismil, in the hills about fifty miles south of Taejon. This latter force has moved farthest east. It appears to be the most menacing.

More trouble was building up on the front between Taejon and Yechon. About twenty miles west of where the 25th Division won its baptismal battle at Yechon, the tank-led 15th North Korean Division attacked Ochon, which is thirty-seven miles north of Kumchon, a communications hub on the supply road between the front and the port of Pusan.

The American surprise strike at Yongdok came after naval guns had been pounding away at the area for a week. The communique expressed belief this bombardment was "responsible for stopping a full-scale offensive" by the Reds down the coast toward Pusan.

Shore observers said North Korean machine-gun fire and troops movements were halted by the hail of shells from the sea. The communique did not say what United States troops were involved.

24TH DIGS IN

Headquarters sources said the recapture of Yechon came after a 16-hour battle by Negro troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment, spearhead unit of the 25th Division. The victory bolstered the Allied line on a front previously held only by the South Korean forces.

The battered 24th Division, which had been absorbing the overpowering shock of North Korean tanks and foot soldiers in great numbers since July 5, dug into hill positions southeast of Taejon.

The 24th gave up the blazing rail city Thursday midnight after exacting a heavy price in enemy tanks with new 3.5-inch bazooka rocket launchers. At least a dozen tanks—some of them disguised with American markings for sneak attacks—were knocked out in the planned getaway to prepared positions four miles and more below Taejon on the rail and highway line of supply up from Pusan.

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, commander of the 24th Division, was still missing Saturday. He was last seen fighting side by side with his soldiers in the battle for Taejon.

Enemy patrols were reported trying to get behind the new United States hill positions and artillery, but the Army put out mysterious hints that it has new means of coping with infiltration tactics.

The American Negro troops' victory at Yechon was a far different story from the recent dark days when outnumbered Americans have repeatedly traded space for time in their battles with the North Koreans, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert reported from the front.

LAST NEGRO REGIMENT

The Negroes compose what may be the United States' last Negro infantry regiment, because the Army is well on its way toward ending racial segregation down to the battalion level.

All of the 24th Regiment's enlisted men up through the noncommissioned ranks, and about half of its commissioned officers, are Negroes.

Meantime, the Air Force said that heavy bombing has almost halted railroad traffic through Communist-held Seoul, South Korea's capital city.

The United States B-29 mass raid with 500 tons of bombs last Sunday will "prevent rail movements through Seoul to the southern battle lines and to the northwest coastal area for some time," a communique said.

The Navy reported the destruction of thirty Communist planes by American and British carrier aircraft in raids on North Korea Tuesday and Wednesday. The Navy communique also said ten other enemy planes probably were destroyed and eleven more damaged in a total of 227 sorties by the American and British fliers.

U. S. Forces Take Yechon In First Aggressive Win; 24th Division Digging In

Gen. Dean Is Still On Missing List; Lack Of Tanks Believed Cause Of Red Failure To Follow Taejon Blow

TOKYO, Saturday, July 22—(AP)—Fresh U. S. troops in two separate assaults have seized two Communist-held communication centers on the Korean front, official announcements said today.

U. S. troops under cover of a fierce naval bombardment Friday captured the ruined east coast city of Yongdok, a naval communique said.

Yongdok is 25 miles north of where the U. S. First Cavalry Division landed earlier this week in the first amphibious operation of the war.

U. S. Negro troops of the 25th Infantry Division, also undergoing a baptism of fire, seized the rail and highway city of Yechon on the same day, a field dispatch said. Yechon is 60 air miles northeast of the fallen bastion of Taejon.

TOKYO, Saturday, July 22.—(AP) — American Negro troops, counter-attacking on South Korea's central front, took the rail and highway city of Yechon Friday in a 16-hour battle with Red forces.

This first aggressive victory for the U. S. Eighth Army in the four-weeks-old Korean fighting was won to hold the allied line 60 miles northeast of the dead and abandoned city of Taejon.

(The Negro troops, on a front previously held only by South Korean forces, are apparently of the 25th Division. The 25th's arrival in Korea was disclosed in midweek along with the amphibious landing of the discounted U. S. First Cavalry Division at Pohang, 55 miles north of the main U. S. port at Pusan).

The battered 24th Division, which had been absorbing the overpowering shock of North Korean tanks and foot soldiers in great numbers since July 5, dug into hill positions southeast of Taejon.

Unreported since the abandonment of Taejon was the 24th's commander, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean. He was last seen passing ammunition to a bazooka tank-buster team in the house-to-house fighting at Taejon.

Dean's headquarters still held hopes that he would turn up among the stragglers regrouping in the hills.

A party of 180 Taejon battle survivors, carrying their wounded, arrived early Saturday at a U. S. command post after a 30-mile mountain walk.

Hiked Over Mountain

They were from the 19th and 34th Infantry Regiments which fought in the savage all-day battleof Taejon.

Red troops in droves forced them toward a trap of flanking fire. They hiked over the mountain as the only way out. Trucks took them the last few miles into the command post, where hot food and medical care awaited them.

The 24th gave up the blazing rail city Thursday midnight after exacting a heavy price in enemy tanks with new 3.5-inch bazooka rocket launchers. At least a dozen tanks—some of them disguised with American markings for sneak attacks—were knocked out in the planned getaway to prepared positions four miles and more below Taejon on the rail and highway line of supply up from Pusan.

The 24th expected the North Koreans to exploit their capture of Taejon with a quick followup down the rail and roads, but the enemy did not come on in force after harassing the American escape with roadblock crossfire.

Losses of tanks and the prospect of losing more may account for the North Korean delay.

Correspondent Missing

The enemy patrols were reported trying to bet behind the new U. S. hill positions and artillery, but the army put out mysterious hints that it has new means of coping with infiltration tactics.

In New York, meanwhile, Wilson Fielder, Jr., 33, Time magazine correspondent, has been reported missing on the Taejon front, New York offices of Time and Life, Inc., said.

Fielder was covering the retreat of the U. S. 24th Division. The announcement that he was missing came from Time's Tokyo office, headquarters for the Korean operations.

Fielder, a former night city editor of the Associated Press bureau in San Francisco, covered the war in China before coming to Korea.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert reported the American Negro troops' victory at Yechon in a dispatch from a U. S. infantry task force.

Casualties Light

The Negroes' 16-hour battle ended after dawn Friday. U. S. casualties were reported light. Enemy losses could not be estimated.

The Friday afternoon communique from General MacArthur's headquarters had reported a regiment of the South Korean capital division re-took Yechon with a counter-attack. Apparently this force then lost this rail and road city 55 miles north of Taegu on the rail and road running northwest out of Pusan.

Yechon had changed hands several times in the Communist effort to drive through South Korean troops to cut the communications line behind the 24th's shock-absorber forces around Taejon.

Headquarters of the Eighth Army Commander, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, said anti-infiltration tactics have been devised and they were working. Details were not disclosed.

Walker was reported to be "unable to conceal his pleasure with the results achieved."

"While not yet completely halted," the communique said, "Red infiltration has been reduced to manageable proportions and can in short order be expected to approach zero."

hitting railyards and warehouses in fallen Taejon at 8 a.m.., Korean time, after the city fell.

They were Capt. H. Moreland of Mobile, Ala., and Capt. Howard C. Johnson of Louisville, Ky. They said they saw refugees "milling around" on a highway running south toward Kumsan. Some were heading north toward Taejon.

Mobile Airman Drops Bombs On Taejon

AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE BASE IN KOREA, July 21—(AP)—American Mustang airmen Friday reported

AMERICAN NEGRO UNITS PUSH REDS FROM RAIL CITY

By TOM LAMBERT

WITH A U. S. INFANTRY TASK FORCE IN SOUTH KOREA — (AP — United States Negro troops today drove North Korean Communists out of Yechon and occupied that rail and highway city. It was the first sizeable American ground victory in the Korean war.

The Negro dougtboys captured Yechon after a 16-hour battle which began yesterday afternoon and ended shortly after dawn today. Our casualties were light. The extent of enemy losses was unknown.

Yechon is 60 miles northeast of Taejon and 55 miles north of Taegu.

(General MacArthur's Friday afternoon communique had said one regiment of the South Korean Capital Division counter-attacked and retook Yechon from the Communists. It is not clear from this story whether the South Koreans again lost the city and it was retaken again by the U. S. Negro soldiers.)

Today at Yechon was a far different story from the past few dark days when gallant but outnumbered 24th Division soldiers battled the surging Reds farther west as United Nations forces traded space for time.

In the Yechon action, the power and strength of the U. S. assault made it look as if the period of trading time for space is over.

The battle began yesterday afternoon when the U. S. Task Force moved against the city which nestles in a cup of a mountain ridge.

Crouched on a hillside in a soybean patch with Capt. Carlton S. Johnson of Chester, Pa., and M/Sgt. Kenneth E. Brown of La Mesa, Tex., and I watched the assault.

First Calvary Division Relieves Weary 24th Unit

B-29's Carry Out Smash At North Korean Capital

TOKYO, July 23—(Sunday)—The U. S. First Calvary division relieved the weary 24th Division on the Taejon-Yongdong front Saturday and sparked a thunderous artillery bombardment of Communist forces trying to trap defenders of the lifeline to the south.

The crack first division of fresh armored troops went into action as the Americans began digging in for an anticipated North Korean smash down the road and rail arteries leading toward Kumchon, Taegu and Pusan.

American engineers blew up a bridge to hold up the expected Communist push as long as possible. The Yanks were entrenched astride the road from Taejon to Yongdong, 20 miles southeast, and hoped to hold off the eastern arm of a communist pincers maneuver.

A front dispatch from INS Correspondent John Rich said the first division had relieved the men of the 24th who had fought for 20 days in a gallant delaying action.

BLASTS DESCRIBED

A dispatch from INS Correspondent Frank Emery at an advanced post held by the first calvary division, said the "earth-shaking" blasts of American artillery fire "methodically raked North Korean strong points."

He reported the U. S. fire had "zeroed-in" on the positions of the communists who were regrouping for their new drive.

Gen. Douglas Macarthur disclosed that Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, who personally led the 24th Division in the Taejon fighting before its retreat to the Southeast, is missing in action and probably was wounded.

In the air, 22 B-29s carried out another smash at Pyongyang, North Korean Capital, and scored good to excellent results in bombing railroad bridges and marshalling yards. Fighters and light bombers hit the Taejon Marshalling yards and smashed six tanks and three trucks.

RETALIATION

The North Koreans retaliated with their heaviest air blow of the war—an attack on a new American fighter base in South Korea by 15 soviet-made Yak fighter-bombers.

Gen. MacArthur, reporting the Red invaders were regrouping for resumption of their drive from Taejon, said the dough boys maintained contact with the enemy to determine exactly where the attackers would atack.

ROLL BACK CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—(INS) —President Truman Saturday is on the verge of asking congress for power to roll back prices to the levels existing before the communists invaded Korea.

One of the administration's highest officials disclosed that Mr. Truman s determined to invoke price controls if they are found necessary to prevent war profitering.

This authority declared that Mr. Truman is "reluctant" to ask for such powers and that the decision actually rests in the hands of the American people.

FROM RED INDIANS TO RED KOREANS

Oldest Negro Regiment Adds to Battle Honors

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP)—The Army's oldest and maybe its last Negro Infantry Regiment has added Korean battle honors to those it started winning against the Comanche Indians 70 years ago.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry blasted the Red Koreans out of Yechon Thursday while spearheading the U. S. Twenty-fifth Division's drive to halt enemy pressure on the East Korean front.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was formed in 1869 at Baton Rouge, La., by the merger of two Negro units that had been organized three years earlier at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

For a number of years the Twenty-fourth Infantry was a part of the garrison at Fort Benning, Ga.

It may be the last Negro Regiment because the Army is well on the way towards ending racial segregation down to the battalion level.

Four Army divisions already have Negro battalions integrated with white troop regiments. The Second and Third Infantry Divisions each have one Negro infantry battalion serving with white regiments. A Negro battalion is also a part of the Second Armored Division. Nearly one-third of the manpower of the Eighty-second Airborne Division is organized in Negro units of battalion size or smaller.

The Twenty-fifth Division now in the field in Korea has one Negro field artillery battalion in addition to the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.

24th Regiment Lands In Korea

TOKYO, Japan—(SNS)—General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters officially announced Wednesday that the celebrated 24th Infantry Negro regiment is participating in the Korean fighting as powerful air, ground and naval blows drove the North Korean Communists into retreat on the East Coast.

At the same time, however, official communiques indicated that Communist troops have swung around the thin U. S. defense line and may have infiltrated the strategic city of Taejon.

The arrival of two fresh U. S. Divisions—the 25th and 24th—added a hefty new punch to American striking power—so far they are outweighed by enemy troops and armor.

The 25th, "Tropic Lightning Division," gets its name from Gen. Joseph "Lightning Joe" Collins. It includes the famed 24th Negro regiment which fought in the Bougainville beachhead perimeter in one of the bloodiest battles of World War II

FURIOUS ASSAULT

Small arms fire was reported to have broken out in Taejon after the heroic defenders withstood a furious Communist ground assault.

This indicated that attacking enemy forces from positions southeast of the Industrial-Rail center had speared into the holding line thrown up to gain time for the two newly-arrived U. S. divisions to deploy their forces against the Communists.

A late front dispatch received in Tokyo said the battle-toughened American troops repulsed to fierce attacks on Taejon and were still clinging to their positions around the city Wednesday night.

One of the new divisions —the 1st Calvary—plunged at least ten miles out from its coast beachhead at Pohang, while 25 miles north, South Korean troops drove back the North Koreans above Yongdok. The South Koreans were supported by a heavy naval and air bombardment of enemy targets.

In the central sector, the Red forces renewed a southward drive carried to point 39 miles from the American lifeline railroad from Pusan.

CARRIER PLANES ATTACK

One hundred U. S. Navy carrier planes delivered a series of smashing new blows to the North Korean Oil refinery at Wonsan that left flames visible for 60 miles.

Navy officials said 32 Communist planes were definitely destroyed by Navy and Air Force flyers, and eight others were destroyed or seriously damaged.

(In Washington the Defense Department listed 60 Communist aircraft destroyed or damaged by Allied Air Force and Navy Pilots in the last two days.)

Three and probably four Communist Yak planes were shot down Wednesday in spectacular air battles over Taejon where U. S. flyers wently behind

Enemy activity in the western sector around Taejon consisted of minor infiltrations and movements beyond contact of our forces.

Consolidation of positions and patrolling on the part of United States Korean troops continued.

The Communists renewed their assault on Taejon with a two-hour artillery and mortar bambardment that sent the GI's digging into their foxholes. Communist planes at the same time opened up on the defenders.

24th United States Infantry
July-1950
Maj.Gen. William F. Dean- (missing in action)
(Commander)
Succeeded by-Maj.Gen.John H. Church

Philadelphia,Pa. Inquirer
Mon.7-31-50

General's Mother Hopes for Return

News Trib. 8-1-58

Dallas, Texas

SEATTLE, Wash., July 30 (AP). —The mother of one of America's top fighting men—missing in action in Korea—arrived here Monday night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frische Dean, mother of Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, missing commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Korea, voiced a forlorn hope that her son will find his way back to American lines.

Mrs. Dean, 70, went to Japan to visit her son last April. She returned on the transport Gen. E. T. Collins.

Ill and her face tear-stained, Mrs. Dean was met by her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ver Mehr, who flew here to accompany her to their home in Berkeley, Calif.

"He was feeling fine and eager to go," she said, speaking of her son when she last saw him at the outset of the Korean war. Then, she added proudly:

"His command, the 24th Division, bore the brunt of it for weeks, you know."

Almost musingly she added:

"Just the day before war broke he had his orders to return to Washington, D.C. He had been in the Far East three years."

Too ill to talk at length, Mrs. Dean released a prepared statement which read:

"I have some reason to hope General Dean will find his way back to the American lines. If it be otherwise, then his sacrifice will not have been in vain. He was devoted to his country.

"At times like this we must all accept personal sorrow and adversity with fortitude. To live in an unfree world would be much worse than anything we have to endure now."

The general's wife, Mildred, remained behind in Japan.

Also on the General Collins were the bodies of two enlisted men killed in Korean action.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Dean . . . hopes her fighting son will return safely.

GEN. DEAN LISTED AS MISSING WITH POSSIBLE WOUND

Tribune

Sun. 7-23-50

Division Chief Last Seen Passing Ammunition

Chicago, Ill.

Washington, July 22 (AP)—The commander of the 24th division in Korea, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, 50, was listed officially today as missing in action and possibly wounded.

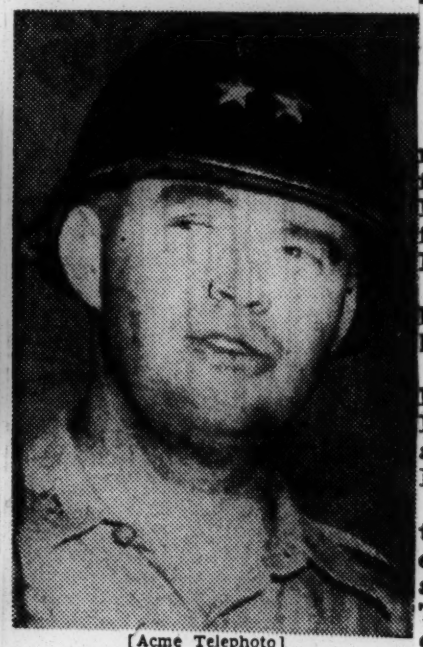
The general, former military governor of South Korea, was last seen three days ago during the communist assault on Taejon. He was passing ammunition to a bazooka team, while enemy tanks rumbled by only yards away.

A message to the Pentagon from Gen. MacArthur confirmed that Dean was missing, but said "high hopes exist that he will return with one of the groups of separated personnel frequently returning to their units."

Stayed with Unit

MacArthur said the general stayed with one of his units during the American withdrawal from the battered Korean city "and has not been heard from since that time."

The message said word that Dean was injured came from his interpreter. The interpreter was himself so badly hurt he could not give further information about the general's condition.



[Acme Telephoto]
Maj. Gen. William F. Dean

"It is still hoped," MacArthur said, "that this gallant officer, if alive, has not falen into enemy hands."

Leads Troops Personally

Dean was noted for his insistence on leading his troops into action personnally. In World War II he was awarded a distinguished service cross for leading a tank and tank destroyer assault on foot, under a "decastating fire" near Enchenberg, France.

Dean lists his home town as Berkeley, Cal. His wife, Mildred, is in Japan. She isa niece of former Secretary of War George H. Dern, and comes from Salt Lake City.

Son at West West Point

Dean's son, William F. Dean Jr., is a member of the class of 1954 at West Point. Dean was born in Carlyle, Ill., and was graduated from the University of California in 1922. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the army the following year.

He was commissioned in his present rank in 1945. During World War II he commanded the 44th infantry division, which captured 44,000 enemey prisoners on a drive thru Germany and Austria.

MRS. DEAN HOME, ILL BUT PROUD OF MISSING SON

Daily Tribune

Trib. 8-1-58

Seattle, July 31 (AP) — The mother of one of America's top fighting men—missing in action in Korea—arrived here last night from Japan on the transport Gen. E. J. Collins.

Chicago, Ill.

She is Mrs. Elizabeth Frische Dean, mother of Maj. Gen. William F. Dean.

Ill and her face tear-stained, Mrs. Dean was met by her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ver Mehr, who will accompany her to their home in Berkeley, Cal.

"He was feeling fine and eager to go," Mrs. Dean said, speaking of her son when she last saw him at the outset of the Korea war. Then, she added proudly: "His command, the 24th division, bore the brunt of it for weeks, you know. Just the day before war broke he had his orders to return to Washington, D. C. He had been in the far east three years."

Mrs. Dean went to Japan to visit her son last April.

Gen. Church Heads 24th Division In Place of Missing Gen. Dean

Herald Tribune
Mon. 7-31-50

He Has Been MacArthur's Senior Liaison Officer; in the Army for 30 Years

New York, N.Y.

8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Korea, July 30 (UP).—Major General John H. Church, an infantry specialist, today was appointed commander of the 24th Infantry Division to succeed Major General William F. Dean, who is missing in action.

General Church originally was assigned to organize the American holding action as commander of the United States Army forces in Korea. General Dean took over the command after American ground troops grew with the arrival of reinforcements. General Dean was replaced by Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker when the 8th Army headquarters were moved to Korea. General Dean became 24th Division commander and General Church became General MacArthur's senior liaison officer in Korea.

The whereabouts of General Dean remains a mystery. He was last officially reported during the battle at Taejon last week. His aides reported him rallying troops in the retreat from Taejon, and some survivors of the battle said they saw him in the mountains and that he may have been wounded.

Associated Press

Major General John H. Church

General Church served in World War II with the 41st and 84th Infantry Divisions and participated in the invasion landings at Salerno, Anzio and Southern France. A large part of his thirty-year Army career was spent in infantry training.

Dean Killed By Stabbing, Army Says

News
Wed. 8-23-50
Bellair Times

By ROBERT C. MILLER

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN KOREA, Aug. 23 (Wednesday) (UP).—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the hero of Taejon, was stabbed to death by a North Korean as he lay helplessly wounded—a prisoner of war—outside the burning city, intelligence reports said Wednesday.

The Communist who murdered him may now himself be a prisoner of war somewhere in the American defense perimeter.

Dean disappeared after he remained in Taejon with a tiny rear guard of his 24th Infantry Division, fighting off a Red army which swept into the city.

He was listed officially as "missing in action" on July 22.

Since then Army intelligence operatives have tried to find out what happened. This is the story as the intelligence men have pieced it together from reports by GI's and North Korean prisoners:

Dean gave the order to withdraw and tried to escape the city with the last of his rear guard. He became separated from other members of the party. He made it as far as a railroad underpass on the outskirts. A North Korean shot him through the side. He dropped, and was unable to move. The North Korean then stabbed him to death.

Dean went to Korea with his 24th Division at the start of hostilities. The division was thrown piecemeal into the war after its first units arrived at Osan July 21.

It was the job of Dean's men to fight odds of 15 and 10 to 1 until they were overwhelmed, and then retreat.

In burning Taejon, he stayed with his rear guard while the main force retreated by his order.

One of his GI's saw him win a duel with a Communist soldier—his short-range pistol against the North Korean's rifle.

Some of the details of Dean's death came from a young Korean who served the American Army as an interpreter before the capture of Taejon, was captured by the North Koreans and worked for them until he was recaptured.

Dean Alive, Prisoners Tell Officer

Constitution

OSAN, Korea, Sept. 28—(U.P.)—An American intelligence officer said Thursday that reports from war prisoners and civilians indicated that Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the hero of Taejon long given up as dead, was still alive.

These North Korean prisoners said they thought Dean, missing since last July 21, had not been killed.

Atlanta 9-29

"It is fairly well established that General Dean is still alive," Capt. William J. Cochrane, of Joplin, Mo., Seventh Cavalry Regiment intelligence officer, said.

He based his statement on reports from war prisoners and civilians in widely separated areas.

The three North Korean prisoners, two of whom were captured in Sangju and the other in Chongju by the First Cavalry Division, all told the same story.

They said they had heard a Communist captain say in Chongju Sept. 23 or 24 that Dean had been taken to Seoul early in September from a Chongju prisoner-of-war camp.

However, intelligence reports a month ago had stated that Dean was stabbed to death by a North Korean as he lay helplessly wounded as a prisoner of war outside Taejon. Other sources have not given up hope that the general survived.

Shortly before his disappearance Dean had been in action with his 24th Division rear guard while his main force retreated on his order. He had been working with a bazooka team, and at a command post he reported:

"I just got me a tank."

Dean was listed officially as "missing in action."

Japanese Say "Let's Tell About Negro"

Informer
Wyat. 9-2-50
Houston Post

..With The 24th Infantry Regiment In Korea — The following editorial appeared in a leading Japanese newspaper and was clipped by the wife of a soldier of the 24th Infantry and sent to him. The GI passed it along to The Informer Correspondent, Jimmy Hicks, who contacted him at the front lines on August 15, just after a company of the 24th had taken an objective near Haman.)

LET'S TELL THE WORLD

"We hope the voice of America is letting the whole world know that it was the 24th Infantry Regiment which blasted Red Koreans out of Yechon while spearheading the 25th Division's drive to halt enemy pressure on the East Korean front.

"We hope newspapers throughout the free world prominently featured the 24th's part in the Korean fighting. We hope that each of the announcements made clear that the 24th is a Negro regiment

"Ordinarily de wo not call particular attention to the color of an individual about whom we publish news. We do not single out the fact that a good singer or a law violator is white or colored in reporting the news. We did not lay particular emphasis on the performance of colored as distinguished from Americans in World War II. They are all Americans and normally should be thought of as such rather than in terms of their color.

'But there are special circumstances in the Korean crisis which make it important for the world to know that Americans with dark skin are helping put down communist aggression in Korea.

"The communists are trying to take over Asia and win control of the colored peoples by portraying in the United Nations' effort in Korea as a case of whites fighting colored peoples.

"This is a propaganda technique the communists have used with considerable succes for many years. They have persuaded many millions of people throughout the world that Negroes in the United States are shamefully exploited and constantly subjected to lynching and other outrages.

"Every injustice (and unhappily there remain some injustices) is magnified a thousand fold. Millions of people abroad who have heard of injustices of Negroes in the United States have no idea that the great body of Negroes enjoy the rights and privileges which go with American citizenship.

"They do not know that Negroes are judges, scientists, lawmakers, policemen, editors, artists and soldiers in the United States, fight for free institutions and the They do not know that Negroes fight for free institutions and the rule of law as gallantly and willingly as white Americans.

"So a Communist propaganda weapon was refuted in making known the role of the 24th Infantry on the East Korean front and the fact that Negroes are fighting in other combat groups in Korea. Those dupes who place where Negroes presently think of the United States as a see that the Communist have will be at war with whites can lied to them about conditions in the United States.

"Those who think of the American effort in Korea can see that it is not a white attack upon the colored people of Asia but free men fighting to prevent Communist from taking away their freedom and security.

'We hope that before long other non-Causasions from outside the United States will soon be helping Americans put down aggressions in Korea. It is everybody's responsibility, not ours alone."

24th Division Strikes Foe at Changnyong

Another Attack in Area of Yongsan Closes Gap Between 2 U. S. Units

Herald-Tribune

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

WITH THE UNITED STATES 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA, Monday, Aug. 14.—In driving rain, the 24th Infantry Division this morning launched a major attack against the North Korean Communist bridgehead on the east bank of the Naktong River in the Changnyong sector.

Bad weather interfered with air support, but the attack was started on schedule.

Herald Trib. 8-14-50

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, United States 8th Army commander, who visited this front Saturday, called the Red bridgehead the most serious threat to the American forces in Korea. Enemy strength was believed to total upwards of 10,000 men.

Yongsan Area Freed

Pressure against the 24th Division was eased somewhat yesterday when an attack planned by Maj. Gen. John H. Church blasted a strong Red force from the outskirts of Yongsan and restored contact with the 25th Division on its southern flank. But the Reds remained firmly entrenched in their deep bridgehead in the Changnyong sector. Changnyong is twenty-three miles south of the vital American communications center of Taegu.

[American troops defending the Naktong River line repulsed on Sunday six attacks by the North Korean Communists from their bridgehead in the Changnyong sector, where the Communists are trying to break out to the east, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

[In the southern sector, other American forces consolidated positions on high ground just east of Chinju, but the resistance of North Koreans caught inside an armored trap was stiffening.]

Crossed on Aug. 5

Elements of the North Korean 4th Division first crossed the Naktong Aug. 5. The Reds chose their ground well, selecting the southern neck of a five-mile bend in the river for their crossing point.

To divert the Americans, enemy patrols also forded the river at several other points. Next day, hundreds of refugees waded the river, and among them, disguised as civilians, were probably some small enemy groups.

Initial efforts to liquidate the enemy pocket undertaken by small units of the 24th Division generally were unsuccessful. It was like squeezing a balloon. The enemy would yield ground, then pop up at places where there was no pressure.

On Friday, Red engineers threw up a pontoon bridge across the Naktong, and it stayed up long enough under artillery fire and air attacks to enable a quick build-up of the enemy bulge.

Yesterday, the enemy was ready to attack. He had moved down the north bank of the Naktong under cover of darkness, overrunning two multiple anti-aircraft guns protecting the bridge and breaking the only direct line between General Church's men and the task force of MaJor General William B. Kean, on the south.

24th Division Attacked

This move was particularly worrisome to General Kean's task force. The westward offensive of this force had so lengthened the left flank that it was vulnerable to envelopment. The 27th Regimental Combat Team, under Colonel John H. Michaelis, hurried north to deal with this threat.

But instead of striking southward, the enemy decided to maul the 24th Division. Red forces broke the road above and below Yongsan, cutting off all direct communication between the forward elements and their supply base. The command post itself was seriously threatened.

Captain George B. Haberman, headquarters commandant, hurriedly rounded up bakers, military police and musicians, and raced this makeshft force of 135 men down the road to hold off the Reds.

Throughout most of yesterday, Captain Haberman's "army" engaged in heavy fighting with the Reds and held their ground, even though they were cut off at times from the rear. Three times during the day an armored car broke through the enemy roadblock to bring them food, water and ammunition. Their casualties were slight.

By 5 p. m., a well planned maneuver succeeded in reopening the road between Yongsan and the river.

While the Reds were massing their main strength on the southern neck of the river bend, planting an estimated two battalions on a high ridge dominating his bridgehead, they also staged a diversionary thrust on the north.

Attacks Repelled

TOKYO, Monday, Aug. 14 (AP).—American defenders of the Naktong River line fought off on Sunday six thrusts by North Korean forces as they inched forward on the American (east) side of the winding river in the Changnyong sector.

The biggest Communist offensive of the Korean war appeared timed to coincide with the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan on Aug. 15, 1945. The North Koreans have been promising developments on the anniversary.

An estimated six Red divisions —possibly 60,000 men or more— have moved into positions, with tanks and artillery, to attack the thin American lines protecting Taegu, an American advance supply base.

On the southern front, Task Force Kean, composed of American infantry and Marines, consolidated positions on high ground just east of Chinju. The resistance of North Koreans caught inside an American armored trap stiffened, and the danger remained of infiltration of American artillery positions and supply lines. About 1,600 Reds were estimated to be in the trap.

MacArthur's Report

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's war summary early Monday said "heavy pressure" was being applied by Communist units concentrated along a twenty-mile front in the Waegwan area. Waegwan is thirteen miles northeast of Taegu. The "most serious threat," headquarters said, coast.

Enemy tanks on the east bank of the Naktong are still negligible, headquarters said. units estimated the casualties were more than 2,100, said. South Koreans suffered and all of them wounded and American through an enemy encirclement to this front-line outpost last night and today.

Artillerymen Trapped

WITH THE UNITED STATES 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA, Aug. 13. (AP).—Sixty-five American artillerymen, many of them wounded, crawled through an enemy encirclement to this front-line outpost last night and today.

twenty-four-hour period ended Sunday, North Korean casualties were more than 2,100, said. South Koreans suffered and all of them wounded and the Reds suffered and American artillerymen and American through an enemy encirclement to they had killed or this front-line outpost last night and today.

Fighters and B-26 attack a headquarters spokesman said. units estimated the casualties were more than 2,100, said. South Koreans suffered and all of them wounded and the Reds suffered and American artillerymen and American through an enemy encirclement to they had killed or this front-line outpost last night and today.

Bombers operated along the whole Ten enemy tanks were ferried 1,588 casualties and front, and aimed their sharpest across north of Waegwan but five units reported they

They were survivors of a North Korean infiltration attack Saturday. It caught an artillery rear echelon unawares, virtually destroyed it, isolated the main body of the artillery and cut the front-line supply route that the American guns were guarding.

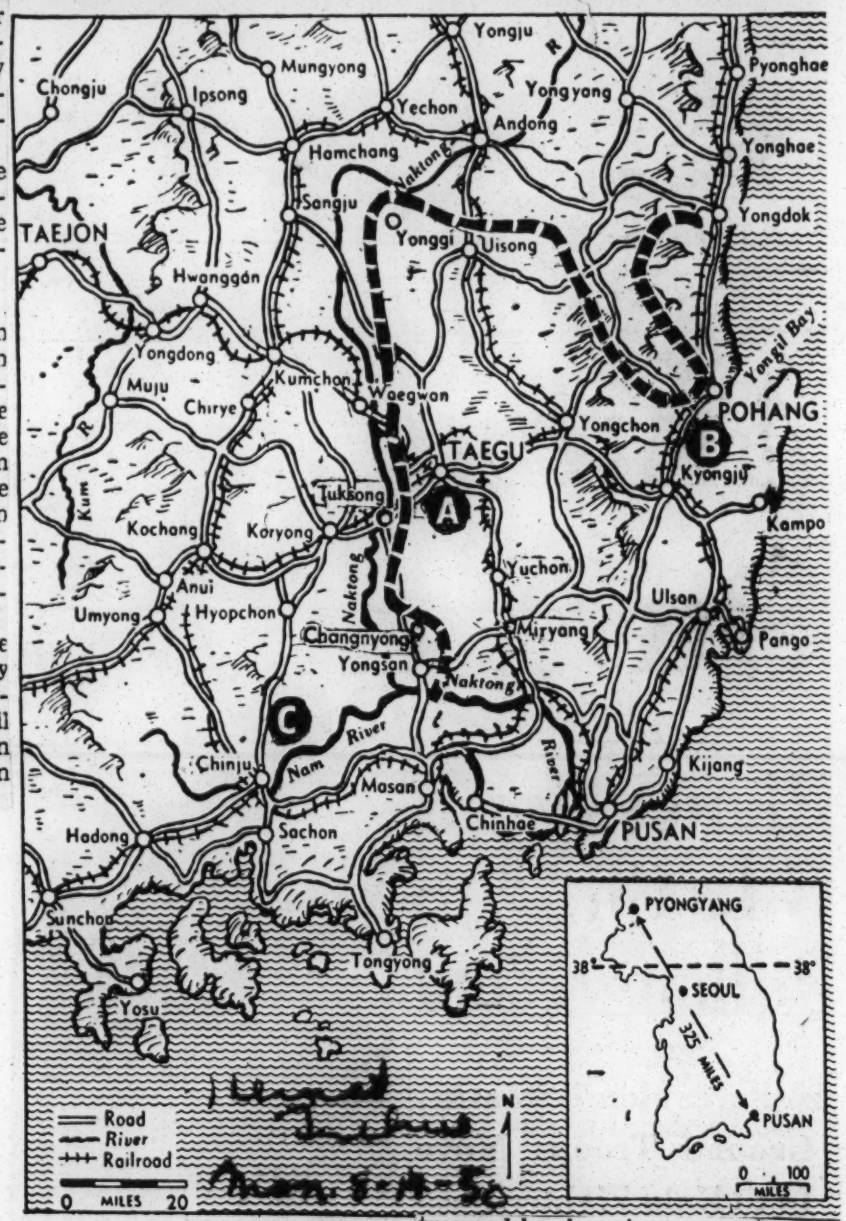
Two units were trapped, three batteries of guns were almost certainly lost and fifteen trucks were destroyed by North Korean incendiary grenades.

Marines Sent to Rescue

A Marine rescue force has been sent to fight a way through an estimated four hundred North Koreans surrounding the area. Some survivors estimated there were about eighty men, many of them wounded, still fighting inside the trap. Master Sergeant Joseph Zupan, of Daisytown, Pa., estimated that seventy-five to a hundred artillerymen were killed beside their gun.

Sergeant Zupan said it was the old story—a thin line of infantry up front, terrain-wise North Koreans whose patrols stabbed until they found a gap, infiltration down to the artillery and then a sudden attack.

Americans Attack Foe's Naktong Bridgehead



Infantrymen of the 24th Division early today opened against North Korean troops holding strong positions near Changnyong, on the east bank of the Naktong River, main defense line for the important supply base at Taegu (A). The drive came after an earlier action in which the Americans blasted the foe from Yongsan, south of Changnyong, restoring contact with 25th Infantry Division forces on the southern flank. Six enemy attacks in this critical sector had been repulsed on Sunday. Red pressure continued heavy along a twenty-mile front around Waegwan, northwest of Taegu. In the northeast, American planes were withdrawn from the airstrip near Pohang (B), but ground units still held the base. In the south, infantrymen and marines consolidated their positions on high ground east of Chinju (C). An enemy force trapped by American armor was showing increasing resistance in this area.

Negro troops bag Yechon; Taejon lost

By The Associated Press

American Negro infantrymen knocked the North Korean Communists out of Yechon, important rail center on the central sector, in a power drive today, but their buddies to the southwest retreated from flaming Taejon to new defense positions.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert, with the infantry task force at Yechon, said the power and strength of the drive made it look as if, in this sector at least, "the period of trading time for space is over."

TO THE EAST, Allied warships have shelled Yongdok into virtual uselessness as a communications center for the Reds advancing down the coast toward the new American beachhead 25 miles to the south.

The U. S. Negro troops—this was the first disclosure they were in action—occupied Yechon after a 16-hour battle ending at dawn today. The city is astride the Red path to American supply lines farther south. It is 60 miles northeast of Taejon.

Picture story on Page 16

When the U. S. First Calvary Division went ashore in South Korea, it was the first American amphibious operation since World War II. On Page 16 you'll find a picture story of that operation, plus other news on Korea.

The actions on the Central and Eastern sectors indicated American power at last was making itself felt in South Korea. Back home in the U. S. it was full speed ahead to strengthen the American military, with Congress responding swiftly to the task.

* * *

AT LAKE SUCCESS, United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie told a news conference nine countries have answered directly his week-old appeal for effective aid in Korea, although none thus far has offered ground combat troops.

The new American activity to the east of the main South Korea battle front may help to ease pressure on the battered 24th Infantry Division, which withdrew from Taejon under a hail of enemy sniper and artillery fire and dug in for expected Red thursts from several directions.

The 24th commander, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, was unreported for more than 24 hours as the Doughfoots took up hill positions several miles east of burning Taejon, won by the Reds in a heavy tank and infantry drive. The GIs hoped to hold on now, while power for a counter-offensive builds up behind them.

The Americans suffered badly from the numerical superiority of the enemy, who overwhelmed Taejon with tank-led infantry and guerillas. The victory cost the Communists 12 tanks knocked out by the new king-size American bazookas, and a number of others damaged.

THE COMMUNISTS stopped at Taejon, failing to follow through with an expected renewed attack against the new American positions, but U. S. forces warily watched for new flanking and envelopment movements.

Enemy snipers lined the road of the American retreat and kept up harassing fire while enemy tank guns opened up and machine-gun fire sprayed over the withdrawing defenders. American artillery was trained on the hills where bands of Red guerillas were reported trying to infiltrate.

Front dispatches said the Reds posed potent threats from the north, northwest and southwest.

The dispatches said the Reds could drive down from Chongju, 20 miles north of Taejon in an attempt to cut the main line railway behind the U. S. front east of Taejon.

Other Red columns could move down narrow roads across the mountains from Tanyang, 55 miles north of Chongju, threatening the railhead at Kumchon in the new American defense zone. Southeast of Taejon the Reds were threatening another flanking and envelopment move.

* * *

COMMUNIST TANKS and troops had stormed into the flaming key rail junction at Taejon after a bitter two-day battle which cost the Reds dearly.

One front report, not confirmed, said four American-made tanks, possibly lend-lease material given Russia in World War II, had been used by the Communists in the Taejon drive.

Early today, MacArthur's public Information officer said, "We have no confirmation one way or another regarding Gen. Dean."

The officer added that under Army rules it could not even be confirmed that he was missing until an investigation was completed.

* * *

U. S. B-29 BOMBERS HAVI brought rail traffic through Communist-captured Seoul almost to a standstill, the Far East Air Forces reported.

Detailed analysis of reconnaissance photographs shows heavy damage to repair and assembly shops and a sharply reduced Communist ability "to replace their rapidly decreasing supply of rolling stock."

An FEAF communique said this damage, resulting from 500 tons of bombs dropped in a mass raid Sunday, will "prevent rail movements through Seoul to the Southern battle lines and to the Northwest costal area for some time."

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said a flanking movement was developing 20 miles southwest of the fallen former provisional capital, but the Air Force might "prevent this envelopment from becoming a serious threat."

Headquarters has not reported on the progress of the First Cavalry or the U. S. 25th, which landed this week, but Yongdok may be a First Cavalry objective.

Gen. MacArthur said the loss of Taejon would be a psychological blow to the South Korean people, whose government fled the city several days ago, but the withdrawal has "no special significance" from the military viewpoint. The higher country to the southeast is much better suited to a delaying action.

* * *

GEN. MacARTHUR, U. N. commander, said "heavy infiltration tactics by guerillas, who outflanked American Army units, and coordinating infantry-tank assaults, forced the withdrawal."

Enemy infiltration has been a serious problem to the Americans, but Gen. MacArthur said the problem has been reduced to "manageable proportions" and soon may be unimportant.

How this was to be done was kept secret, but Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army commander, was reported pleased with progress in this respect.

Bad weather hampered Allied air action, but more than 100 individual flights were flown and two Russian-built Yak fighters were downed yesterday. B-29s roared over North Korea again, dropping 160 tons of bombs on five major airfields and bridges. Yak fighters were driven off.

Reconnaissance pictures showed the B-29s in their Sunday raid paralyzed rail traffic in Seoul. Rail movements to the South battle lines from Seoul will be prevented for some time, a comunique said.

* * *

THE TAEJON VICTORY cost them at least 12 tanks—all knocked out by the GIs' new 3.5-inch rocket launcher—and others damaged.

Apparently, said Associated Press Correspondent William R. Moore from a command post in Korea, the Reds "are without tanks now" and are awaiting new armor.

This morning, less than 12 hours after the former U. S. headquarters city was given up American artillery was trained on mountains where bands of Reds were reported infiltrating.

It will take time, he said, for the Reds to bring in new armor. The Americans destroyed bridges, tunnels, rail lines and highways as they withdrew.

Member of 24th Raids Enemy Nest

(Special Correspondence)

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN SOUTHWEST KOREA — A sharp-shooting GI from Darien, Ga., who became an expert rifleman by hunting squirrels, was credited with having killed or wounded 55 North Korean Communists this week as American and South Korean troops continued to drive the Reds back from the embattled city of Taegu.

He is Pvt. John B. Cheetham, a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, who was doing night patrol duty when he encountered Red guerrillas nestled around a field kitchen apparently waiting to eat.

"I surprised them," Cheetham told his commanding officer, "and they got excited. I guess. So as they moved forward, I just took my time and aimed my automatic rifle at the white of each man's eyes. They kept coming and I kept shooting. Finally, they ceased firing and I went over and counted 35 dead and 10 or 15 critically wounded."

At home, back in Georgia, Pvt. Cheetham recalled, hunting squirrels was his best-liked method of relaxing.

"It was hard shooting squirrels in the moss-covered trees," Cheetham said, "and if a guy could do that he was regarded as good."

Part of Story

As the 25th Division continued its offensive, the North Koreans so-called People's Army complained that the American Air Force was "brutally bombing peaceful towns and villages in the North and South."

What the Reds' propaganda machine failed to report was this: North Koreans have been hiding out in these towns in the hope of dodging Uncle Sam's air might.

In the meantime reports from the front along the Naktong River indicated that a new American fighting unit, the Second Infantry Division, had opened a drive on the last North Korean bridgehead across the river and stormed a hill near Hyonpung to cut off 3,000 enemy troops.

As a result of these developments, American and South Korean field officers now believe that the UN forces have won the battle for Taegu. Less than a week ago, 50,000 Red troops had lined up within 10 miles of the important supply base for the avowed purpose of storming the city.

Major Mike Donovan, of Ronceverte, W. Va., exclaimed:

"The enemy has shot its wad and is now so badly crippled that it will take at least a week to reorganize."

Aid Wounded GIs—Wounded American GIs and South Korean soldiers, flown in from combat zones, receive blood transfusions and other medical aid from members of a U. S. Medical Corps Unit at an airport in South Korea. U. S. casualties have been far less than those of the enemy.—European Photo

Eleven Men - 24th Regiment
Sentenced 5 years to Life Imprisonment
Charge: Misconduct before the enemy.
(Confinement-Eighth Army Stockade)

Long Terms Meted Men

Sentences Run From 5 Years to Life; Tokyo Crowds Gape at Shackled GI's

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Reproduction in whole or in part forbidden)

TOKYO—By Cable, Oct. 27 — Eleven more men of the 24th Regiment arrived here today from Korea for confinement in the Eighth Army Stockade.

Th men were convicted in Korea by General Courts martial after being charged with misconduct before the enemy. Sentences ranged from five years to life imprisonment, hard labor, and the rest of one's natural life. 11-4-50

I boarded the train in South Japan and found the men on it under armed guard. I saw them but Army officials refused me permission to talk to them, and their names were also withheld from me.

Guarded With Guns

Upon arrival at Tokyo, military police made the prisoners exceedingly conspicuous in the crowded railroad station by forming a semi-circle around the train door with drawn guns and marching them in columns of twos through the station to a waiting truck.

The military police were both white and colored. One white MP was armed with a Russian burp gun, captured in Korea and definitely not authorized Army equipment. The burp gun itself attracted attention of the crowd.

How Our Boys Took Yechon In First Major U. S. Victory Of Korean War

Independent Sat. 7-9-50 clipping, 2nd.

WITH A U.S. INFANTRY TASK FORCE IN SOUTH KOREA—Dawn broke through the smoky skies of Yechon in South Korea Friday and found crack Negro infantrymen of the 25th Division in command of the city. They had occupied this rail and highway city after a fierce and bloody 16-hour battle which routed fanatic North Korean Reds.

Negro fighters had scored the first major U.S. victory since the shooting war began in Korea.

The American counter-attack began Thursday afternoon when two companies from the 24th Infantry Regiment began a flanking move—a tactic used often by the Reds.

Under the cover of artillery and mortar fire, foot soldiers moved forward cautiously. They ducked in and out of Korean houses, their rifles blazing as they advanced. Machine gun units sought positions in groves out of sight of the enemy.

A lull and then the thunder of war.

A group of GI's beat it from behind a mud hut and scrambled for cover as the staccato of enemy machine guns rained bullets at them. Minutes later the mud hut was blasted by Red mortar fire.

Then the advance of the Negro troops began. Some crouching, some crawling on their bellies, others raced wildly through Yechon, a strategic city only 60 miles northeast of fallen Taejon.

The GI's had the help of two Mustangs which methodically strafed the retreating Reds. But night fell and the heroic soldiers pushed on into Yechon. Big guns of U.S. artillery answered enemy mortar fire throughout the long night.

With the approach of dawn, artillery was withdrawn and doughboys ended their assaults with rifles and small arms. The city was in flames and sounds of enemy action were irregular. An occasional mortar blast and the more frequent sniper's bullet were the only indications of Communist resistance.

Smells of Death

Yechon smelled of death. It had changed hands many times since the beginning of the war. Before tan yanks occupied the city, South Koreans had captured but lost this position.

A tall, dark GI chalked on a wall: "Kilroy is back." Knots of soldiers, dead-tired but reveling in victory, sat on the ground cleaning their rifles. Others stretched out on the hard Korean ground and slept.

One sergeant, a rifle at his side, seemed to speak for all his battle-worn but eager buddies. He shouted: "Let's go North."

Heroes Of Yechon

YECHON, South Korea—Identified among the heroic Yanks who smashed through Red lines last week and recaptured Yechon are these members of the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division:

Capt. Carlton S. Johnson of Chester, Pa.
1st Lt. James C. Cosgrove of Brooklyn, N.Y.
M-Sgt. Kenneth E. Brown of La Mesa, Tex.
Pfc. Benjamin S. English of Topeka, Kan.
Pfc. Arthur W. Green of Terrell, Texas
Pfc. James Harris of Oakland, Calif.
Pvt. John L. Clark of St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

★ An Independent Newspaper ★

FAIR — Fair and warmer tonight, low 62. Saturday, partly cloudy, high 80. Sunday, little change. Sun rise 5:34; sunset 8:20.

75TH YEAR—170 — FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1950.

Negro G.I.s Wi

Seize City In 16-Hr. Battle

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Richmond 11, Virginia, Saturday, July 22, 1950 — Dial 7-1851

can Negro Troops Retake Rail City of

U.S. NEGRO TROOPS WIN 16-HOUR BATTLE

CITY EDITION — Vol 32 No. 24 — DAILY NEWS — New York 17, Saturday, July 22, 1950 — 32 Pages — 3 Cents

NEGROES GAIN KOREA

5 CENTS — Herald American

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

Norfolk, Virginia, Saturday, July 22, 1950 — Price Five

Negro Troops Capture Key City

Freeze Voted Of Military Enlistment

Armed Services Per ted to Hold Men Year yond Enlistment T

Ceilings Are Li

Units To Be Called Size of Division; Al To Be Alerted 30 D

Charlotte Observer

"REMOST NEWSPAPER OF THE TWO CAROLINAS" "CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL"

CHARLOTTE, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1950

REDS FROM YECHON

MORE THAN 1,250,000 PEOPLE live within 60 miles of Charlotte — 2 hours SLOW driving time — in Carolinas' shopping Center.

PRICE: 5c DAILY—15c SUNDAY

HEADLINES ACROSS THE NATION heralded the achievement of the 24th Infantry Regiment that chalked up the first American victory in the Korean war by recapturing Yechon that had been lost by South Korean Troops. Editors North and South gave full credit to the 24th for its signal accomplishment that has been an inspiration to a nation unused to the depressing news of withdrawals, retreats and defeats it has been receiving since the Communist invasion began June 25.

Yanks Fight On Despite Casualties

Journal and Courier

Sat. 12-23-50

24th Regiment No Longer 'All Colored,' Now Mixed Unit

Norfolk, Va.

By MILTON E. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent

WITH THE 24th Regiment In Korea — (By Cable, Delayed) — When artillery gun barrels are aimed high, it means the enemy is closing in. The guns of the artillery units supporting the 24th Infantry Regiment were aimed high this week.

The yanks of this famous fighting unit hurled back repeated attacks from swarming Chinese Reds in a highly dangerous rear-guard mission of protecting withdrawals of large UN forces.

Savage battles were waged in bitter cold and casualties were high.

12-23-50

EVEN WHILE the enemy threatened to turn their flank and completely surround them, the brave men stood their ground and completed the job assigned.

The 24th Infantry Regiment is still in good combat condition after more than 150 days of continuous fighting with barbaric enemy Reds.

A security blackout has been placed on movements, names, and places, but despite the almost hand-to-hand struggles, the morale of the regiment is high after more than 150 days of continuous contact with an enemy that is far surperior numerically.

* * *

THE 24th IS no longer all-colored outfit. Replacements have been many as the casualty list rises. Replacements are not made on the basis of race, but on the fact of whether a man can shoot a gun.

Officers speak proudly of their service with this outfit which has played such a vital part in the Korean struggle.

Proof of the "oneness" of the UN forces is shown when a Turkish artillery unit once gave artillery support to the 24th during this current Red offensive. All over the battle area, one can observe men of many races and countries fighting side by side for the cause of peace.

* * *

LT. TED FOX, a white southerner with the public information office said when speaking of the 24th, "These courageous battle-hardened GIs suffered the rigors of Jim Crow in the South."

"There is no Jim Crow in Korea. Their wives, sweethearts, mothers, and widows can be comforted by their sacrifices which must have its effect in the states too."

16 Men Of 24th Infantry Win Combat Medals

Journal and

TOKYO (NNPA)—Three officers and thirteen enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment were among forty-six officers and men of the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division to whom Bronze Star Medals with "V" device and Oak Leaf Clusters to the medal have been awarded.

Sat. 12-23-50

Two of the officers are Colonel Arthur S. Champen, 1423 North C. street, Wellington, Kansas, and Major Richard W. Williams, Jr., Waycross, Ga., assigned to the First Battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Colonel Champen is white but the racial identity of Major Williams was not established.

The enlisted men, all colored, to whom the awards were made, are:

Pfc. Wyman J. Lee, 58 Albany avenue, Amithyville, New York; Pfc. Walter Mullins, brother of Willie Mullins, Kessler Field Mississippi; Corp. Walter Duncan, brother of Mrs. Iva Mae Lee, 027 Folger street, Berkeley Company D; Corp. Roosevel Hughes, 148 East Lane street Vallejo, California; Corp. John B. Young, brother of Mrs. Lucille Poindexter, 2001 North 13th street, Philadelphia.

* * *

SERGT. EMANUEL V. Bailey, 3038 Hall avenue, Louisville, Kentucky; Sergt. First-class George Love, Gurdon, Arkansas; SFC. Willie L. Bryant, son of Mrs. Jennie C. Thomas, 3619 Chene street, Detroit; Sergt. William S. Wingers, 7513 Columbia avenue, Pittsburgh; Master Sergt. Boss Owens, 1309 Central street, Columbus, Ga.; Master Sergt. Curtis D. Pugh, of Columbus, Ga., and son of Aaron Pugh, Route 3, Union Springs, Ala., Company L, and Master Sergt. Joseph Simmons, Myers Post Office, Charleston, S. C.

First Lieut. William J. Bailey, of Preston, Iowa, Medical Company, 24th Infantry Regiment, also received the award.

24th "Digs In" After Fighting Gallant Battle

Journal and

By International News Service

SEOUL — After suffering "staggering" casualties in a bloody fight for its life against a gigantic Chinese Red counter-offensive, the U. S. 24th Infantry Regiment this week dug in and operated from new positions below Pyongyang.

Sat. 12-16-50

Front-line reports indicate that 24th Infantrymen with Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker's Eighth Army withdrew "with a display of much gallantry" and Monday had no threat to their flank for the first time since their retreat from the Chongchon River above Pyongyang.

Norfolk

The unit and other elements of the Eighth Army were said to be intact and the losses inflicted on the enemy have been severe—estimated by local commanders in the field as high as ten to one, compared to our own.

* * *

TROOP DISPOSITIONS of the Eighth Army's main American and other UN formations were kept a closely guarded military secret. They were poised along their new line of staggered defense, awaiting a massed onslaught by the Chinese hosts moving down from the Pyongyang area under staggering Allied aerial punishment.

24th Still Leads UN Troop Action

Men Called Experts in Guerrilla Fighting

By MILTON A. SMITH

NNPA Pool Correspondent
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NORTH OF YONGBON, 24TH REG., 25TH DIV.—Colored Yanks are advancing all along this cold front over frozen rice paddies and gutted towns. They are now in the lead of the general United Nations' advance which GI's call "Operation Home for Christmas."

As they advance, they are meeting with increasing enemy resistance. Mortar and small arms fire constantly pummel their advanced positions, but the division, spread over a considerable area in depth, advances steadily.

12-16-50

Great care is taken to protect the advance from infiltration by Nokos and Chinese Communists who, if given a chance, will reform and attack rear or lightly defended positions.

The 24th is expert in this phase of tactical fighting. Before coming here they cleaned out a big, well-organized guerrilla stronghold north of the former Communist capital city of Pyongyang.

Having shattered the main guerrilla forces, the 24th moved north with the rest of the division to join what is hoped will be the final push to the Yalu and the end of the war.

In their advance the 24th has taken several blockhouses against "do or die" defenders; it has combed high Korean hills seeking out nests of the enemy, who are armed with machine guns and sometimes mortars.

N.Y.

At one period during the first day of the advance, they moved so swiftly they were ordered to halt until other regiments caught up with them and straightened the UN line.

The regiment is commanded by Lt. Col. John Corley of Brooklyn.

Dean Left Taejon OK; Hopes for Safety Rise

Inquirer Mon. 7-24-50 Philadelphia, Pa.

By WILLIAM R. MOORE

ADVANCED AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN KOREA, July 23 (AP). — Maj. Gen. William F. Dean got out of flaming Taejon unharmed but disappeared on his way to American lines to hunt for other stragglers from his gallant 24th Division.

He is still missing, but hopes for his safe return rose when word of his escape from Taejon was brought here today by his aide, Lt. Arthur Clarke, of Boone, Iowa.

Clarke led a dozen men from the abandoned city into camp at noon today (10 P. M. Saturday, E.D.T.) with word that he last saw the red-headed, fighting general in the mountains outside Taejon Friday. Up to that time, at least, he had not been wounded as was reported earlier.

Clarke said he was with the 50-year-old Dean on a mountainside just outside Taejon. Dean left the group to go down to a river to look for more of his men.

"You can wait for me," the General said.

The 28-year-old lieutenant said he waited two hours, then led his party on. He said he thought that was what the general wanted.

Dean led the little party out of Taejon Thursday evening after spending most of the day hunting down Red tanks. Once, Dean personally led a 3.5 bazooka rocket launcher squad. He placed the squad at the second-story window of a house. It scored a direct hit on a North Korean tank.

"You could hear screaming inside the tank," Clarke said. "A second shot into the tank stopped the screaming. We put a third into it to make sure the tank was out of action."

Inquirer

Then Thursday evening Dean began to lead a small motor convoy out of burning Taejon. It had trouble getting through the unfamiliar streets. Outside the city, road blocks and heavy enemy fire forced the convoy to double back.

Clarke was wounded in the right shoulder in this fire. Asked how bad the wound was, he replied:

"I don't know. I haven't looked at it."

Mon. 7-24-50

INTERPRETER WOUNDED

Also wounded in the shoulder—in the last enemy fire the party encountered—was Col. Jimmie Kim, Dean's interpreter. He was caught by machinegun fire after the party was forced to abandon its trucks and jeeps to cross rice paddies on its way to the cover of the mountains. Kim couldn't keep up and told the others to go on. He reached Okchan safely Friday morning.

A report Saturday that Dean had been wounded was attributed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters to Kim. Clarke's advice is more recent. There well may have been confusion in reports from the fact that both Kim and Clarke, in the general's party, were wounded.

After the general left the group, Clarke led the men on until they came out of the mountains beyond the front line. There they stopped at a small village, just as American artillery started shelling it. They tried to get out but ran into American rifle fire.

Philadelphia, Pa.

BRAVED RIFLE FIRE

"We hit the ditches and held a council of war," Clarke said. "We didn't like going into rifle fire but we couldn't hang around that village while it was under such heavy shelling.

"So I got up, put my hands behind my head and yelled:

"'We are Americans. Don't shoot.'"

"I guess they saw us. They didn't shoot any more. Pretty soon we started passing American soldiers on the road and they sent a truck to bring us here."

Patrols Trade Jabs in Korea

Morning News Sun. 7-23-50

TOKYO, July 23 (Sunday) (AP).—American and North Korean patrols sparred Sunday on the front south and east of fallen Taejon. Red Dallas, Texas armor and infantry were building up for a new assault on new United States positions, reinforced by troops of the 1st Cavalry (Mechanized Infantry) Division.

North Korean troops recaptured Yongdok on the East Coast, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced.

Yongdok, destroyed by allied naval gunfire and taken by United States and South Korean forces Friday, was lost Saturday before a Red attack in regimental strength.

The town is twenty-six air miles north of Pohang where the 1st Cavalry Division (infantry) landed Tuesday. It is an important point on the Reds' southern thrust down the east coast toward the vital supply port of Pusan.

In the Taejon sector, American artillery and mortars pounded moderately throughout the night, Associated Press Correspondent William R. Moore reported from a command post, but there was no major ground contact.

Communist patrols probed at new defense lines of the 1st Cavalry, sent to bolster the gallant 24th Division. The 1st Cavalry also sent out patrols to scout Red positions and concentrations.

Skies were clearing. It was believed American aircraft would have opportunities to return to full-scale attack after being hampered by bad weather.

The American artillery concentrated on roads and valleys where the North Koreans were believed assembling for a fresh thrust. One of the aims was to keep the Reds from using the Taejon-Yongdong road and the double-track railroad that parallels it southeastward out of Taejon.

It was astride this 27-mile road that the new American defense line was being consolidated, said General MacArthur.

Other sectors to the east were relatively quiet.

MacArthur's communique said "constant contact" was being maintained with the North Korean forces to determine just what direction they would take on their expected next offensive push to the south and southeast.

In eighteen days of grim battling for time, the 24th Division—outnumbered at times 20-to-1—had yielded seventy miles in five major retreats. The last and bloodiest retreat was from Taejon, where the 24th held for three days. Orders called for a 2-day stand if possible.

The North Koreans were filtering down the west coast of Korea some fifty miles southwest of fallen Taejon. MacArthur denied, however, that the railroad town of Imsil, 50-miles southwest of Taejon, had fallen.

Airmen of the Fifth Air Force, in addition to strafing the marshaling yards at Taejon, reported six tanks, three trucks and three vehicles were damaged while fourteen railroad cars, two trucks and two vehicles were destroyed.

Negro combat unit beats off Commie attack

News 7-27-50

TOKYO, July 27—(AP)—The 24th Regimental Combat team, only Negro combat unit identified in the Korean campaign, beat off a Communist attack on the Central Front yesterday.

A spokesman for Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported the action today, and for the first time permitted identification of the unit.

THE ACTION occurred about 15 miles northeast of Yongdong near the village of Maromyon.

North Koreans attacked with infantry behind an artillery barrage, the spokesman said, but he gave no details of subsequent fighting beyond saying the 24th beat back the attack.

The 24th is attached to the 25th Division. It is the defense line that swings northeastward from Yongdong.

Birmingham, Ala.

THE 24TH WON one of the first American offensive victories of the campaign last week when it captured Yechon, about 14 miles northeast of Hamchang.

The regiment arrived in Japan in February of 1948. It was on occupation duty in Central Honshu, main island of Japan, until assigned to the Korean front.

MacArthur Hails Troops' Courage

Daily World

TOKYO—The first major American ground victory of the Korean war was scored Friday by hard-fighting United States Negro troops who drove North Korean Reds out of Yechon after a 16 hour battle.

Communiques from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters did not identify what unit of Negro troops won the victory. However, American acsualties were light.

Yechon is an important rail and highway city, 60 miles north east of Taejon.

Friday's battle at Yechon marked a turning point in American strategy. Heretofore American troops have been fighting a rearguard, delaying fight.

The daugh boys overwhelmed the Communist forces with an enveloping, flanking action under a curtain of mortal and artillery fire which sprayed the villages on the slopes of the mountain behind Yechon, the troops moved in an successfully took the city.

The Yechon battle began Thursday afternoon and ended Friday shortly after dawn.

The Negro troops, moving with bullet-like speed in small groups, scurried across rice fields, set up guns and raked the defenders who crunched behind bushes and houses.

During the latter stages of the battle fighting was at a close range and the GI's moved gingerly, firing as they advanced.

The extent of enemy losses was not immediately determined.

Taejon Falls to Reds

Blytheville, Ark. Courier News

As 24th Withdraws

Thurs. 7-20-50

Gen. Dean Missing After Huge Attack; Fighting Is Fierce

TOKYO, Friday, July 21. (AP)—Front line dispatches said today the 24th Division was withdrawing from embattled Taejon and that the whereabouts of its commander, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, was unknown.

A MacArthur communique issued at 12:30 a.m. today, Japan daylight time, (9:30 a.m. Thursday, EST) said the Americans clung to their positions but the communique appeared to be based on information that was old.

The communique said a Korean Communist infantry-tank attack Thursday afternoon was pressing at the city. Field dispatches indicated it had driven into the city, which was ablaze.

The Americans held off the Red attack for several hours. They used for the first time the new 3.5 rocket launchers which they said knocked out eight of the first ten tanks. The Air Force claimed to have destroyed five additional tanks in the battle area.

Dean Unaccounted For

General Dean, who was at the front all day Thursday, was seen once with one of these rocket launching teams. His whereabouts became unknown as the battle mounted to a crescendo about nightfall. An advance headquarters spokesman admitted he did not know where the general was, adding, "that does not mean that he is missing."

(In Washington the Defense Department said it had no report that Dean was missing.)

GI's Fight Furiously

The G.I.'s fought furiously—both on the ground and in the air—to hold Taejon. Straffing planes smashed at Red artillery positions which tried to close in behind the Americans and cut off their retreat with artillery fire. A locomotive crew trying to take a la e haul of supplies from Taejon was ambushed enroute to the station.

An Army spokesman said Thursday night that about half the American units around Taejon had "succeeded in making a fairly orderly withdrawal. The American again had to fight against appalling odds."

Fight at Fuel Dumps

Fighting was fierce around fuel dumps which the Reds tried to reach quickly. The new king-sized rockets stopped three Red tanks dead near these dumps.

Battle reports said the Reds made use of a skein of small roads west of American defenses to bring many of their tanks toward the city from the southwest.

An Eighth Army spokesman in Korea said North Korean forces of unknown strength were reported in Chonju early Thursday in a drive down the western side of the Korean peninsula. U.S. planes attacked Chonju and Kumje, indicating that Kumje also was in Red hands.

The Chonju-Kumje area is about 40 air miles southwest of Taejon.

Invader "Lost Out"

Earlier, about mid-day, General MasArthur said the invaders had lost their "one great chance for victory"—by failing to knock out South Korea before American forces blunted their drive. "Our hold upon the southern part of Korea represents a secure base. We are there to stay," he declared.

But he conceded there might be some withdrawals before the United Nations forces launched a counter-offensive.

Allied warplanes caught the North Korean air force crawling back onto air-fields long vacant. In the past two days they destroysd 47 Red planes on the ground and three in the air. The toll may be higher.

The Red drive on Taejon was the first attack in force from their dearly-won ground south of the Kum River.

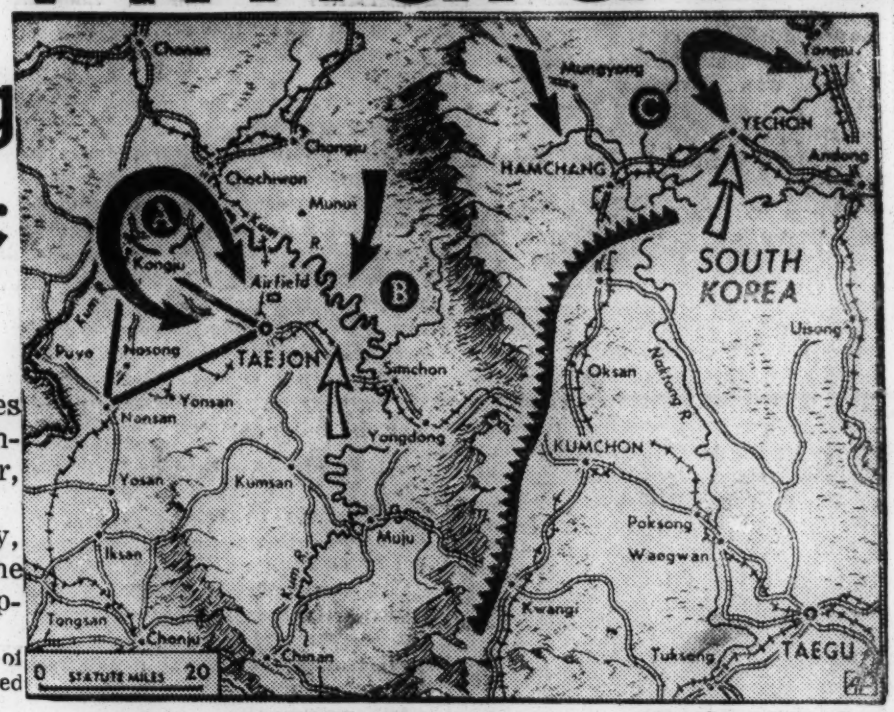
Lt. John P. McCann, Jacksonville, Fla., a mustang pilot, said Taejon was "burning away like mad" at 4:45 p.m. Thursday (1:45 a.m. EST).

McCann and Lt. Duane Biteman of Seattle each dropped two 500 pound fire bombs on a tank.

Field dispatches said the first seven Red tanks rumbling toward Taejon were picked off one after another by new ground-fired rockets. The 3.5 inchers are a recoilless weapon bzrought into action for the first time.

Later, an Eighth Army tank was reported knocked out.

There was no indication how many tanks the invaders had got across the Kum.



WHERE AMERICANS MAY FORM NEW DEFENSE LINE—Saw-tooth line locates mountain area where Americans may set up a new defense after their withdrawal from the Taejon sector. Front-line reports toda ysaid that Korean Reds had moved into the city and American forces were withdrawing. The airfield was abandoned July 17 as Communists swarmed in from the west and north (A). Open arrows indicate U. S. and South Korean battles to prevent encirclement by Reds at (B) and (C). (AP Wirephoto Map).

BOLIVIA OFFERS SOLDIERS TO UN

Times-Picayune

Would Send Regular Army Elements to Korea

Sat. 7-22-50

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

(The Associated Press)

Lake Success, July 21—Bolivia has offered 30 officers and elements of its regular army to join Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in Korea, the United Nations disclosed Friday night. The size of the elements was not disclosed.

This was the first definite offer of soldiers from any of the 52 UN members who were asked last week to do all they could to help the UN war effort.

New Orleans

The Bolivian offer was sent to Secretary-General Trygve Lie by the permanent Bolivian delegate, Eduardo Anze Matienzo. It was made public by the UN several hours after Lie had told reporters that official offers of planes, ships and hospital supplies had been received in response to his appeal.

Expects Answers Later

At that time he said he knew of no offers of combat troops, but added that several countries are in contact with Washington, either the Pentagon or the state department.

Lie told his weekly news conference he does not think messages from only nine UN members is a poor response. He said it is too early for definite answers from governments and that maybe two weeks from now he might expect final responses.

Lie had no comment on published reports that United States sources said several UN members have confidentially offered to send ground troops to aid the republic of Korea.

No International Force

A US spokesman said Friday morning that offers have been received of forces to aid the UN. Asked directly if this meant combat soldiers, the spokesman said the implication was there, but refused to go further.

Both UN and US sources have said that in any event offers of soldiers must be top secret and must be handled in that fashion until all arrangements have been made.

Lie made it clear the UN is not recruiting a secret international force for service in Korea.

The UN has received word that individuals in some countries want to volunteer and it has replied to such individuals that they must deal with their own governments.

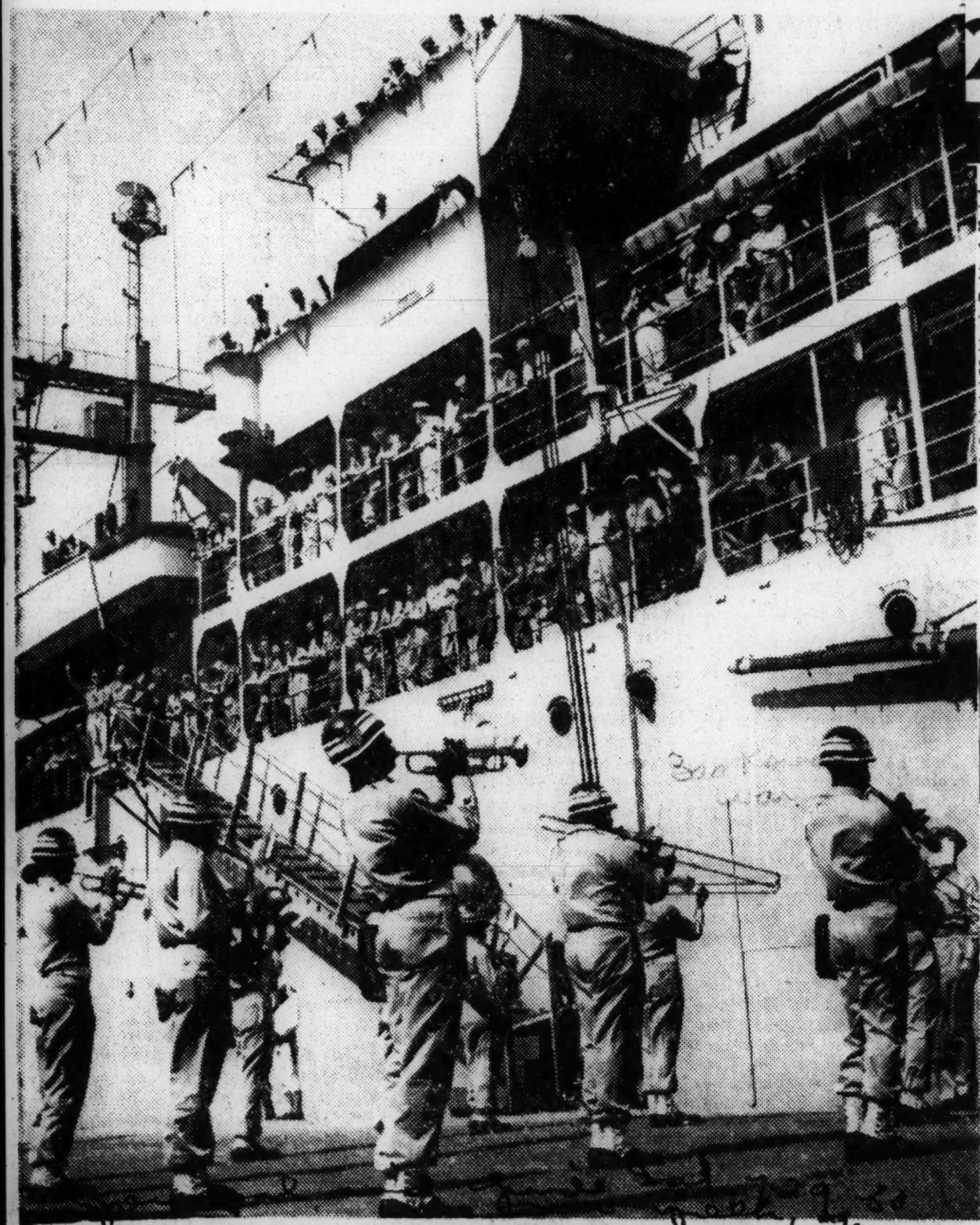
To Localize War

Asked what he could do to localize the Korean war, Lie said members of the UN should respect the decision of the Security Council. He said that is the only way to get peace.

At the request of Lie, Andrew W. Cordier, his excutive assistant, read replies from the nine countries. All actual offers read Friday already had become public.

The messages, none of which pledged support in ground forces, though some indicated further negotiations were planned on the extent of aid, were from Peru, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Argentina, France, Brazil, Greece and the Philippines.

GI's Departing For Korea Get Sendoff From Japan



An army band sounds a send-off for the sea-borne GI's shortly before their departure from Tokyo for South Korea recently. Included in the departing units were members of the 24th Infantry Regiment, one of the remaining all-colored Army units which is a part of the famous 25th "Tropic Lightning Division." They landed unopposed and went into combat in Korea for the first time last week.

Shortly after arriving in Korea, the 24th Regiment scored the first important Allied victory in the four-week fight when they recaptured the key town of Yechon.

Score First American Victory Of War

24th In Fierce Battle To Hold Positions In Korea

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA—(NNPA) — After scoring the most important victory for American ground forces in the Korean war by capturing Friday the key town of Yechon, the 24th Infantry Regiment appeared Sunday to be battling fiercely to hold its ground at the retaken city, 60 miles north of the rail center of Taejon, which had fallen to the Reds.

The all-Negro regiment a part of the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division, was sent into the fighting to relieve the hard pressed South Korean troops.

A communique, issued by General Douglas MacArthur at 12:50 p.m. (Tokyo time), Sunday (10:50 a.m., Saturday, Eastern daylight time), made only a brief reference to the action of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment which blasted the Red Koreans out of Yechon last Thursday while spearheading the Twenty-fifth Division's drive to halt enemy pressure on the east Korean front.

* * *

THE COMMUNIQUE simply said: "Additional reports indicate that American units have retaken Yechon after a seesaw battle. This village has been captured and lost four times within the past two days."

Top Leaders Laud Heroism Of 24th Regiment Combat

Special to the World

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT THE KOREAN FRONT—Top military officials Thursday showered praise on the famed 24th Infantry regimental combat team which fought its second major battle of the Korean battle from the country's treacherous, jagged mountain peaks.

Front line correspondents reported that the tan GI's through outnumbered and encircled, held on doggedly Thursday for 16 hours, before slashing their way out in an orderly, two mile withdrawal.

(The battle described here continued all day Friday and late last night. A late communique Friday reported that the 24th had counter attacked, but a spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters emphasized that the front where the 24th is fighting is "fluid.")

The fighting Thursday and Friday took place about fifteen miles northeast of Yongdong, near the village of Maromyon.

"GOOD SHOW"

Brigadier General Vennard Wilson, assistant commander of the 25th division, asserted that the 24th put up "a good show."

International News Service Correspondent Howard Handleman reported from Tokyo that the tan doughboys put up a "terrific" fight in the face of "overwhelmingly superior numbers."

MOUNTAIN PEAKS

The fierce battle began with the numerically superior North Koreans scurrying up and around the mountain peaks in waves, attempting to outflank the Americans.

The Red Koreans tossed everything, including phosphorus, at the GI's who held stubbornly to their mountain top positions.

The hero of the day was First Lieutenant Olive W. Dillard, of Margaret, Ala., who insisted on remaining at his post all afternoon although encircled to direct mortar and machine gun fire.

Another hero of this battle was Sergeant Joseph Simmons, 28, of New York City, who was credited by his superior officer with getting 30 out of a possible 36 of an enemy column with a series of machine gun bursts.

Interviewed at his new mountainside position, Sergeant Simmons told this story of the fight-ing:

ARTILLERY SHELLS

"We were in position on the mountain when at dawn artillery started pounding in on us from all sides. Then I could hearly saw four get up with the machine gun. I on-range saw a co- Another Sergeant, Lawrence Pat-rosy up. First we would gemy machine gun. I tried to get a report that troops were com-ing up on the right flank, and I went up the path in single-column file, but he could not make out some of my guns and would take some of them. Then some-where they were. I took over and bear down on them. Then some-body would report a terrific con-burst at pretty close range. I was playing around-a-rosy up there with the gun. First we would that troops were com-the right flank, and I some of my guns and on them. Then some-report a terrific con-

centration on the left, and I would move some of the guns from that position. Pretty soon they were coming in from all sides, and there were just enough guns to handle them."

WOUNDED AMERICANS

Corporal Robert Jones, of Washington, revealed that he saw two wounded Americans shot down as they called for help. Others told of machine-gun operators who, on their own insistence, had stayed and died at their posts.

Lieutenant Dillar was also praised for sneaking back to the enemy lines and carrying out two wounded men in two separate trips.

Another Chicagoan, Corporal Andrew Jackson, of Chicago, "Sized up" the North Korean Reds.

"They're not really good shots," he asserted. "But there are so darn many of them. The trouble is that if some one is taking aim at some one else, he is likely to hit you."

NEGRO GIs AMONG FIRST TO FIGHT IN KOREA

World's Famous 24th Infantry Was Stationed In Japan

Following President Truman's order to send foot soldiers to fight in the Korean war, the famous Negro 24th Infantry which was stationed in Japan, was among the first to leave for action against the Communist invaders.

It is known that some Negro airmen are among the mixed flight units now bombing the North Koreans. Many of the members of the old 99th squadron formerly stationed in Columbus, Ohio,

'The Town Is Ours'

Negro G.I.s Cling to Peak 16 Hours Then Fight Way Out of Red Ring

Sergeant Gets 30 of 36 Invaders With Machine Gun — Lieutenant Returns Twice for Wounded.

By MARGUERITE HIGGINS

The New York Herald Tribune-Post-Dispatch Special Radio. Copyright, 1950.

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT THE KOREAN FRONT, July 28 — American Negro troops fought their first major engagement from three sky-scraping peaks here in Korea's most mountainous terrain. For 16 hours the encircled units held on valiantly before fighting their way out in a two-mile withdrawal along the central front.

The jagged, 1300-foot peaks, which took four hours for the American troops to scale, added a new, back-breaking element to this tough sun-parched and dusty war. But the slow-spoken boys from Harlem, Alabama, St. Louis, etc., put up "a good show"—in the words of Brig. Gen. Vennard Wilson, assistant commander of the Twenty-fifth Division.

The odds, as usual, were overwhelming, with the attackers far outnumbering the American forces. Because of their large numbers, the North Korean Communists were able to charge up and around the peaks in waves, coming around the flanks to harass the Americans from all sides.

At one point in the fighting Wednesday afternoon, Piper Cubs went out to drop guns and ammunition to Company L. The company commander, First Lt. Oliver W. Dillard of Margaret, Ala., distinguished himself by remaining at his post all afternoon —although encircled—to direct mortar and machine-gun fire.

Sergeant Gets 30 of 36.

So far as punishment inflicted on the North Korean enemy is concerned, the hero of the day was Sgt. Joseph Simmons of New York City. Simmons was credited by his superior officer with getting a probable 30 out of 36 of an enemy column with a series of machine-gun bursts.

Here is Simmons's story as he told it at a new mountainside position to which he stumbled, tired and dirty, after the battle.

"We was in position on the mountain when at dawn artillery shells started pounding in on us from all sides," Simmons said. "Then I could hear small-arms fire and I saw a column of men coming by us to the right, heading for another company's hill-top position on our east flank. I just laid low until they passed us. They were only about 10 yards away. Then I tried to get my gunner to go at them as they went up the path in single-column file, but he could not make out where they were. I took over and aimed three bursts at pretty close range with the machine-gun. I only saw a total of four get up."

Sgt. Simmons added: "Fighting those guys is something like fighting armed mountain goats. These North Koreans are used to climbing around these hills. They keep going up and down them fast. And, boy, no matter how you mow 'em down they keep coming in waves. They seem to have an endless supply, and every time a whistle blows you know a new wave is coming at you."

Faced Own Weapons.

The North Koreans threw just about everything at the American mountain-top positions, including phosphorus. With some bitterness, the troops also reported that American machine guns which the North Koreans captured along with ammunition in recent engagements were turned on the American positions.

Members of one American unit which backed off a hill somewhat prematurely, leaving behind some light machine guns, found themselves being shot at with their own weapons as they clambered back to their positions.

Sgt. Simmons told how the North Koreans even resorted to "setting fire to grass in an attempt to burn us out."

From the new positions we looked out at the three ridges defended earlier by the Americans, and it is without question the roughest terrain over which any of our troops have fought so far. The peaks jut sharply from surrounding valleys and any climb is a steep one.

'Playing Ring-Around-Rosy.'

Telling of the difficulties of defending the mountain ridges "in the face of an enemy who never stops coming," Sgt. Lawrence Patterson of Chicago observed, "I felt I was playing ring-around-rosy up there with my machine guns. First we would get a report that troops were coming up on the right flank and I would take some of my guns and bear down on them. Then somebody would report a terrific concentration on the left and I would move some of the guns from that position. Pretty soon they were coming in from all sides and there were just not enough guns to handle them."

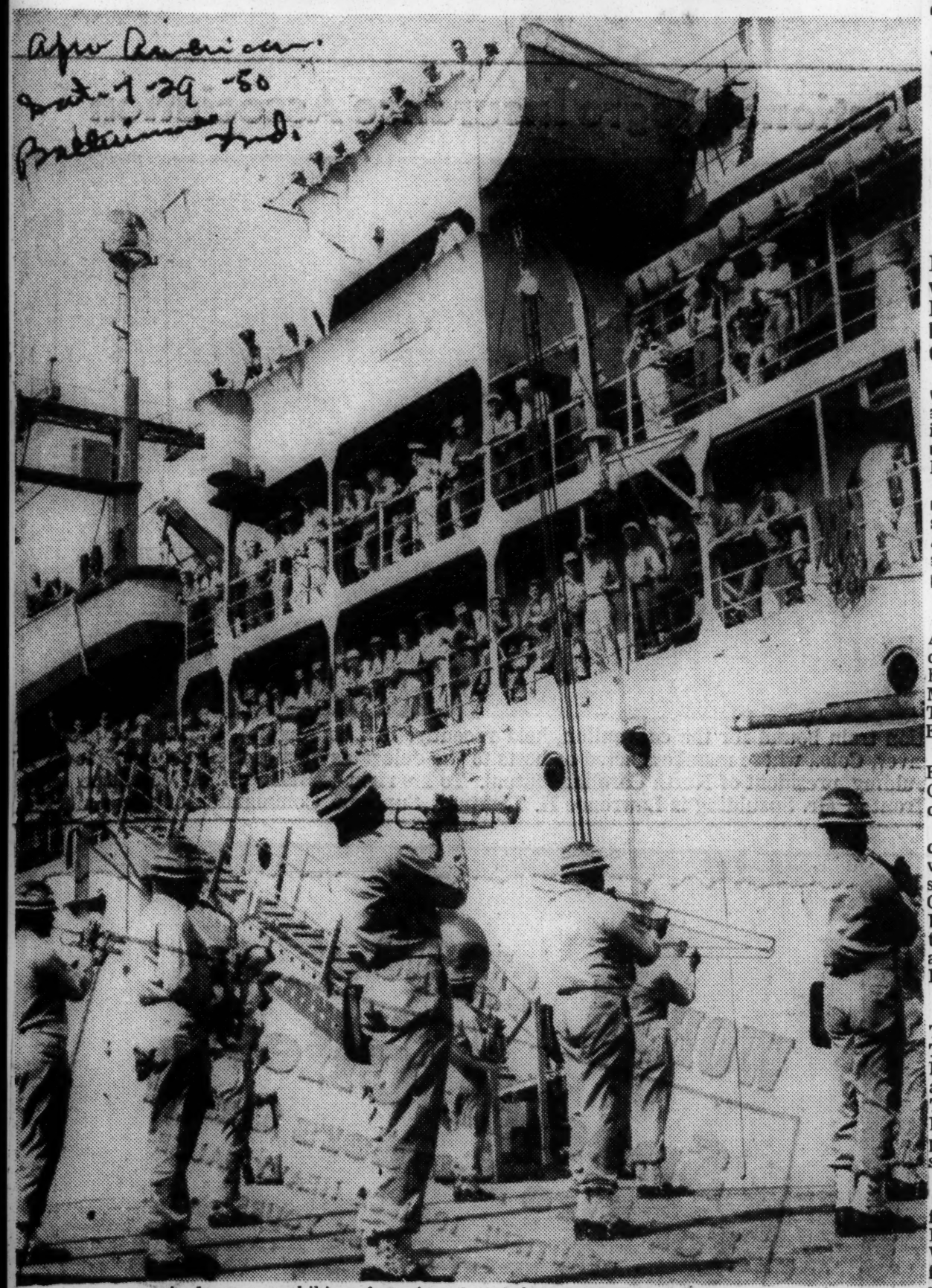
Cpl. Robert Jones of Washington told of seeing two American wounded shot down even as they were screaming to comrades for help. Such tales—as usual after these engagements — were heard all over this front.

In addition to his other distinctions, Lt. Dillard won the admiration of his comrades for going back up the hill for wounded, despite the fact that he and some eigth others had fought their way out of their own encircled positions. Taking along five volunteers, Lt. Dillard sneaked back to the enemy lines and carried out two wounded in two separate trips.

Cpl. Andrew Jackson of Chicago summed up the general views about the North Korean Reds. "They really are not good shots," he said, "but there are so darn many of them."

broken up and integated, are thought to be among those in Korea.

U.S. Amphibious Force Lands in Korea



U.S. Troops, organized as an amphibious force in only 10 days, landed at Pohang, on the east coast of South. An army band bids them goodbye on their departure from the States.

24th Infantry Takes Yechon in 16 Hours

Tan Yanks Push Back 'Reds' in Furious Battle; Losses Light

WITH A UNITED STATES INFANTRY TASK FORCE IN SOUTH KOREA—(NNPA)—The 24th Infantry Regiment, which moved into South Korea as a part of the 25th "Tropic Lightning" Division to reinforce the battered 24th Division, last Friday scored the most sizeable victory that American Ground Forces have yet achieved in the fighting in Korea.

While the 1st Cavalry Division was making an amphibious landing at Pohang-Dong, the 25th Division, including the 24th Infantry Regiment, had previously landed at Pusan, 60 miles to the South.

Elements of the division pushed north; and the 25th Division was sent into the lines in the Yechon-Andong area where several days ago American artillery began supporting South Korean troops.

Drive Reds From Yechon

Yechon, on the road between Andong and Hamchang, after changing hands several times, was held by the Reds, General Douglas MacArthur said in his 12:55 a.m., Thursday (9:55 a.m., Wednesday, EST) communique.

The 24th Infantry Regiment, last Friday, drove the North Korean Communists out of Yechon and occupied the rail and highway city.

The capture of Yechon was accomplished after a 16-hour battle which began Thursday and ended shortly after noon on Friday. Casualties among men of the 24th Infantry Regiment were reported to be light. The extent of losses among the North Koreans was unknown.

24th Division Pushed Back

Yechon is 60 miles northeast of Taechon and 55 miles north of Taegu. The 24th Infantry Division Regiment had captured Yechon. apparently had pulled out of Taechon before the 24th Infantry Division to secure a more tenable position approximately four miles southeast of Taejon.

Both the First Cavalry Division (mechanized) and the 25th Infantry Division, whose presence in Korea was made known last Wednesday, were largely absent from battle reports until it was reported that the 24th Infantry Regiment had driven out the Red force which had previously captured Yechon.

All-Colored GI Unit

The 24th Infantry Division and the 24th Infantry Regiment are not to be confused. The 24th Infantry Division, a white organization, was the first major element of the 8th Army to be deployed in Korea.

The 24th Infantry Regiment, a party of the 25th Infantry Division, consists entirely of colored enlisted personnel. Its organizational history dates back to Oct. 1, 1866, when it was organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as the 38th Infantry.

Later, the 38th Infantry was consolidated with the 41st Infantry Regiment on March 15, 1869, at Baton Rouge, La.

These two regiments formed the 24th Infantry Regiment, which has been active since that date and has been known as the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Fought in Many Wars

Its battle honors include fighting the Comanches in the Indian Wars, the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American War, engagements at San Isidro and Luzon in the Philippine Insurrection.

In World War II, they participated in the Western Pacific campaign (entire regiment) from June 15, 1944, to Sept. 2, 1945, and the Northern Solomons (1st and 3d battalions) from Feb. 22, 1943, to Nov. 21, 1944.

It has been stationed:

Indian Territory, 1880; Cuba, 1898; Philippines, 1899; Montana, 1902; Philippines, 1906; New York, 1908; Philippines, 1911; Wyoming, 1916; Mexico, 1916; New Mexico, 1917; Fort Benning, Ga., 1922;

New Hebrides (Pacfic), May, 1942; Guadalcanal, August, 1943; Saipan, December, 1944; Zamami-Shima, Kerama group, July, 1945; Okinawa, Oct. 1945; Ie Shima, September, 1946, and Japan, 1947.

Currently it is estimated that 60 per cent of the 24th Regiment's officer strength is colored. There has been no integration among the enlisted personnel.

Integration Pushed

The 24th may well be the last all-colored regiment in the Army, because that branch of the Armed Forces, like the Navy and Air Force, is on the way toward ending racial segregation down to the battalion level.

Four Army divisions already have colored battalions integrated with white troop regiments. The 2nd and 3rd Infantry Divisions each has one colored infantry battalion serving with white regiments; and a colored battalion is also a part of the 2nd Armored Division.

Nearly one-third of the manpower of the 82nd Airborne Division is organized of minority group units of battalion size or smaller.

Cannoneers Win Praise

The 25th Division has a colored field artillery unit in addition to 24th Regiment, which covered itself with glory, Saturday, in helping South Korean forces recapture the town of Yondok on the east coast of the country.

In speaking of the victory, a dispatch stated:

"It was a triumph of co-ordination between the South Korean infantry, supported by colored-manned artillery and British and American cruisers, which already had destroyed the town with gunfire."

Army Quotas Dropped

The first stage in the racial integration program ordered for the Army was completed in April.

Since then the former 10% quota allotments was abolished. All jobs and military ocupational specialities are open to qualified soldiers, regardless of their race. All Army schools are likewise open on the basis of merit.

Forestall Race War Hints

Defense Department officials said that the 24th Infantry Regiment rushed to Korea along with the rest of the 25th Division without thought of race. "They went in there to do a job and are doing it," a spokesman said.

Although race was not allegedly a factor in their being committed to action in Korea, another spokesman pointed out that the way the regiment swung into the battle may help forestall Communist propaganda that the fight in Korea is between white and colored men.

Many Supporting Units

There are many service units supporting the combat drive on the Korean scene. With the 25th Division are the 366th Medical Collecting Co., 159th Field Artillery

Bn., and 77th Engineer Combat Bn.

In the Eighth Army itself are the 76th and 933rd AA battalions, 567th Engineer Service Co., 512th MP Co.; and the 15th, 19th, 55th, 56th, 289th and 291st band companies.

The former 17th and 19th Engineer Fire Fighting Co's., are now Detachments B and C of the 803rd Regional Post Engineer unit.

One Battalion in Cavalry

Among other outfits are the 546th Fire Fighters, 570th Engineer Water Supply and 571st Engineer Dump Truck Cos.; the 59th Medical Disp. Company, 567th Medical Ambulance Company; 118th Malaria Control detachment; 516th Medical detachment; 519 Veterinarian Food inspection detachment.

There is one battalion of colored troops assigned to the Third Cavalry and the 51st MP Co., is doing duty with the Criminal Investigation department.

Members of the old 332nd Fighter Wing, reassigned to the 13th Air Force on duty in the Far East, are also seeing service in Korea.

Where Tan Yanks Won Victory

White arrow (A) points to rail city of Yechon which was taken by colored U.S. troops after a 16-hour pitched battle with South Korean enemy forces last week. This was the first major U. S. victory of the campaign. The troops were later identified as members of the 24th Infantry Regiment attached to the 25th Infantry Division. Black arrows show three major American positions attacked by the enemy. Jagged line shows new American defense line following retreat from Taejon.

MEET DRS. FORD AND FAGGETT:

Afro Anthology Editors Held 'Tops' in Field

Nick Aaron Ford and H. L. Faggett, editors of the forthcoming "Best Short Stories by AFRO-AMERICAN Writers," are well prepared by training and experience for the task they have undertaken.

Dr. Ford, head of the department of English at Morgan State College, received the A.B. degree from Benedict Collge and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa.

Before coming to Morgan five years ago he had served in the following positions:

Principal of Schofield Normal and Industrial School, Aiken, S.C.; head of department of English at Florida Normal College, St. Augustine, Fla.; dean of S. Phillips' Junior College, San Antonio, Texas; and professor of English at Langston University, Okla.

Many Scholarly Articles

He has published two books, and has contributed scholarly articles to such prominent magazines and jounals s College English, New England Quarterly, Progressive Education, Vital Speeches, Phylon, Journal of Negro Education, etc.

Two of the most popular college textbooks on public speaking use excerpts from two of his public addresses as models of effective speech.

His reputation as a public speaker is nation wide. During the past year he has delivered major addresses in New York City, Stamford, Conn.; Columbia, S.C.; Montgomery, Ala., and the Enoch Pratt Library.

Active In Community

In addition to all of these activities. Dr. Ford finds time to serve as president of the English Council of Greater Baltimore.

He is also a member of the board of directors of the National Council of Teachers of English, director of the poetry writing contest for colored students of Mayland and president of the Wilson Park Improvement Association.

21 Stories for AFRO

Dr. Faggett, professor of English at Morgan, received the B.S. degree from Hampton Institute and the M.A. and Ph.D. from Boston University. He has taught in the secondary schools of North Carolina, North Carolina College and Hampton Institute.

He is a prolific writer. During the recent school year he wrote one article for the Journal of Negro Education, one for the Morgan Bulletin, and 21 short stories for the AFRO Magazine.

Last July he won the Writers Digest Award for "Distinctive Merit in Creative Writing."

President's Contribution

Although Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, did not collaborate in the editorial work of the anthology, he has written the foreword and has given helpful advice in every phase of the project.

The editors declare that his experienced aid and advice were responsible for many of the admirable features of the book.

Dr Ford has made the following comment concerning Mr. Murphy:

"His newspaper career has not smothered his professiorial temperment. His five years as assistant professor of German at Howard University have left their mark upon his literary interests.

Appeal to Common Man

"But he has learned how to do what most professors cannot do; that is, to translate the fruits of scholarship into the language of the common man."

Mr. Murphy hold the A.B. degree from Howard University, the M.A. from Harvard University and the L.L.D. (honorary) from Lincoln University. He has also studied at the University of Jena, Germany.

The Meador Press, Boston, publishers of the "Best Short Stories by A F R O-AMERICAN Writers," has notified the editors that the page proofs are ready, and that the book will be ready for release early next month.

TAN YANKS' ACTION CITED:

Consul Refutes Charge Korea Battle Race War

NEW YORK—The gallant participation of colored American fighting men in the Far Eastern conflict gives the lie to Communist-inspired propaganda that the Battle for Korea is a "race war," Korean Consul General D. Y. Namkoong said Friday morning in an exclusive interview for AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

The interview with the Korean government official took place the same day that announcement was made of the first decisive victory in the Far East War by American colored troops.

Mr. Namkoong voiced his belief that minority American group fighting for their freedom should have a special affinity for the problems of my people who have been oppressed and subjugated for years."

Reds Called Propagandists

"The Communists are trying to demonstrate to Koreans that this is a 'race war," the Consul General declared. "They are hammering home the vicious propaganda that the American white wan wants to colonize and exploit the Korean nation.

"This is a lie," he stated, adding: "This is not a race war. It is a war for liberty from oppression. Colored soldiers of America, who are fighting so gallantly, furnish a powerful proof that the love of freedom is not racial—but human."

Says Koreans Respect Race

The Korean people first came into contact with colored soldiers during World War II, Mr. Namkoong said.

Asserting that his people feel race barriers are artificial, he cited the fact that a number of tan GI's married Korean girls after World War II and were eagerly accepted by native people when they settled down in Korea to live and raise families.

Non-Combat Units Move Over Dangerous Terrain

Journal and Guide

Sat. 8-5-50

Engineer Units Keep Supplies Moving To Front-Line Fighters In Korean War

Norfolk Va

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — (NNPA) — At the start of the second month of bitter fighting in South Korea, in a contracting area at the foot of the embatted Far Eastern peninsula, supply troops, a large part of whom are colored, are finding their jobs as tough as those of the men in the front lines.

On their ability to keep munitions and other supplies moving to the troops engaged in the fighting will depend in a large measure the outcome of the battle to halt the Red Koreans, stabilize the front and initiate a counter offensive to drive them back of the 38th Parallel which is important for the maintenance of United Nations prestige.

In addition to the 24th Infantry Regiment, there is a colored field artillery battalion and an engineer combat battalion with the 25th Infantry Division which took the brunt of the North Korean attack on July 25 and counter-attacked around Chongsan, ten miles north of Yongdong.

* * *

COLORED SERVICE troops in South Korea include various engineer units, medical units, ordnance ammunition companies, and Transportation Corps truck companies. These units face many problems similar to those besetting the forces resisting the North Koreans.

Southeastern Korea has only one good port, Pusan, but its capacity is limited. The railway system, except for a lone double-track line twisting northwestward from Pusan, was never meant to serve the enormous demands of modern warfare.

So-called major highways are woefully few, and not of the construction that can be expected to stand up along under the constant pounding of heavy motor transport.

* * *

CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION has existed as to the extent of Southern Korea's rail and road net. During their occupation of the country up to VJ-day, the Japanese depicted as realities on their Korean maps railroad lines and highways which did not exist beyond the planning or blueprint stage.

Many maps available to the general public at the outbreak of the Korean fighting relied on the accuracy of these Japanese surveys, which showed railroads yet to be built and road links on which construction had never been started.

Matching the lack of adequate communications, Southern Korean terrain is a factor that can call the turn on future military operations. Hilly, semi-mountainous and mountainous, the rugged nature of the country poses problems for both the Red Koreans and the United Nations forces.

* * *

THE MOST DOMINANT feature in the area is the Sobaek mountain range. Military men agree that much may depend on which side is able to hold this natural barrier.

From the air, the terrain of Southern Korean looks like a sea lashed by a heavy gale. The tortured land contours force the rail lines and roadways, over which truck drivers move supplies, into sharp turns and twisted "S" shapes at many points. And everywhere in the narrow valleys are the rice paddies which proclaim the overwhelmingly agricultural character of the region.

For a counter-offensive, Pusan is the most important of more than 125 places in the area. Located on the tip of the southeastern coast, Pusan is Korea's No. 1 port as well as the third largest city in the entire peninsula.

* * *

IT IS THE ONLY southern port that can handle heavy-draft cargo vessels or transports, and it is the terminus of the strategic double-track railroad which connects with Taegu — now a communications junction of top importance. Communist forces have taken the major points along the line to the north—Taejon, Suwon, and Seoul.

Pohang, where the 24th Infantry Regiment landed with the 25th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division, is a comparatively small port about sixty-eight miles northeast of Pusan. It's shallow harbor is suitable only for fishing vessels and light craft. A long concrete seawall is the only wharf facility.

Mokpo, Yosu and Msan, south coast ports, have no deep water anchorage or facilities for the massive tongue needed to build up a counter-offensive. Mokpo is in Communist hands and they were pushing last Thursday toward Yosu.

* * *

IN A RELEASE issued by General Douglas MacArthur at 12:35 p. m., Thursday (Tokyo time), which was 10:35 p. m., Wednesday, Eastern Daylight time, it was stated that a small unit of North Korean forces had advanced to a point approximately ten miles southeast of Sunchon on the road to Yosu.

North Koreans Go "Blackface" To Confuse Troops

Norfolk Journal and Guide

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—(ANP)— A new infiltration wrinkle was uncovered here last week by troops of the famed 24th Infantry regiment fighting on the Korean front, when a supposedly Negro GI turned out to be a North Korean soldier done up in black face.

According to one officer of the regiment, he could see what looked like a Negro GI driving before him at gun point a column of white-clothed civilians—supposedly guerillas.

8-5-50

At closer range, however, the 24th opened fire upon the group, including the Negro soldier, because:

"We found out that Koreans had blackened the face of one of their own men and dressed him up just like our GI's. Guns were given the men in white. Then the Communists just pretended to drive them down the road close to our position so as to fool us."

General Dean Escaped Taejon Safely, Says Returning Aide

Times-Picayune Mon. 7-24-50

Still Missing But Hopes for His Safety Rise

New Orleans, La.

By WILLIAM R. MOORE
(The Associated Press)

Advanced American Command Post in Korea, July 23—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean got out of flaming Taejon unharmed, but disappeared on his way to American lines to hunt for other stragglers from his gallant 24th Division.

He is still missing, but hopes for his safe return rose when word of his escape from Taejon was brought here Sunday by his aide, Lt. Arthur Clarke of Boone, Iowa.

Clarke led a dozen men from the abandoned city into camp Sunday noon (8 p. m. Saturday, CST) with word that he last saw the red-headed, fighting general in the mountains outside Taejon Friday. Up to that time, at least, he had not been wounded as was reported earlier.

Looking for His Men

Clarke said he was with the 50-year-old Dean on a mountainside just outside Taejon. Dean left the group to go down to a river to look for more of his men.

"You can wait for me," the general said.

The 28-year-old lieutenant said he waited two hours, then led his party on. He said he thought that was what the general wanted.

General Dean led the little party out of Taejon Thursday evening after spending most of the day hunting down Red tanks. Once, Dean personally led a 3.5 bazooka rocket launcher squad. He placed the squad at the second-story window of a house. It scored a direct hit on a North Korean tank.

"You could hear screaming inside the tank," Clarke said. "A second shot into the tank stopped the screaming. We put a third into it to make sure the tank was out of action."

Then Thursday evening General Dean began to lead a small motor convoy out of burning Taejon. It had trouble getting through the unfamiliar streets. Outside the city road blocks and heavy enemy fire forced the convoy to double back.

Clarke was wounded in the right shoulder in this fire. Asked how bad the wound was, he replied:

"I don't know. I haven't looked at it."

Also wounded in the shoulder—in the last enemy fire the party encountered—was Col. Jimmie Kim, General Dean's interpreter. He was caught by machinegun fire after the party was forced to abandon its trucks and jeeps to cross rice paddies on its way to the cover of the mountains. Kim couldn't keep up and told the others to go on. He reached Okchan safely Friday morning.

(A report Saturday that General Dean had been wounded was attributed by General MacArthur's headquarters to Kim. Clarke's advice is more recent. There well may have been confusion in reports from the fact that both Kim and Clarke, in the general's party, were wounded.)

After the general left the group, Clarke led the men on until they came out of the mountains beyond the front line. There they stopped at a small village, just as American artillery started shelling it. They tried to get out, but ran into American rifle fire.

"We hit the ditches and held a council of war," the lieutenant said. "We didn't like going into rifle fire but we couldn't hang around that village while it was under such heavy shelling.

"So I got up, put my hands behind my head and yelled:

"'We are Americans. Don't shoot.'"

"I guess they saw us. They didn't shoot any more. Pretty soon we started passing American soldiers on the road and they sent a truck to bring us here."

MacArthur Lists General Dean As Missing, Possibly Wounded

Herald Tribune Sun. 7-23-50

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22. — The Defense Department announced today that Major General William F. Dean, commander of the United States 24th Infantry Division, is missing in action at Taejon, Korea, possibly wounded, but it expressed hope that, if alive, he may still find his way back to the American lines.

New York, N.Y.

General Douglas MacArthur sent a message to the Defense Department today saying, "With deep regret, I report that Major General Dean, commanding general, 24th Division, is missing in action. The circumstances are as follows: During withdrawal operations of one of his units, he remained with the unit to accompany the withdrawal and has not been heard from since that time. High hopes exist that he will return with one of the groups of separated personnel frequently returning to their units.

"General Dean's interpreter, who had been with him, indicated that General Dean was wounded, but due to the interpreter's own serious wounds he could not indicate how seriously. It is still hoped that this gallant officer, if alive, has not fallen into enemy hands."

General Dean, fifty years old, commanded the United States 44th Infantry Division in World War II.

Wife Is in Japan

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—General Dean lists his home town as Berkeley, Calif. His wife, Mrs. Mildred Dern Dean, is in Japan. She is a niece of former Secretary of War George H. Dern, and comes from Salt Lake City.

General Dean's son, William F. Dean jr., is a member of the class of 1954 at West Point. A daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Williams, lives at Berkeley.

General Dean was born in Carlyle, Ill., and graduated from the University of California in 1922. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army the following year; in the interim he served for a while as a policeman in Berkeley.

He was commissioned in his present rank in 1945. During World War II, he commanded the 44th infantry division, which captured 44,000 enemy prisoners on a drive through Germany and Austria.

He was American military governor of South Korea from October 1947, until early last year, when American occupation troops left the country.

Gen. Dean Got Out of Taejon, Aide Discloses

Daily Tribune Mon. 7-24-50

Chicago, Ill.

AN ADVANCED U. S. COMMAND POST IN KOREA, July 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean got out of flaming Taejon unharmed, but disappeared on his way to American lines to hunt for other stragglers from his gallant 24th division.

He still is missing, but hopes for his safe return rose when word of his escape from Taejon was brought here today by his aide, Lt. Arthur Clarke of Boone, Ia.

Clarke led a dozen men from the abandoned city into camp here at noon, with word that he last saw the red headed, fighting general in the mountains outside Taejon on Friday. Up to that time, at least, he had not been wounded, as had been reported earlier.

Hunts More of His Men

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Leads Motor Convoy

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Greenness of Troops in Korea Blamed for High Officer Losses

Herald Tribune
Sun. 7-23-50

Need to Bolster G. I.s Kept Gen. Dean in Taejon: Counter-Attack to Rescue Him Failed

New York, N.Y.

By Homer Bigart

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN KOREA, July 23.—Major General William F. Dean, commander of the 24th Infantry Division, was the leader of American forces in Korea during most of the eighty-mile retreat from Suwon to Taejon. General Dean is now missing. He was last seen during the debacle at Taejon, where a considerable part of his division was entrapped by North Korean Communists.

Any cold-blooded assessment must absolve General Dean of blame. This brave and conscientious officer was confronted with an assignment little short of suicidal. He was given the sorry task of conducting a series of delaying actions pitting green troops against a skillful, fanatic and numerically superior enemy. His mission was to trade space for time. The result must be called a failure, because the brief respites gained never seemed to balance the severe lossesin men and materiel.

While casualties among enlisted men were certainly not excessive, casualties among commissioned officers were extraordinarily high. A few hours before the Taejon battle, General Dean told this correspondent of his concern over the severe losses among field-grade officers. Majors, lieutenant-colonels, even colonels were being wounded or killed in front-line action.

The reason for the disproportionately high casualties among officers was the fact that the green troops required constant reassurance. Unit commanders felt compelled to stay well out in front during enemy attacks, hoping that their presence would stimulate confidence. In early encounters there were a few shameful instances where soldiers and younger officers dropped their weapons and abandoned positions without awaiting orders from their unit commander.

Something had to be done to arrest panic, so field-grade officers began their brave but foolish exposure to enemy fire. One of the first to set an example was Colonel Richard W. Stephens, of Pierre, S. D., commander of the 21st Infantry Regiment. Colonel Stephens personally directed two companies in the defense of ridge positions below Chonui in the action of July 9 and 10, when his force was cut off and threatened with annihilation.

Herald Tribune

One of the last official acts of General Dean was to award the Silver Star to Colonel Stephens for gallantry in action. The citation gives a good idea of what field officers have been up against:

"Despite enemy fire, Colonel Stephens remained at front-line positions during penetrations and personally directed the improvement of positions, the placement of automatic weapons and the co-ordination of artillery and infantry fire.

Sun. 7-23-50

"Learning that an enemy armored and infantry attack was imminent, he returned to his position and skillfully directed the conduct of the defense from an observation post in advance of the main defensive position.

New York, N.Y.

"After his position had been surrounded on three sides by the numerically superior forces of the enemy, he organized and conducted an orderly withdrawal to new defense positions. He was the last man to leave the exposed and overrun position. Colonel Stephens' gallant leadership is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

The citation said Colonel Stephens's "coolness under fire and personal leadership inspired the inexperienced officers and troops."

And that was why General Dean was up in Taejon when the enemy struck in overwhelming numbers and cut off the escape route.

A proud soldier, General Dean was humiliated by a succession of sharp defeats. He knew that eventually the Communists would force his men out of Taejon, but he was determined to exact a high price for the strategic city.

Nevertheless, his decision to remain in Taejon during the battle was most unfortunate and apparently contributed to the defeat. When the regiment became cut off, the 24th Division suddenly was left leaderless. Co-ordination was lost. A regiment that should have kept the escape route open failed to do so because its commanding officer never received word that the units inside Taejon were in dire straits and trying to fight their way out.

The colonel commanding the units in Taejon managed to escape and later led a pathetically small counter-attack in an attempt to rescue General Dean. This correspondent witnessed the start of this suicidal effort. The colonel mustered only sixty men and a few light tanks that were virtually useless in a night action. The counter-attack reached only to a highway tunnel two miles south of Taejon, where it was thrown back by intense enemy mortar and machine-gun fire.

While the colonel's men were moving up, observers were startled to see units of another regiment falling back in accordance with an earlier plan of withdrawal. Apparently, no one had told them of the counter-attack, nor ordered them to remain in supporting positions until the effort was over.

Lack of sufficient intelligence on the enemy's strength and probable intentions also was a factor in the defeat. Combat patrols were pushed out north and west of Taejon, but they found nothing to indicate that the blow would fall as early as it did.

Thus a whole battery of 155-mms. and many lesser guns which should have been moved to the rear were still emplaced in Taejon when the city was overrun. Large stores of food, ammunition and other supplies also were lost.

When General Dean saw that the escape route was hopelessly choked by an enemy road block, he turned and slowly walked back to his command post. Survivors last saw him sitting on the porch, a picture of dejection.

TRUMAN AWARDS MEDAL OF HONOR TO GEN. DEAN

Herald Tribune
Sun.
10-1-50

Heroism of Missing Officer Cited

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—Maj. Gn. William F. Dean, missing in action in Korea today was awarded the congressional medal of honor—the first given in the Korean fighting.

President Truman announced the award and in an accompanying citation paid tribute to "Gen. Dean's heroic leadership, courageous and loyal devotion to his men, and his complete disregard for personal safety."

The congressional medal of honor is the country's highest decoration for heroism.

Native of Illinois

Dean has been missing in action since July 21, during the fighting around Taejon. The citation specifically praised his acts of that and the preceding day when he personally attacked an enemy tank with a hand grenade and was las seen helping the wounded among his men.

Dean was commander of the 24th infantry division. He is a native of Carlyle, Clinton county, Ill. There have been unconfirmed reports that he may still be alive, a prisoner in North Korea.

Mr. Truman in a separate statement voiced "profund respect and admiration" for Dean and the other American fighting men who endured the early, heartbreaking retreats that turned at last into victory.

"Conspicuous Gallantry"

The President's citation said in part:

"Gen. Dean . . . distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the repeated risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty. . . . In command of a unit suddenly relieved from occupation duties in Japan and as yet untried in combat . . . he personally and alone attacked an enemy tank while armed only with a hand grenade.

"He also directed the fire of his own tanks from an exposed position with neither cover nor concealment while under observed artillery and small arms fire. When the town of Taejon was finally overrun, he refused to insure his own safety by leaving with the leading elements but remained behind organizing his retreating forces, directing stragglers, and was last seen assisting the wounded to a place of safety. . . .

"The success of this phase of the campaign is in large measure due to Gen. Dean's heroic leadership, courageous and loyal devotion to his men, and his complete disregard for personal safety."

'Inspiring Acts," Truman Says

"The citation on which I have awarded the congressional medal of honor to Gen. Dean is an inadequate description of the gallant acts of that distinguished officer," President Truman said in a statement. "These acts, so inspiring to those of us here on the home front, were of almost incalculable value on the battlefield. They substantially contributed to the surge of heroism and devotion which swept thru the ranks of the embattled infantry men of those early days in Korea and enabled them to make their magnificent stand against the overwhelming forces opposing them.

"Once again in our history, despite all the wonders of modern science and the massive weight of the world's industrial production, victory has been gained because the man standing on the ground, sleeping in the mud, and fighting face to face with a ruthless and determined foe would not give up. . . ."

24th Infantry Praised on House Floor By Rep. Lane; Victory Blow to Reds

Suggests Prayer of Thanks, Says Democratic Army Ahead of Social, Economic Practices

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The 24th Infantry Regiment was highly praised on the House floor last Monday for its capture of Yechon on July 20, in the fighting in South Korea. Representative Thomas J. Lane (Dem., Mass.) said this victory won by colored troops was a blow to Communist propaganda.

The 24th Infantry captured Yechon, driving out the Red Koreans who occupied the city on July 19 after it had repeatedly changed hands in confused fighting. The regiment had moved into the front lines in South Korea with the 25th Infantry Division of which it is a part to relieve the 24th Infantry Division.

The test of Mr. Lane's remarks follows:

"For day after day a gallant band of American kids had been falling back under the hammer of Korean Reds, who were superior in numbers, gun and armor — superior in almost every element of ground fighting except raw courage.

"Their families and neighbors back home were becoming restless and worried, fearing another disaster like Bataan. When would this one-sided battle turn for the better?

"People were trying to catch the latest war bulletins. Newspapers were being bought — not daily, but by editions — searching for the first ray of hope that would pierce the gloom of strategic withdrawals.

Suggests Prayer of Thanks

"It came on July 20, when the Army's oldest colored infantry regiment spearheading the 25th Division which had just come into the line, counter-attacked and drove the Reds out of Yechon.

"It was the 24th Infantry Regiment that did the trick and braced morale where it was needed most — back in the U.S.A., where hoarding and profiteering reflected uncertainty over the immediate situation.

"All of us should offer a prayer of thanks to the regulars of this colored regiment for shaming us out of our fears. They demonstrated — the hard way — their faith in a common cause that has no room for the ignorance and selfishness of racism and bigotry.

"Communist propaganda took it on the chin at Yechon when the Korean Reds were blasted by American colored troops who believed — not only in the United States as it is, but in the better nation that it will become when intolerance is also defeated.

"They fought and won — for all of us.

Proclaim to World

"I say that we should proclaim this to the world and to our people on the home front here — first — so that our own unity may be clean, sincere and complete.

"Colored combat troops are proving themselves to be among the finest of Americans, which is more than the few hoarders back home can say.

"In one sense it is fortunate that the 24th is an all-colored outfit because its valor in defense of human decency will teach all of us to respect our fellowmen by their actions aone, thereby routing the last vestige of discrimination.

"Segregation is on the way out in this world, and we are in this fight — among other things — hasten its departure. Our Army is becoming truly democratic, and in this respect is far ahead of our social and economic organization.

"If the present crisis should spread, young draftees would become better soldiers if they had some veterans of the 24th at their side to steady them in their baptism under fire.

"Let us pay tribute, then, to the men of the 24th, who have added battle honors to those they first started winning against the Comanche Indians over 70 years ago. This outfit stems from the two colored regiments that were organized in 1866 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

"It is the oldest and perhaps the last colored infantry regiment in view of the fact that from now on all our soldiers will be Americans, without any stigma of segregation."

Infiltrations Forced G. I.s From Taejon

Bazookas, Planes Destroy 13 Tanks

Gen. Dean's Whereabouts Unknown; Washington Denies He Is Missing

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Friday, July 21.—American troops have withdrawn from the strategic city of Taejon and have taken up new defense positions four miles to the southwest, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

In a communique, General MacArthur said the Americans withdrew at midnight last night. Fierce fighting raged before the United States 24th Division gave up Taejon, a city of 150,000 population.

The Americans were forced to fall back because flanking and infiltration attacks rendered untenable their positions in the city, which was on fire.

Artillery Barrage

The North Korean Communists launched their final attack on the city with tanks and infantry, behind an artillery barrage. They attacked frontally as well as on the flanks. American supply lines into the city were brought under enemy fire by the infiltrations.

The American defenders rushed a new and effective big bazooka—a 3.5-in. rocket launcher—into the maelstrom of fighting around Taejon. At the same time, fighter planes almost scraped hillsides shooting up enemy artillery units trying to cut the American escape route.

The Reds lost at least thirteen tanks Thursday to bazooka-firing ground forces and rocket-firing allied planes. Bazookas were credited with eight kills. Airmen reported five others.

Gen. Dean's Fate Uncertain

As the 24th Division fell back, the whereabouts of its commander, Major General William F. Dean, became uncertain. He was seen late Thursday with a tank-killer team in action against enemy armor. An army spokesman in the field displayed no fear that General Dean was missing.

[At Washington, a Defense Department spokesman said he had no report that General Dean was missing.]

Numbers of North Korean troops were shot down and at least three enemy tanks were knocked out during a determined enemy rush for American oil and munition dumps near Taejon. A locomotive crew was ambushed by the Reds as it tried to reach the engine to haul more American supplies back to safety.

The Reds sent a flanking force down the west coast and took the hamlets of Iri, Chonju and—apparently—Kumje, about forty air miles southwest of Taejon. American planes attacked Chonju and Kumje. A communique said South Korean marines were in action near Kunsan, on the west coast forty-five miles southwest of Taejon.

Battle on Central Front

On the central front, a Red force took Yechon, on the Hamchang-Andong road, but was driven out a few hours later with 400 casualties. It appeared from this action that the Reds were moving into attack position in small groups, via secondary roads on trails, and then reassembling.

In the eastern sector, the North Korean 15th and 5th divisions continued to press southward near Mungyong and Yongju.

The Communists again took Yongdok, about twenty-five miles north of Pohang on the east coast, after South Korean troops were forced out. A naval bombardment then was loosed on Yongdok. Several fires were started. The warships, with their carrier planes, next moved northward, shelling, strafing and rocketing villages along the east coast highway where Red Korean forces were believed seeking cover.

Carrier Planes Strike

Carrier-based fighters strafed gunboats at Wonsan and chemical plants at Sansong, on the east coast of North Korea. Water tanks and nine locomotives near Hangwon also were hit.

Fighters and B-26 bombers of the 5th Air Force flew seventy-six sorties Thursday, destroying fourteen enemy fighters and one twin-engine bomber. Marshaling yards at Kangyong and Chochiwon were strafed and several bridges near the two towns were destroyed.

An 8th Army spokesman said jet planes set fire to a Communist oil dump at Kongju, northwest of Taejon, and strafed buildings sheltering enemy troops.

The two new American divisions whose presence in Korea was made known Wednesday—the 1st Cavalry (mechanized) and the 25th—were largely absent from battle reports today.

The cavalry division was expanding its beachhead around Pohang and presumably was cutting inland to get astride roads leading south to Taegu, Pusan and the main American supply line. The 25th, too,, was thought to be trying to help bar roads to Pusan.

Fighting Way Out

ON THE TAEJON FRONT IN KOREA, July 20 (UP).—American troops started fighting their way out of Taejon this afternoon through North Korean roadblocks.

The Reds had opened an offensive early in the morning. Their tanks and infantry broke into the city. They thrust an encircling force to the south.

There was close action all day, including street fighting.

The battle opened when a long column of North Korean tanks and infantry poured into the city.

The Americans through at first the force was friendly. The tanks drove to within two blocks of the railroad station. A sergeant yelled: "Don't shoot! They are ours!" The tanks opened fire.

The enemy put tank elements across the steep road running to the south, and the Americans started fighting their way out.

They fought through the tanks. A long convoy of trucks with fighting men and wounded came through the fire of the tanks and of North Korean ambushers, who, clad in white civilian dress and scattered in hills, used machine guns, mortars and rifles.

One train managed to escape from Taejon station. Another which was sent there to bring out wounded was riddled by bullets and driven back.

U.S. Negroes, in First Big Battle, Hold 3 Korea Peaks for 16 Hours

Herald Tribune

Captors of Yechon, Outnumbered and Encircled, Finally Fight Way Out in 2-Mile Withdrawal

Fri. 7-28-50 New York, N.Y.

By Marguerite Higgins

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune *Copyright, 1950, New York Herald Tribune Inc.*

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT THE KOREAN FRONT, July 27.—American Negro troops in the last twenty-four hours fought their first major engagement from three most mountainous terrain. For sixteen hours the encircled units held on valiantly, before fighting their way out in a two-mile withdrawal.

The jagged, 1,300-foot peaks, which took four hours for the American troops to scale, added a new back-breaking element to this tough, sun-parched and dusty war. But the slow-spoken boys from Harlem, Alabama, St. Louis, etc., put up "a good show"—in the words of Brigadier General Vennard Wilson, assistant commander of the 25th Division.

[A spokesman at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo permitted identification of the unit as the 24th Regimental Combat Team, attached to the 25th Division, The Associated Press reported. The action took place about fifteen miles northeast of Yongdong, near the village of Maromyon, the spokesman said. The combat team won one of the first American offensive victories of the Korean campaign last week when it captured Yechon, about fifty miles northeast of Yongdong.]

Herald Tribune

The odds, as usual, were overwhelming, with the attackers far outnumbering the American forces. Because of their large numbers, the Korean Communists were able to charge up and around the peaks in waves, coming around the flanks to harass the Americans from all sides.

At one point in the fighting yesterday afternoon, Piper Cubs went out to drop guns and ammunition to Company L. The company commander, First Lieutenant Oliver W. Dillard, of Margaret, Ala., distinguished himself by remaining at his post all afternoon—although encircled—to direct mortar and machine gun fire at the enemy.

Fri. 7-28-50

So far as punishment inflicted on the North Korean enemy is concerned, the hero of the day was Sergeant Joseph Simmons, twenty-eight, of 134 West 129th Street, New York City. Sergeant Simmons was credited by his superior officers with getting a probable thirty outof thirty-six of an enemy columnwith a series of machine-gunbursts.

New York, N.Y.

He Tells His Story

Here is Sergeant Simmons's story as he told it this morning at a new mountainside position to which he stumbled, tired and dirty, after last night's battle:

"We were in position on the mountain when at dawn artillery shells started pounding in on us from all sides," Sergeant Simmons said. "Then I could hear small-arms fire and I saw a column of men coming by us to the right heading for another company's hill-top position on our east flank. I just lay low until they passed us. They were only about ten yards away. Then I tried to get my gunner to go at them as they went up the path in single-column file, but he could not make out where they were. I took over and aimed three bursts at pretty close range with the machine gun. I only saw a total of four get up."

Sergeant Simmons added: "Fighting those guys is somethig like fighting armed mountain goats. These North Koreans are used to climbing around these hills. They keep going up and down them fast. And boy, no matter how you mow 'em down they keep coming in waves. They seem to have an endless supply, and every time a whistle blows you know a new wave is coming at you."

The North Koreans threw just about everything at the American mountain-top positions, including phosphorus. With some bitterness the troops also reported that American machine guns which the North Koreans captured along with ammunition in recent engagements were turned on the American positions.

Members of one American unit which backed off a hill somewhat prematurely, leaving behind some light machine guns, found themselves being shot at with their own weapons as they clambered back to their positions.

Sergeant Simmons told how the North Koreans even resorted to "setting fire to grass with matches in an attempt to burn us out."

From the new positions we looked out this morning at the three ridges defended yesterday by the Americans, and it is without question the roughest terrain in which any of our troops have fought so far. The high peaks jut sharply up from surrounding valleys, and any climb is a steep one.

Telling of the difficulties of defending the mountain ridges "in he face of an enemy who never stops coming," Sergeant Lawrence Patterson, of Chicago, observed, "I felt I was playing ring-around-rosy up there with my machine guns. First we would get a report that troops were coming up on the right flank, and I would take some of my guns and bear down on them. Then somebody would report a terrific concentration on the left, and I would move some of the guns from that position. Pretty soon they were coming in from all sides, and there were just not enough guns to handle them."

Gunners Die at Posts

The young soldiers, relating their experience there in the hot sun on the mountainside, spoke with emotion and sadness about some of their machine-gun operators who, on their own insistence, had stayed and died at their posts.

Yesterday's battle gave them a sharp impression of the nature of the war. Corporal Robert Jones, twenty-three, of Washington, told of seeing two American wounded shot down, even as they were screaming to comrades for help. Such stories—as usual after these engagements—were legion all over this front.

In addition to his other distinctions, Lieutenant Dillard won the admiration of his comrades for going back up the hill for wounded, despite the fact that he and some eight others had fought their way out of their own encircled positions around 8 p. m. Taking five volunteeers along, Lieutenant Dillard sneaked back to the enemy lines and carried out two wounded in two separate trips.

Corporal Andrew Jackson, of Chicago, summed up the general views about the North Korean Reds.

"They really are not good shots," he said. "But there are so darn many of them. The trouble is that if some one is taking aim at some one else, he is likely to hit you."

Views of 24th at the Front

By BRADFORD LAWS

AT SOUTH KOREAN FRONT—Troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment, some veterans of World War II like ex-Marine Pfc. Elgy L. Smithson, Pfc. Clarence W. McGlothlin and Pvt. Robert B Saulsberry, are under the leadership of seasoned soldiers such as 1st Sgt. Arley E. Thompson who saw action in the ETO with the Fourth Armored Division.

It is the same unit in which 1st Lt. Claude A. Hardesty, platoon leader, earned his Silver Star, Purple Heart with one cluster, Bronze Star and battlefield commission.

Baltimore Sun

Called 'Screwy War'

Soldiers from every walk of American life refer to this as the "screwy war" just as they referred to the early days of World War II as the "phoney War."

During rest periods, these GI's also comment on other things such as one group which was made up of Pfc. Ellis Dean, Ambler, Pa.; Pfc. Amos Emerson, Waco, Texas, and Pfc. Buddy Woods, Ft. Madison, Iowa, who were discussing a recent track meet in Japan and the recent Army commission received by 1st Lt. Jasper R. Johnson, commander of one of the 24th's companies.

Before these units of the 24th Infantry left Japan for actual combat, the regiment played a major role in Japan's occupation. Under their supervision was four prefectures covering 8,273 square miles with a population of about 6,500,000.

'Always Ready' Motto

"Semper Paratus," "Always Ready" is the motto of the outfit. It received high commendation in 1948 for the maintenance of order in Kobe during the Korean riots in April. It also was praised for relief work and assistance during the Fukui, Japan, earthquake disaster in June, 1948.

First units of the regiment joined the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lighting) Division in Japan in October, 1946, while the main body came up from the island of Io Shima, death place of famed war correspondent Ernie Pyle, in February, 1947.

NEGRO COMBAT TEAM DEFEATS 1 BLOW BY REDS

Herald Tribune Fri. 7-28-50

TOKYO, July 27 (AP)—The 24th regimental combat team, only American Negro combat unit identified in the Korean campaign, beat off a communist attack on the central front yesterday. A spokesman for Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said the action occurred about 15 miles northeast of Yongdong, near the village of Maromyon. Chicago, Ill.

North Koreans attacked with infantry behind an artillery barrage, he said, but gave no details of subsequent fighting beyond saying the 24th beat back the attack.

The 24th is attached to the 25th division. It is on the defense line that swings northeast from Yongdong. The 24th won one of the first American offensive victories of the campaign last week when it captured Yechon, 50 miles northeast of Yongdong.

24th Takes City In Bloody Battle

Courier Sat. 7-29-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

(By Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Sputtering machine guns coughed out their staccato rattle, the sharp zing of rifle bullets whizzed overhead—now and then thudding into the dirt—and keen-eyed tan infantrymen wormed their way forward foot by foot as they drew nearer the North Korean lines. A Red tank belched at them directly in front . . . Then all hell broke loose!

Heavy American artillery guns went into action, the semi-silent "whoosh" of mortar shells began to zoom overhead and with that intensive barrage pouring into North Korean forces two infantry companies of the famous Twenty-fourth Regiment swept into vital Yechon.

Brown-skinned doughboys became spattered with blood. Some of it was their own. But most of it was that of slant-eyed North Korean Reds who found themselves in hand-to-hand combat facing America's oldest and most battle-tested and proved Negro infantry outfit.

An unshaved, dark-brown BAR (Browning Automatic Rifle) man propped his weapon of death on the ground as he hit the dirt on his belly, and a deadly flanking fire began to hit the North Koreans from his side. Off to the right a machine gun squad of Tan Yanks set up their .50 calibre and began to do business.

Rifle platoons, made up of seasoned troops who knew exactly what they were doing, deployed in skirmishes right and left and the full force of the assault began to tell.

The Red defenders of hard-pressed Yechon began to give ground from house to house. Their Negro foes—the tried and proved Twenty-fourth—pressed forward, impervious to the hail of heavy weapons fire sent at them by Red tanks, firing at random.

Tanks Drew Back

Bracketed concentrations from the regimental artillery began to take their toll and one after one the Red tanks started drawing back. The tide had turned and the smell of victory floated into the nostrils of these doughty Negro doughboys, already filled with the acrid smell of rifle fire and exploding grenades.

When the lull finally came after sixteen hours of close contact fighting, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment had taken Yechon and its former Red possessors were in retreat.

These Negro troops, who had covered themselves with glory in World War II on Saipan, at Bougainville, Guadalcanal, the Solomons, the Marianas, the Russells and Okinawa, had once again upheld their 81-year-old battle tradition. They had given America its first major victory in the Korean campaign.

What It Meant

Yechon! Up until Wednesday afternoon, July 19, Yechon was a name which meant nothing to the United States. But the veteran Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment changed all that.

For in those sixteen hours of hellish battling, climaxed by that first American victory, they gave General MacArthur and the entire United States the first "shot in the arm" since the North Koreans began to beat back the troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division who had sought to halt the Reds since July 5.

The victory at Yechon thus became the symbol of the real strength of Uncle Sam's ground forces, and it was these Negro soldiers who made it that way. These men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, come from every sector of the United States.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

YECHON, Korea—Counter attacks by North Korean forces have been beaten off by Negro doughboys of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment who are still holding this rail and communications center which they captured from the Reds last Thursday.

Courier

Where Next?

Sat. 7-29-50

As the Red troops and tanks withdrew to the north from whence they had come like a marauding horde, weary doughboys of the Twenty-fourth gathered in little knots to catch their breath and wonder where they were to strike next.

Men like Capt. Carlton S. Johnson of Chester, Pa.; M/S Kenneth E. Brown of La Mesa, Tex.; Pfc. Benjamin E. English of Topeka, Kan.; 1st Lieut. James C. Cosgrove of Brooklyn, N. Y. Pfc. Arthur W. Green of Terrell, Tex., and Pvt. John L. Clark a rifleman from St. Louis, poured water into their steel helmets and washed their hot brows. They had met the enemy and they had beaten him.

Another Long Chase

Pittsburgh Pa

But they knew that they had a long road ahead of them. A veteran of the Saipan mopping up wearily remarked: "It's gonna be another one of those d - - ned long chases. Wonder how long it'll take?" Nobody answered, for they could remember what they went through in bagging 24,000 Japanese on Saipan.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment is actually a regimental combat team now. It is fully equipped to give battle at any time. It is an outfit made up entirely of Negro enlisted men, but about 40 per cent of its officers are white. Some of its members have joined it since the end of World War II, but there are still some men in it who saw service in World War II.

Activated in Louisiana

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was activated in 1869 at Baton Rouge, La., by the merger of two Negro units formed three years earlier at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It began its winning ways against the Comanche Indians seventy years ago. From then on the Twenty-fourth has had a hand in every major U. S. war.

In 1898 the Twenty-fourth fought with Teddy Roosevelt at San Juan Hill in his famous charge. The outfit saw service at the Mexican border when it helped chase Pancho Villa. It was overseas in World War I, and then in World War II it continued to sustain its record of valor and victory.

Lauded by Patterson

When former Undersecretary of War Robert L. Patterson reached San Francisco from the Pacific in May, 1945, he cited the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment — along with the veteran 761st Tank Battalion in Europe — as one of the two "outstanding examples of the success of Negro troops in combat."

In the Pacific campaigns, the Twenty-fourth fought as a separate unit of the Eighth Army, but when that Army was assigned to occupation duty in Japan, the Twenty-fourth was assigned in 1947 to the Twenty-fifth (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division, with headquarters at Osaka, on Honshu.

'Always Ready'

Symbolically, the regimental insignia is a blockhouse similar to the fort on old San Juan Hill, and the regimental motto is "Semper Pratus" — meaning "Always Ready."

Back in the U. S. the nation shouted for joy over that first victory at Yechon. Over here near a thatched and scorched hut, with eyes red-rimmed from peeping over the sights said wearily: "Let's get the h - - ll out of here and that was the end of fire.

The first American to die in World War II was a Negro, Pvt. Robert Brooks, killed at Pearl Harbor. Who will be our heroes in the Korean campaign?

Negroes Heroes Since '76

Negro heroes have figured prominently in American wars since the Revolution when Crispus Attucks was the first American to die for our independence. Outstanding heroes include Peter Salem (Revolutionary War); Colonel Charles L. Young and Lieut.-Col. C. S. L. A. Taylor (with "Teddy" Roosevelt); Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson (World War I), and Dorie Miller (World War II).

Situation is Grave in Korea

Men of the 24th Infantry hold their ears as they throw 81.mm mortar shells into the enemy lines.

Ages American
Sat. 8-5-50
Baltimore, Md.

2 More Divisions Reinforce Yanks In South Korea

Air Attacks Hamper Communist Efforts To Repair Bridge

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, July 19.—Red artillery shells screamed into Taejon today in a resumption of the western battle as thousands of fresh American infantrymen plunged into the Korean war on other fronts.

Both Taejon, formerly a city of 150,000, and a nearby village were under North Korean Communist artillery fire. Elements of the United States 24th Division, which fought the Reds to a standstill at the Kum River, were still holding the city.

Text of Communiques on Fighting in Korea. Page A-5

Reds Quote Captured Captain in Leaflets Urging GIs to Quit. Page A-19

MacArthur Can Win in Korea if Given Forces, Krueger Says. Page A-4

Town of Iri Taken.

Enemy forces were reported to have occupied Iri, 40 miles southwest of Taejon. South Korean forces were driven out of the town.

Communist North Korean forces made "minor infiltrations and movements beyond contact of our forces" in the Western Korean battle sector around Taejon, Gen. MacArthur's communique said early today.

The announcement said the greatest activity in the central sector developed along the Chungju-Hamchang-Sangju highway where the Reds are moving south and in the Yongju-Andong corridor farther to the east.

It said South Korean troops were holding firm along these Communist invasion routes but reported that Yechon, after changing hands several times, now is held by the enemy. Yechon is on the highway between Andong and Hamchang.

Artillery Fire Heavy.

A headquarters spokesman said "Taejon was subjected to heavy mortar and artillery fire between 8:30 and 10:30 a.m. today (6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. EST yesterday). Our men were observed in their foxholes throughout the barrage. There is no evidence of a withdrawal from the city.

"The men of the 24th United States Infantry Division's 19th, 21st and 34th Regiments were dug in for defense and showed determination to stay," the spokesman said.

The fresh United States divisions rushed to the Korean war front are the 1st Cavalry, dismounted, and the 25th (Tropic Lightning). They were whipped into the Korean theater on 10 days' notice.

Reds Try to Rebuild Bridge.

Pilots reported the North Koreans were working hard at rebuilding the blown Taejon-Chochiwon highway brige, but several late afternoon strikes from the air slowed them down.

Unfavorable weather hampered flying in the Taejon area until late afternoon, giving the Reds a chance to work at restoring the bridge.

This is the shortest and best way for the Communists to bring up armor and ammunition for an assault on the rail and highway junction city.

The 25th Division presumably went into immediate action. Its location was not disclosed.

The 1st Cavalry landed unopposed at Pohang, on the east coast. It was the first United States amphibious landing of the war. Pohang is a little port 66 miles north of Pusan, important United States supply base on the southeast coast.

Will Ease Burden.

The new American troops will lift some of the fighting burden from the American 24th Division.

The 24th and South Korean troops have been fighting a holding action for days on the rice paddy fields of Western Korea. Elements of the 24th stood today between North Korean invaders, crossing the Kum River, and Taejon, the recently abandoned emergency capital of the south.

The 1st Cavalry, actually now an infantry unit, went ashore with artillery, engineering and signal untis and mounds of supplies.

The troopers moved inland 7 miles or more without meeting the Communists. The number of men landed was a military secret.

Guerrilla action had been reported in the area earlier. The Red North Korean radio boasted last week that a division of North Koreans had landed at Pohang.

One Division in Combat.

Gen. MacArthur's communique announcing the arrival of the fresh divisions in Korea said elements of one "have already entered combat" and that the other would be "committed to action in the very near future."

The 25th could have gone into action at Yechon, 52 miles inland and on the right side of a line heretofore held solely by South Korean troops. Unexplained United States artillery fire was reported at Yechon earlier this week.

In the Taejon area, the battered defense lines of the 24th Division "have remained unchanged since yesterday," Gen. MacArthur said.

Infantry patrols continued to probe enemy territory before Taejon.

After bucking across the Kum River and driving to the outskirts of Taejon, the North Koreans have halted. One explanation was that the river crossing cost the Reds so many men they were still groggy. Another was that they could not get across many tanks to lead infantrymen.

Heavy Losses Inflicted.

Gen. MacArthur said the South Korean 8th Division inflicted heavy casualties on the Reds in attacks along its front northeast of Taejon.

Other South Korean forces held their positions, Gen. MacArthur said.

American jet fighters downed three Russian-made Yak-9 fighters in dogfights near Taejon. The Yaks were caught strafing and bombing United States positions.

Red supply lines were pounded by Allied planes. Pack animals were observed moving Red supplies, indicating air strikes have crippled their gasoline supplies.

A Far East Air Forces communique said Allied aircraft damaged six enemy tanks and 55 trucks in close-support attacks by jet fighters.

Fighters and bombers hit five key bridges behind the front.

Carrier-launched jet fighters and bombers spent yesterday morning covering the American amphibious landing at Pohang. When the job was done, they sped north to strike at North Korean key targets.

These planes came from American and British aircraft carriers off the east coast of Korea.

Red Planes Strafed.

At the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, the Navy pilots strafed 25 planes on a newly-spotted airfield. The pilots said they suspected some of these were dummies. But they set fire to eight and got hits on all. They also hit a hangar, a locomotive and a rail marshaling yard.

A second Navy carrier group blasted the North Korean key port of Wonsan. They set afire small craft in the harbor and strafed railroad installations nearby.

Navy carrier aircraft and Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 45 enemy aircraft, most of them on the ground, in widespread strikes yesterday, spokesmen at the Pentagon announced.

The Navy claimed destruction of 14 aircraft, destruction or heavy damage for eight others and damage to five. Only one Navy plane went down in the water and the pilot was recovered.

The Air Force claimed that in addition to the three Yak fighters reported shot down, 15 others were destroyed on the ground. One F-80 jet Shooting Star was reported damaged in the operations and landed at Taejon.

Ten of the crew of the B-29 bomber which was shot down by enemy planes over the Seoul area several days ago have been picked up by Navy warships.

The Pohang area had been scouted by advance parties as much as a week before the landing by the 1st Cavalry.

The little fishing port on the generally rocky coast was selected because of its comparative safety.

The landing forces were more afraid of possible damage from typhoons than from the enemy. Two typhoons were reported headed for Korea from the southwest and it was feared they might strike across the Pohang area.

Front Better Balanced.

With the 1st Cavalry on the eastern end of the line, the defenders have a more balanced front behind which they can further build strength.

The division is under command of Maj. Gen. Hobart Gay, 56, native of Rockport, Ill. He is a veteran of amphibious landings in North Africa and Sicily in World War II.

The 1st Cavalry is famed for liberation of Manila in World War II. It fought throughout that war in the Pacific. It long has been an infantry outfit, but it was mounted when it fought Indian wars on the Western American plains.

It was convoyed from Japan by the United States 7th Fleet through waters in which Russian submarines from Siberia operate.

No Red Korean enemy ships or aircraft were sighted during the amphibious operation.

Ships Land Supplies.

O. H. P. King, Associated Press correspondent reporting the 1st Cavalry landing, said that a vast amount of supplies and materials were put ashore.

He continued:

Snub-nosed landing craft and waddling amphibious "ducks" worked in relays to transport the supplies needed by the troops from transports anchored offshore.

Admiral James H. Doyle, task force commander, told correspondents all troops, all vehicles and all essential supplies—except reserves which were not needed for some time—were put ashore within 12 hours.

"I have the greatest feeling of satisfaction of the rapidity of progress," he said. "I've never seen it done so fast before. Everybody worked like dogs.

"A perfectly magnificent job was done by the troops. Although they were told only the barest essentials, they came through and certainly made a warming glow inside of me."

Twenty news correspondents, two radio men and six photographers accompanied the convoy. Several left when it became obvious there would be no immediate contact with the enemy.

Some newsmen had expected the troops to land farther north in a move to cut the North Korean Army from its base of supplies.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA: Two alert Negro GIs of the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division, await to give the North Korean troops a red-hot reception of lead with their water-cooled machine gun outside of Yechon, a Korean town recently retaken by their division.

Tank Battalion Scouts Deep Behind Red Lines And Fights Way Free

Evening Star Thur. 8-3-50 Washington D.C.

Americans Run Gantlet Of Fire to Capture Maps and Equipment

By Don Whitehead
Associated Press War Correspondent

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA, Aug. 3.—Troops of the American 24th Division held their line firmly east of Chinju today after sending a tank-led battalion reconnaissance force deep into enemy territory.

The tanks probed for miles behind enemy lines yesterday in the deepest penetration American forces have made in this war.

(Maj. Gen. John E. Church, commanding the 24th, told O. H. P. King, Associated Press correspondent: "Our timing was fortunate. Our attack stopped theirs from getting under way.")

The task force smashed through the enemy and caught rear Communist elements by surprise. The Americans engaged the Reds in a roaring road battle, and rolled almost into Chinju.

Run Machinegun Gantlet.

The task force ran a gantlet of machinegun fire all the way. But it captured enemy documents, maps, and Russian-made equipment. Intelligence officers said these were important finds.

Four Sherman tanks and four armored cars were abandoned.

The Americans withdrew to road positions 4 miles southwest of Chunjamni and about 40 air miles from Pusan after the Reds closed in behind them and cut off the tanks. The North Koreans stopped the first tank and the last one. The tank crews and most of the armored car crews escaped.

The Americans then fanned out to the north and south and fought their way back to the main American position near Wongungni.

Bring Back Casualties.

They brought all their wounded and dead back with them.

They also brought back two tanks which had been hit by 75 mm. guns. Crews of both these tanks were either killed or wounded.

Some GIs volunteered to drive the tanks back, although they had never operated them before. One was a farm boy who said he had driven tractors. The other had experience in bulldozers. They climbed into the Shermans, turned them around, and brought them back.

The battalion got back around 12:30 a.m. (11:30 a.m. yesterday EDT), dog tired. As soon as they got back the men fell asleep in foxholes.

Awakened by Rifle Fire.

At dawn they were awakened by rifle fire. A strong force of Reds, apparently trying to get at American artillery positions, was coming down the road.

Machine guns were unlimbered in a rice paddy on both sides of the road. They raked the Reds as they came. About 175 of the attackers were killed or wounded. The others withdrew.

The Communists sprinkled leaflets in the area telling Koreans to stay in their homes and declaring the Reds were coming soon in force to liberate them from the Americans.

Tan Yanks Hit Counter Drive

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—As the savage Korean battle entered the 'do or die' phase, Tan Yanks of the 24th Infantry Regiment met continuous Red drives with smashing counter attacks and gave little ground under the withering fire of swarming enemy troops.

After Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker ordered his Eighth Army to "fight to the death" and to die before surrendering, the fighting GI's in Korea dug in for as fierce a battle as the United States has ever known.

Bolstered by their recent recapture of Yechon, key highway and rail city, Tanks of the 24th continued to baffle enemy troops with their stubborn refusal to wither in the face of numerically superior forces. Americans still hold Yechon which has changed hands many times since the conflict began.

Defend Mountain Passes

Along one front, Negro soldiers fought fanatic Reds whose superior numbers bewildered them. But they defended the mountain ridges and passes and exacted an amazing toll of enemy blood.

Lt. Jasper R. Jackson of Durham, N. C. said his men refused to budge until orders came for a withdrawal.

"Our boys did fine. There were just too many of them and we had to withdraw. But I can tell you one thing, there are a lots fewer North Koreans today than there were yesterday," he said proudly.

Sgt. Joseph Simmons of New York told how he mowed down at least 30 North Koreans during a two-day defense of mountain passes. He said he let them advance to within 10 feet of his machine gun before he opened up on them.

He said: "I didn't see any of them move when I stopped firing."

For eight and a half hours Simmons and his platoon held their position against terrific odds.

"They were throwing everything at us including mortars and white phosphorus which set our positions on fire," he said, "but we didn't move until we got orders."

An attack 15 miles northeast of Yongdong was also successfully defended by the boys from the 24th. Red footsoldiers and artillery barrages were thrown pell mell at Negro fighters but the famous battle machine fought back and beat off the attackers.

WEARY 24TH FEELS BETTER

Morning News Fri. 8-4-50

WITH UNITED STATES TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION IN KOREA, Aug. 4 (Friday) (AP).—The men in this battle-tested infantry outfit are saying "we've backed as far as we are going to."

Units of the Twenty-fourth were the first American troops pitted against the Korean Reds. The first small groups were flown to the battle area around Suwon early in July. Theirs was a holding-withdrawing action from the start.

(United States Eighth Army communiques in recent days have placed the Twenty-fourth in the battle east of Chinju, guarding the coastal plain only forty miles northeast of Pusan.)

BOTH ARMIES MASS FOR PUSAN BATTLE

Morning News Sat. 8-5-50 Dallas, Texas

U.S. Blow Slows Drive By Enemy

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (Saturday) (AP). — Against stiffening United States opposition, North Korean Communists regrouped Saturday for an all-out strike at Pusan—the vital port that admits men and supplies for American forces defending the United Nations beachhead in Korea.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters reported that two more divisions of Red troops were moving to the attack on the American southern front about thirty-five miles west of Pusan.

A sharp United States counterattack Thursday checked the Red drive on the southern front about twenty miles east of Chinju. The enemy was hurled back, leaving a counted 600 dead on the field.

There was no letup in the Red pressure, however, on the doorway to Pusan.

Bracing for the main battle that was sure to come the Americans hurried up reinforcements—elements of the 1st Marine and 2d Infantry Divisions.

RED REGIMENT DESTROYED

The counterattack was made by the 27th Regimental Combat Team of the United States 25th Infantry Division.

Lt. Col. John (Mike) Michaelis of Lancaster, Pa., led the combat team in the wild 4-hour fight. It forced the invaders to withdraw, and delayed their buildup for the push to Pusan. An entire enemy regiment was wiped out, and the Red colonel in command was killed.

Action elsewhere along the southern front consisted of patrols by both sides.

MacArthur said fighting was "continuous, with heavy artillery and mortar fire from the enemy" at the northern tip of the front—Yongdok on the east coast. He reported the defenders' positions as "stable"

In the mid-section of the 125-mile-long angular line—the fighting was "disengaged," MacArthur said. That was along the Naktong River, where the sorely-tried United States 24th Infantry Division dug in on the the east banks.

BEST POSITION YET

The 24th commander, Maj. Gen. John H. Church, said it was the best position his men had yet had and they intended to hold it. There was a little shelling across the river but American planes kept the enemy shaken up on the west bank.

The United States 25th Division moved to the southern front in a quick shift from the Kumchon area, to the north. The 25th took over for the battered 24th, which was sent to the central river front.

On the battle front, but not yet officially reported in action, were elements of the 2d Infantry Division, the 1st Marine Division, and the 5th Regimental Combat Team from Hawaii.

The Final Tribute

1,300 tons of bombs dropped on Hungnam in three mass attacks by B-29's have "definitely halted" production of ammunition and other war materiel in that main North Korean industrial center.

Hungnam "can no longer be considered a major factor in the Korean war," the Air Forces said in a release.

Both land and carrier-based United States Marine fighters joined Air Force jets and Mustangs and Australian F-51's in widespread assaults on enemy troop concentrations, communication lines and artillery installations. Four towns were burned out.

A Fifth Air Force spokesman said a record 452 combat sorties were flown.

It was the first time Marine pilots operated from a base in Korea. They flew with Fifth Air Force Mustang pilots in the Hyopchon area southwest of Taegu, fifty-five miles northwest of Pusan.

HUNGNAM KNOCKED OUT

The Marines are equipped with 45-ton Pershing tanks, superbazookas and flame throwers.

Confused Marines staged a 6-hour battle among themselves in the early morning darkness Saturday, a field dispatch reported. One Marine was killed by his comrades.

The performance was one usually associated with trigger-happy green troops, Correspondent Tom Lambert wrote.

The Far East Air Forces said

Reds Lose Ground To 24th Infantry

Eagle Thurs 8-3-50 Tulsa, Okla.

TOKYO, Aug. 1.— American troops have been fighting gallantly in the wooded mountains along the central front in South Korea, where the Red Koreans have been attacking fiercely in an effort to penetrate the American lines.

The 24th Regimental Combat Team, the only Negro combat unit identified in the Korean communique. advanced 2,000 yards yards on Saturday but later fell back to positions slightly to the rear in order to minimize the risk of being pinched off in an ice-tong counter-attack.

(A combat team consists of a regiment of infantry, an unspecified number of tanks and artillery, engineers and supporting troops. Apparently the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion and the 77th Combat Engineer Battalion along with supporting units are fighting in South Korea as a combat team.)

The combat team, attached to the United State's 25th Infantry Division, is in the defense line that swings Northeastward of Yongdong.

A communique, issued by General Douglas MacArthur at 1:50 p. m., Saturday (11:50 p. m., Friday, Eastern Daylight Time), reported that the strong enemy attack launched last Friday had resulted in a slight penetration of the combat team's line.

Eagle

During the action, the communique stated, a part of the 24th Infantry Regiment was surrounded but held its position.

The unit was supplied with food and ammunition by airdrop and "continued to fight with determination." the communique said.

Even cooks, clerks and truck drivers took places in the firing line and fought off a powerful force of invaders, intensely trained and indoctrinated by Soviet instructors to attack without regard to casualties.

Thurs P. 3-50

While the unit was surrounded, the battalion, of which it was a part, launched a counter-attack.

General MacArthur said the counter-attack was successful and resulted in relieving the unit that had been cut off and re-established its original position.

A second counter-attack by the 24th Regimental Combat last Friday night gained 2,000 yards. The colored G.I.s, later withdrew 1,000 yards "to better defensive positions," the communique said.

The team was ordered back after holding their position for twenty-four hours for fear that they would be overwhelmed by hopelessly superior numbers. They fell back to adjust their line and prevent entrapment by infiltrating enemy troops.

It was the biggest battle fought yet by the combat team since it captured Yechon on July 20.

The Red Koreans opened their attack about 4:30 a. m., last Wednesday with a heavy artillery bombardment. At 6:30 there was a sudden quiteness. The shrill blast of a whistle was heard from the enemy lines and a wave of screaming Red Koreans came over.

The attack was stopped. The attackers moved around and started trying to filter into the two front-line companies.

Hours after hours fresh troops were thrown into the attack, the blast of a whistle marking the start of each wave toward the American lines.

Time and again the colored soldiers were thrown back from one position after another. Some were cut off at times. Time and time again they counter-attacked and regained their positions.

It was only when headquarters feared that the troops would be overwhelmed by hopelessly superior numbers that the order was given to fall back to new positions west of Sangu.

"We mowed them down with our machine guns and mortars but they just came pouring at us," a lieutenant said. 'But those buzzards didn't drive us out. We were ordered to withdraw."

As the battle was progressing, Lieut. Jasper R. Jackson, 28, of Durham, N. C. summed up the combat team's performance.

"Our boys did fine. There were just too many of them and we had to withdraw. But I can tell you one thing: There are lots fewer North Koreans today than there were yesterday."

Sergt. Joseph Simmons, 28, New York City, was reported to have allowed thirty Red Koreans to pass within ten feet of his machine gun, then open up as they started up the hill.

"I didn't see any of them move when I stopped firing," said Simmons.

Tulsa, Okla.

Although under constant enemy fire, Simmons' platoon held its position for eight and one-half hours until ordered to withdraw.

Three companies of the combat team were strung out on different mountain peaks, one 3,000 feet high, which the North Koreans attacked at dawn last Thursday.

Lieut. Oliver W. Dillard of Margaret, Alabama, came out of the battle as an outstanding hero.

Cut off and under enemy fire, he stayed at his post to direct artillery and mortar fire for more than six hours. After descending the mountain, he went back up to bring out two wounded and seven dead. Fife volunteers accompained him.

Corporal Robert Jones, 23, of Washington, told of seeing Red Koreans shoot down two American who were trying to help a wounded man.

Korea Bound

TOKYO (NNPA) — More Colored troops are on their way to Korea. They are with the Second Infantry Division, which, with the First Marine Division, sailed from the west coast of the United States more than ten days ago.

They are the third battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment of the Second Infantry Division, which was stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, prior to sailing. Also with the Second Division is the 503 Field Artillery Battalion.

Yank Attack Halts Drive By Invaders

Courier Fri. 8-4-50 Blytheville, Ark.

Marines Help Maintain Hold In S. Korea

TOKYO, Saturday, Aug. 5 (AP)—North Korean invaders, checked by a sharp American counterattack at the southwest corner of the South Korean front, were reported bringing up two new divisions today for their determined push on Pusan, the all-important port 35 miles to the east.

The Americans, newly reinforced by elements of the First Marine and Second Infantry Divisions, confronted continuing heavy pressure in their struggle to maintain their narrowing foothold in Korea.

General MacArthur's headquarters summary, issued at 12:10 a.m. today (8:10 a.m. Friday, CST), placed the fighting scene along an arc running from 20 miles southeast to 11 miles east to 15 miles northeast of Chinju.

It said in that area alone 600 enemy dead had been estimated after the hot battle of Thursday.

Front-line field dispatches, covering later information, placed the scene of the American counterattack eight miles west of Masan. That would be 20 miles east of Chinju and 35 air miles from Pusan.

Dead Near Pusan

It was there, reported AP Correspondent Don Whitehead, that the 600 enemy dead were counted after the 27th Regimental Combat Team of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division met a north Korean advance head-on and hurled it back in a wild four-hour battle.

MacArthur's summary said "the fighting continues" along that front. It said the undaunted Reds were maintaining steady pressure and possibly shifting two more divisions from other sectors to that key position. They had not however, been able thus far to advance.

In the Yongdok vicinity, on the east coast at the extreme other end of the 125-mile defense line, MacArthur's release reported heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. Elsewhere along the square-cornered east-west and north-south line the North Koreans were reported "disengaged."

Naktong River Front

It was along the relatively quiet central sectors that the Americans were dug in behind the Naktong River. Officers freely described it as the best defense line they had yet found and at which they intended to stand.

The vital point—key at present to the whole American position in Korea—was at the southern end of the line. It was there that the Reds were bringing up their reinforcements and shoving steadily to try to slash off Pusan.

Besides the American counterattack that had rocked the invaders momentarily back on their heels, there was another encouraging factor on that front:

45 Enemy Tanks

MacArthur's headquarters [illegible] that 45 enemy tanks, which it [illegible]viously had reported advancing [illegible]wards Chinju from the north, [illegible]proved to be burned-out hulks abandoned after earlier American blows.

American and South Korean lines above Chinju now are east of the winding Naktong. But the extreme southern forces are south of the big stream and west of its delta, which is just outside of Pusan.

A Tokyo headquarters spokesman reported the North Koreans were pouring tank and infantry reinforcements to the southern battle sector.

Enquirer Salutes Negro Warriors

Butler County American
Sat. 7-29-50
Hamilton, Ohio

SALUTE TO NEGROES

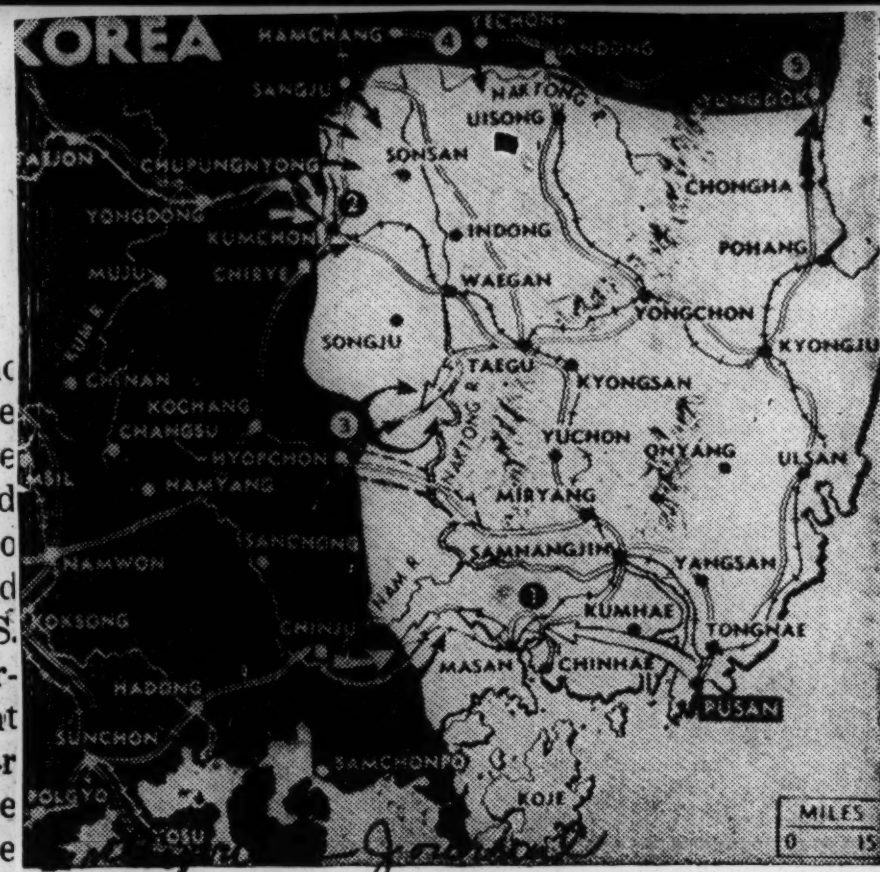
Where color or racial designation has no real bearing in a news story, it has become enlightened newspaper practice to leave them out. It was altogether fitting and proper, however, for the wire services to specify that it was Negro troops who staged the first aggressive victory for the U. S. Eighth Army in their successful counter-attack against Yechon on the central front in Korea. Good Americans of every color or racial descent will share the feeling of pride that these fighting men have earned for the members of their race in America.

We hope the news reaches the Kremlin, too—and it surely will—that the siren call of Communism, even with the propaganda values of racial discriminations which still exist in the United States, has not deluded the American Negro into thinking that he has less at stake in the American way of life than his fellow citizens of lighter skin pigmentation.

When we read that dispatch from the Korean battlefront, we remembered the prophecy of a veritable traitor to the American philosophy—a man who regardless of his color had enjoyed an excellent education and the fullest opportunity to enrich himself on the concert stage, and who had made bold in a speech in Europe to predict that American Negroes would not fight in the event of a clash between the United States and the USSR!

More power to the American Negroes of the 25th Division, who with their blood and sweat are making an infamous liar out of him!

Cincinnati Enquirer



MAP SHOWS KOREAN TACTICS—Familiar North Korean flank-and-encircle tactics threatened U. S. forces on both major fronts. Reinforced 24th Division units on the Chinju-Masan-Pusan front (1) counter attacked Reds 13 miles east of Chinju. But three hours later the spearhead regiment was being encircled. other units sped to the rescue down the Mason-Chinju road. In the Kunchon area (2) Reds sent a three-pronged drive against 1st Cavalry troops. The southern prong along the Chirye-Kumchon road, penetrated behind the defenders and threatened to cut the vital Kumchon-Taegu supply road. Taegu was also the goal of a Communist drive from Hyopchon (3), where again three-pronged encirclement threatened First Cavalry troops defending the Hyopchon-Taegu highway. Broken arrow indicates possible Red drive Southeast toward Pusan. In the north, Reds along the Hamchang-Yechon-Andong front (4) forced South Koreans back 1 to 8 miles to new positions facing the Natong River. On the east, both sides fought furiously for Yongdok (5) whose fate remained in doubt.—NEA Telephoto.

Thur. 8-3-50
McComb, Miss.

PERSHING TANK UNITS LEADING FRESH TROOPS

Enterprise-Journal

Marines, 2nd Infantry Likely To Be Joined With Foe Before Midnight

Thur 8-3-50

TOKYO, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Allied troops, for the first time approaching but still inferior to the 10 division strength of the Red invaders, rolled forward for the showdown fight for South Korea today with big Pershing tanks.

McComb, Miss.

Elements of two fresh American divisions—the First Marines and the Army's Second Infantry—joined three other American and five South Korean divisions along the shrinking front.

Frontline predictions were the Marines and Second Infantry troops would be in battle by nightfall.

Long Fight Line Shown

The lines stretched from the general south coast area of Chinju northward along the winding banks of the Haktong River. The Allied troops had quietly withdrawn from former positions as much as 18 miles over a three day period.

A daring U. S. 24th Infantry battalion,, on a reconnaissance sweep with five tanks, penetrated 22 miles behind the Communist lines near Chinju Thursday.

It discovered a big enemy buildup for the battle for the plains leading to Pusan, the jammed U. S. port 40 miles east of the front.

The task force then fought its way out of the enemy lines, with some losses, and rescued a regimental command post from destruction by guerillas. The enemy marauders had filtered eastward in small numbers toward Masan, port city 25 miles west of Pusan.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent at the front, said the American foray proved the enemy lines could be breached by a hard-hitting tank force.

Penetration Pleasing

It was the deepest penetration made yet by an American force into the Red lines and surprised the enemy in a roaring road battle.

The task force ran through machine gun fire all the way out but brought back captured enemy documents, maps and Russian-made equipment.

Associated Press Correspondent O. H. P. King quoted Maj. Gen. John E. Church, new 24th Division commander, as saying the daring tank foray was fortunately timed. "Our attack stopped theirs from getting underway," Church said.

Leif Erickson, Associated Press correspondent at U. S. Eighth Army headquarters in Korea, said the big withdrawal disengaged hard-pressed American forces while the newly arrived Second Infantry Division and elements of the First Marine Division were being deployed.

On the new consolidated front the Americans and South Koreans face the Communists on virtually equal terms in division strength

HEADLINES: "Negro GIs Take New Korea City" appeared on the front pages of the daily newspapers throughout the nation, when Negro troops of the 24th Regimental Combat team of the 25th Infantry Division, recaptured the strategic town of Yechon. Hailed across the world as the first major victory of the Korean war, GI's of the 1240 Military Police Unit stationed in Harlem, admire the role of their heroic fellow soldiers. Left to Right: Corporals Roy Brooks, Marion Sligh, Pfc Will Cotton and Sgt. William J. Jackson.

Reds Battled To Standstill

24TH FIGHTER GROUP KILLS 600 RED SOLDIERS

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN

TOKYO — (Saturday) — (INS) — Counter-attacking American troops fought three Communist divisions to a standstill along the new Naktong river defense line today as the fierciest battle of the Korean war raged into its third day.

Savagely-resisting GI's of the 25th and 24th Infantry Divisions piled up hundreds of enemy dead in the first 48 hours of the Naktong River fighting where the Communists are trying to break through to the vital U. S. Supply Port of Pusan, less than 30 miles away.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that in one six-hour counter-attack on Thursday, the 24th division GI's killed 600 of the enemy.

Three major clashes have marked the firm stand by the Americans in their new and reinforced defense line, and MacArthur said in his communique issued early Saturday that "fighting continues" against unrelenting enemy pressure.

The main Communist effort is on the approaches to Masan, 25 miles west of the U. S. defense hub of Pusan, but MacArthur said:

"The enemy still is unable to advance in this area due to counter-attacking American forces. Fighting continues along an arc running 20 miles southeast to 11 miles each to 15 miles northeast of Chinju."

MacArthur referred to this explosive front as the "Chinju-Pusan Axis." Elsewhere, the front was quiet except for patrol activity, including the First Patrol by newly-arrived Marines.

The Marines staged their first aggressive thrust when they seized a hill position at an undisclosed sector of the front. A front dispatch said the Marines took possession of the hill in platoon strength. The small Red force holding the heights fled.

Marine Corps airmen also roared into action for the first time in the Korean battle and joined other American and Allied flyers in a huge bombardment of enemy targets.

The carrier-based Marines blasted Red targets in the Chinju area in support of the U. S .25th Division, which has reinforced the badly-battered 24th Division.

The Allied Air Fleet is now mounting more than 400 daily air strikes against the invaders.

A Navy communiue also disclosed that an American destroyer did what it described as a "beautiful job" in setting the torch to the town of Chusan-Po on Korea's east coast just above Yonkdok.

The destroyer poured 175 rounds of ammunition Thursday into the town, a North Korean supply center not far from the battle-line. An aerial observer said the town was almost entirely in flames.

MacArthur said that except for the heavy fighting on the Chinju-Pusan front, the remainder of the 150-mile line is "disengaged." He said indications are that Communist forces are regrouping with the possible shifting of two more Divisions to the battle in the South.

Furious fighting continued in the vicinity of Yongdok on the east coast with the enemy employing heavy artillery and mortar fire but MacArthur said the positions were stable.

The fresh battle on the Naktong defense line erploded around Wonbungni, 12 miles west of Mason. The action apparently was regarded officially as possibly decisive, since all civilians were ordered off the streets in Pusan. The drastic emergency measure was not immediately explained.

Pusan's streets, which for days have been crowded with refugees impeding military traffic, were cleared by soldiers who raced through the Port City's various districts in trucks.

Behind the enemy lines, large masses of Red troops, tanks, artillery and supplies were reported being funneled through the Taejon junction southward for what may develop into Korea's "Battle of the Marne."

An intelligence officer at MacArthur's headuarters expressed belief these troops were composed of Koreans from Communist China's Manchuria, which lies less than 40 miles from Chonjin.

The intelligence officers said they may be from a Korean colony which has lived in Manchuria for many years, and he added that many of these Koreans had battle experience in China's Red armies. He estimated the North Koreans could muster at least 150,000 of these veteran soldiers.

U. S. TRADING SPACE FOR TIME

Sat. 8-5-50

COMMUNIST ARMIES, throwing "caution to the winds," attacked "without abatement" along a forty-five mile battlefront stretching northward from Masan (1) on the western perimeter of the shrinking American beachhead. Although reinforced U. S. units counter-attacked around Masan, elsewhere on the central and northern lines brigaded Korean and American defenders fell back to prepared positions. *(Central Press)*

Sergeant With 24th Hailed By Commander

By BRADFORD LAWS

(Courier Far East Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Sgt. Joseph Simmons, Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat Team, of 134 West 129th Street, New York City, may go down in history as the "Sergeant York" of the Korean war. He is 28.

Simmons was credited by his superior officer with machine-gunning thirty out of a thirty-six-man enemy column during a sixteen-hour battle in the mountains about fifteen miles northeast of Yongdong.

He is not alone in being the first colored hero of the conflict.

OTHER HEROES

Others mentioned in the fighting were: First Lieut. Oliver W. Dillard, Margaret, Ala., commander of Company "L"; Sgt. Lawrence Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Corp. Robert Jones, 23, Washington, D. C., and Corp. Andrew Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

The combat team won one of the first American offensive victories of the Korean campaign last week when it captured Yechon, about fifty miles northeast of Yongdong.

SIMMONS STORY

Here is what happened as Sergeant Simmons told it to a war correspondent after moving to a new position on a mountain side:

"We were in a position on the mountain when at dawn artillery shells began pounding in on us from all sides. Then I could hear small arms fire, and I saw a column of men coming by us to the right heading for another company's hilltop position on our east flank. I just lay low until they passed us. They were only about ten yards away.

"Then I tried to get my gunner to go at them as they went up the path in single-column file, but he could not make out where they were. I took over and aimed three bursts at pretty close range with the machine gun. I saw only a total of four get up.

"Fighting those guys is like fighting armed mountain goats. Those North Koreans are used to climbing around these hills. They keep going up and down them fast. And boy, no matter how you mow 'em down they keep coming in waves. They seem to have an endless supply and every time a whistle blows, you know a new wave is coming at you."

The Koreans threw just about everything at the mountain-top positions, including phosphorus. Simmons said that they even resorted to setting fire to the grass with matches "in an attempt to burn us out."

The peaks where the colored troops fought "is without question the roughest terrain on which any of the Americans have fought so far," an observer said.

Sgt. Lawrence Patterson of Chicago observed:

"I felt I was playing ring-around-a-rosy up there with my machine guns. First, we would get a report that troops were coming up on the right flank and I would take some of my guns and bear down on them. Then someone would report a terrific concentration on our left, and I would move some of my guns from that position. Pretty soon they were coming in from all sides, and there were just not enough guns to handle them."

DIED AT POSTS

"The young soldiers reporting their experience there in the hot sun on the mountainside spoke with emotion and sadness about some of their machine gun operators, who on their own insistence, had stayed and died at their posts," a reporter said.

"Corp. Robert Jones, 23, of Washington, D. C., told of seeing two Americans shot down, even as they were screaming to comrades for help. Such stories were legion all over this front."

In addition to his other distinctions, Lieutenant Dillard won the admiration of his comrades for going back up the hill for wounded, despite the fact that he and eight others had fought their way out of their own encircled positions around 8 P. M. Taking five volunteers along, Lieutenant Dillard sneaked back to the enemy lines and carried out two wounded in separate trips.

Lieutenant Dillard was not further identified, although the regiment is officered by both colored and white.

Corp. Andrew Jackson of Chicago, Ill., summed up: "They really are not good shots. But there are so darned many of them. The trouble is that if someone is taking aim at some one else, he is likely to hit you."

FLORIDA-BORN COLONEL

Among ranking Negro officers of the Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat Team is Lieut.-Col. Harry F. Lofton of Washington, D. C. Born in Jacksonville, Fla., Colonel Lofton is commander of the Third Battalion of the Twenty-fourth and was with the 372nd Infantry Regiment in World War II.

Commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in July, 1945, he was made a colonel in the Organized Reserve Corps in May, 1946. He spent twelve months in the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre before returning to the U. S. for duty at Fort Dix, N. J. He went back to Japan in April, 1950.

SIMMONS FROM S. C.

Although Sergeant Simmons, hero of the earlier battles of the Twenty-fourth, was listed as coming from New York City, he actually is a native of Charleston, S. C. His mother, Mrs. Rosa Lee Simmons, lives in a home which he built for her. Sergeant Simmons once attended Lake City High School at Lake City, S. C., and enlisted in the Army about a year before Pearl Harbor. Friends tabbed him as an ambitious youngster who looked forward to this military career.

WHITE HEAT

Meanwhile, observers studying the determined attacks of the North Koreans upon U. S. forces, are saying that they believe derisive terms applied by American troops to describe the North Koreans are adding to the white heat of North Korean hatred of all Americans. U. S. troops call the Reds "Gooks."

During Sunday and Monday of this week, the Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat Team fought off repeated counterattacks by Red troops, but faced grave danger of encirclement and possible annihilation as Red troops successfully flanked other U. S. troops fighting on each side of them.

24th Regiment Refuses To Quit; Repulse Reds

WITH U. S. 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT ARMED FORCES IN KOREA—A tremendous fighting spirit plus plenty of know-how enabled this all-colored regiment of the 25th Tropic Lighting Division last Saturday to turn the tables on an overwhelming horde of North Koreans and to turn apparent defeat into a glowing triumph.

North Korean feints gave them an impression they had found a soft spot in the U.S.-UN lines, but they reckoned without including 1st Lt. Oliver Dillard, diminutive, quiet young officer from the Deep South, and a freckled-faced red-head white officer, 1st Lt. Bill DeMarco, from Richmond Hills, Queens, N. Y., and the sturdy, never-say-quit outfit of lead-slinging soldiers under them. Long after they were surrounded, the Negro troops kept shooting, despite the fact they were apparently doomed.

"Lt. Dillard did one hell of a good job," DeMarco beamed after another outfit from the regiment battled through to give the cut-off company a chance to withdraw to better fortified positions.

"The people who really should get the credit," said Lt. Dillard, "are the non-coms and men in the company and Lt. DeMarco and the mortar and tank crews."

The record will show that Dillard and his men stuck to their guns under a hellish barrage, allowing other units to organize a new line of defense and to kill up untold hundreds of the Reds.

This was the first large scale engagement of the outfit, the only full strength Negro regiment in Korea. Throughout the theatre great interest was evinced in how they would handle themselves under fire. On Dillard's right, the company was overrun by a much superior force of Reds.

Regiment Hit Heavy By Enemy Fire, But Will Not Give Inch

Casualties Believed Fewer Than 100; Others Missing In Action; Advance Forward Stopped By Headquarters To Avoid Military Salient

The following dispatch was sent to THE CALL by special arrangement with the Afro-American newspapers in Baltimore, Md.

By JAMES L. HICKS
Afro-American War Correspondent

(By cable to the Afro-American)

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA.—The 24th was hit Sunday, July 30, in the heaviest attack of the war, but is grimly holding on. However, the 1st Cavalry gave way on the 24th's left flank near Kumchon, seriously weakening the 24th's position. If Kumchon falls, the 24th may be completely cut off. The situation is grave.

The 24th infantry regiment, after 15 days of heavy fighting in the Yechon-Sangju area, advanced 2,000 yards on July 28 and was stopped only by official orders from higher headquarters.

An 8th Army spokesman said the regiment was stopped in its advance to avoid creating a military salient with other friendly troops fighting on their flanks.

The advance came two days after this writer had entered the front lines of the regiment. I watched men of the 24th stand off two heavy enemy attacks in which they suffered losses but held their ground without yielding an inch during the three-day fighting.

Sgt. Joe Simmons, 7393 St. John, Detroit, covered himself with glory by holding his machine gun fire until the enemy patrol was trapped and then cutting loose. He has been credited unofficially with killing 30 of the enemy.

After fighting around the clock for three days, Lt. Oscar L. Pusey, 765 Dawson St., the Bronx, N. Y., and Lt. Charles Gray, High Point, N. C., called on every man available to hold off the attack, including medical aid men under Sgt. Harry Arimie of Norfolk, Va.

The attack centered on companies under Lt. Clifton F. Vincent of Houston, Texas, Captain Thurston Jamison of Cleveland and Lt. Vernon Dale of Los Angeles.

During the heat of battle, Pvt. Francis Hawkins of Baltimore said, "If they don't stop us, we'll go all the way to Seoul."

In the heart of the fight, Sgt. Lawrence Lane shot and killed a South Korean who had been serving as interpreter for the 24th, but who he caught giving signals with a mirror to the enemy. Lane lives on Staten Island.

Colored artillery support given by the 24th has been praised by the division artillery officer who said, "They just keep that outgoing mail going out."

A few yards back of the artillery unit, Chaplains John A. DeVeaux of Jacksonville, Fla., and Gray J. Johnson of Baltimore set up headquarters to give battling troops and wounded soldiers spiritual support. Despite the number of North Koreans killed, they kept coming at the 24th.

Said 1st Sgt. Wilber Lawton of Jacksonville, Fla., "We have too much real estate and not enough men, but we are not giving any ground away."

I was carried to the front lines in a jeep driven by Lt. Clinton R. Moorman of Columbus, Ohio, a former Hampton football star. An artillery shellburst forced us to dive into a rice paddie. He insisted that we go on. I had little choice.

Lieutenant Moorman, who is a PIO officer writing the history of combat action, goes to the front lines to get the facts.

The 24th arrived here from Gifu on July 12, the third battalion move, and took Yechon on July 21, the unrelieved South Koreans at Sangju and all three battalions of the regiment going into line. The first 24th man wounded was on July 17; the first killed on July 21.

Casualties thus far have been fewer than 100 and some are missing in action.

There are 60 colored officers with the regiment. They include: Captain Richard Williams Jr., of Waycross, Ga.; Lt. Gorman Black, Chicago; Capt. Nathaniel McWee, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; Lt. Reginald Sapenter, Goliad, Texas; Lt. Leonard P. White, Louisville; Lt. C. D. Bartholomew, Memphis.

Lt. William Ware of Prairie View, Texas, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

Lt. Horace O. Estes arrived as a replacement and was sent into combat on the same day. He lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Land mines and mortar fire are causing most casualties.

The regiment is getting good air support. Morale is high, but the men are asking for more mail from home.

Sgt. Clarence Gibson of Philadelphia was forced to jump off a cliff to avoid machine gun fire. He is still living. Hard days of fighting are ahead for the regiment.

Two of my stories have been held up because names of casualties were given. They will be sent on when the next of kin have been notified.

Congressman Lauds Negro Troops in Taking Yechon Of Action

Says Victory a Blow To Red Propaganda

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The 24th Infantry Regiment was highly praised on the House floor Monday, July 24, for its capture of Yechon on July 20, in the fighting in South Korea. Representative Thomas J. Lane of Massachusetts, said Democrat, of Massachusetts, said this victory won by colored troops was a blow to Communist propaganda.

The 24th Infantry Regiment, driving out the disaster like Bataan. captured Yechon, driving out the Red Koreans who occupied the city on July 19 after it had re-battle turn for the better? peated changed hands in confused fighting.

The regiment had moved into the front lines in South Korea with the 25th Infantry Division, of which it is a part, to relieve the 24th Infantry Division.

The text of Mr. Lane's remarks follows: "For day after day a gallant band of American kids had been falling back under the hammer of Korean Reds, who were superior in numbers, gun and armor—superior in almost every element of ground fighting, except raw courage.

One-Sided Battle

"Their families and neighbors back home were becoming restless and worried, fearing another

"People were switching their radio dials right past high-class entertainment, trying to catch the latest war bulletins. Newspapers were being bought—not daily but by editions—searching for the first ray of hope, no matter how slim it might be, that would pierce the gloom of 'strategic withdrawals.'

"It came on July 20, when the Army's oldest Negro Infantry regiment, spearheading the 25th Division which had just come into the line, counter-attacked and drove the Reds out of Yechon.

"It was the 24th Infantry Regiment that did the trick and braced morale where it was needed most—back in the U.S.A., where hoarding and profiteering reflected uncertainity over the immediate situation.

"All of us should offer a prayer to thanks to the regulars of this Negro regiment for shaming us out of our fears. They demonstrated—the hard way—their faith in a common cause that has no room for the ignorance and selfishness of racism and bigotry.

"Communist propaganda took it on the chin at Yechon when the Korean Reds were blasted by American Negro troops who believed—not only in the United States as it is, but in the better nation that it will become when intolerance is also defeated.

"They fought and won—for all of us.

"I say that we should proclaim this to the world and to our people on the home front here—first—so that our own unity may be clean, sincere, and complete.

"Our Negro combat troops are proving themselves to be among the finest of Americans, which is more than the few hoarders back home can say.

Segregation On Way Out

"In one sense it is fortunate that the 24th is an all-Negro outfit because its valor in defense of human decency will teach all of us to respect our fellowmen by their actions alone, thereby routing the last vestige of discrimination.

A Prayer Of Thanks

Soldier From North Uses 'Blackface' Trick

New Wrinkle on Korean Front

Courier Sat. 8-12-50

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—(ANP)—A new infiltration wrinkle was uncovered here last week by troops of the famed Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment fighting on the Korean front, when a supposedly Negro GI turned out to be a North Korean soldier done up in black face.

Pittsburgh Pa.

According to one officer of the regiment, he could see what looked like a Negro GI driving before him at gun point a column of white-clothed civilians—supposedly guerillas.

At closer range, however, the Twenty-fourth opened fire upon the group, including the "Negro" soldier because:

"We found out that the Koreans had blackened the face of one of their own men and dressed him up just like our GIs. Guns were given the men in white. Then the Communists just pretended to drive them down the road close to our positions so as to fool us."

24th Infantry Merges With 1st Cavalry Unit

Pittsburgh Pa. 8-12-50

Took All Night Shelling From Reds, 25th, New Troops Outnumbered in Fierce Battle

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

KOREA—Mud-soaked and weary after a week of constant Red attacks, the 24th Infantry Regiment "Eagles" withdrew several thousand yards to another mountain range and began to merge with the right flank of the U.S. Cavalry Division, straightening and strengthening the whole line.

An all-night Red shelling, climaxed by enfilading small arms fire at dawn, forced the United Nations forces withdrawals, that came after the first major American counterattack of the Korean campaign that halted a steamroller offensive on the road to Kumchon.

Reds Threat to U.N. Troops

At this writing, the gravest threat is on the Hawanggen front, where the Second and Third North Korean Divisions attacked the 1st Cavalry while the 1st and 15th North Korean Divisions continued their week-long assaults on Maj. Gen. William B. Kean's battle-proved doughboys.

The Communists sent their 15th Division against the colored infantrymen.

An 800-man force from the Red 15th Division went between the all-colored 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division, and the Sixth South Korean Division, driving a small wedge into the line near Ichon, seven miles southwest of Hamchang.

Despite low clouds and heavy rains, several U.S. Navy fighters from carriers of the United Nations "Task Force 77" got through, flying low over cloud-topped ranges to plaster the Reds with strafing and rocket attacks.

Biggest Battle of War

The Communists in a desperate bid to end United Nations resistance before the arrival of American reinforcements, struck their heaviest blows against the 25th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry between Sangju and Hawanggan, where four Red divisions totaling some 30,000 troops stabbed into American lines.

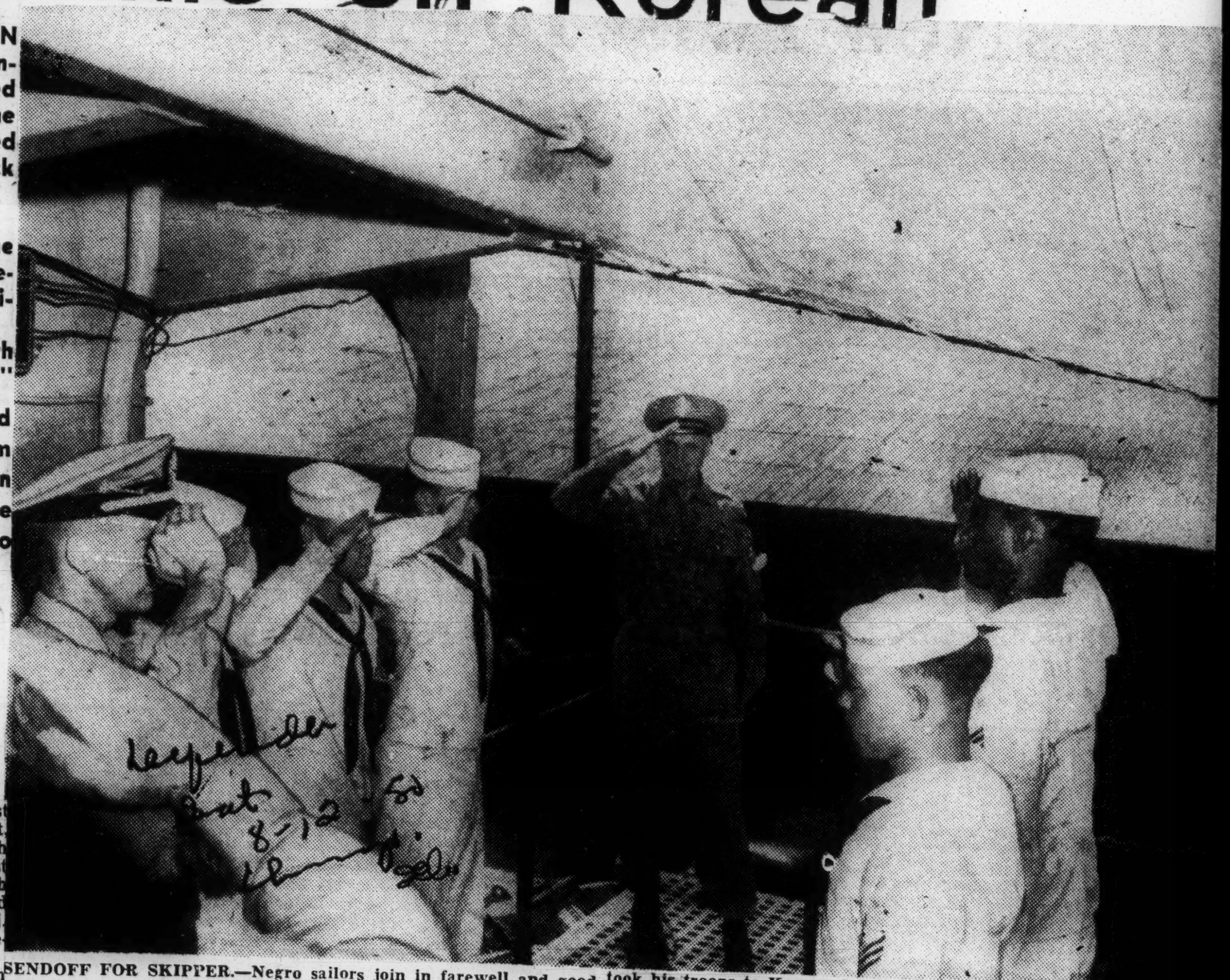
It was the biggest battle of the war to date. Some 45,000 Red troops lunged forward along a 200-mile fluid line, forcing U.S. withdrawals along the front.

Outnumbered four to one, both American divisions gave ground before suicidal Red assaults, but came back in a slashing, artillery-supported counterattack which broke the momentum of the Communist offensive.

Nearly 2,000 enemy troops were killed during the day by American artillery fire alone, but hordes of Reds infantrymen were fed into gaps as the Communists gambled everything on an attack in force before UN strength could be augmented.

To Make Sacrifice Now

A GHQ spokesman, pointing out that the enemy's supply lines are took his troops to Korean fighting front. First Cavalry relieved 24th Division and absorbed some of toughest punishment of war before finally digging in for stand that may be takeoff line for victory drive.

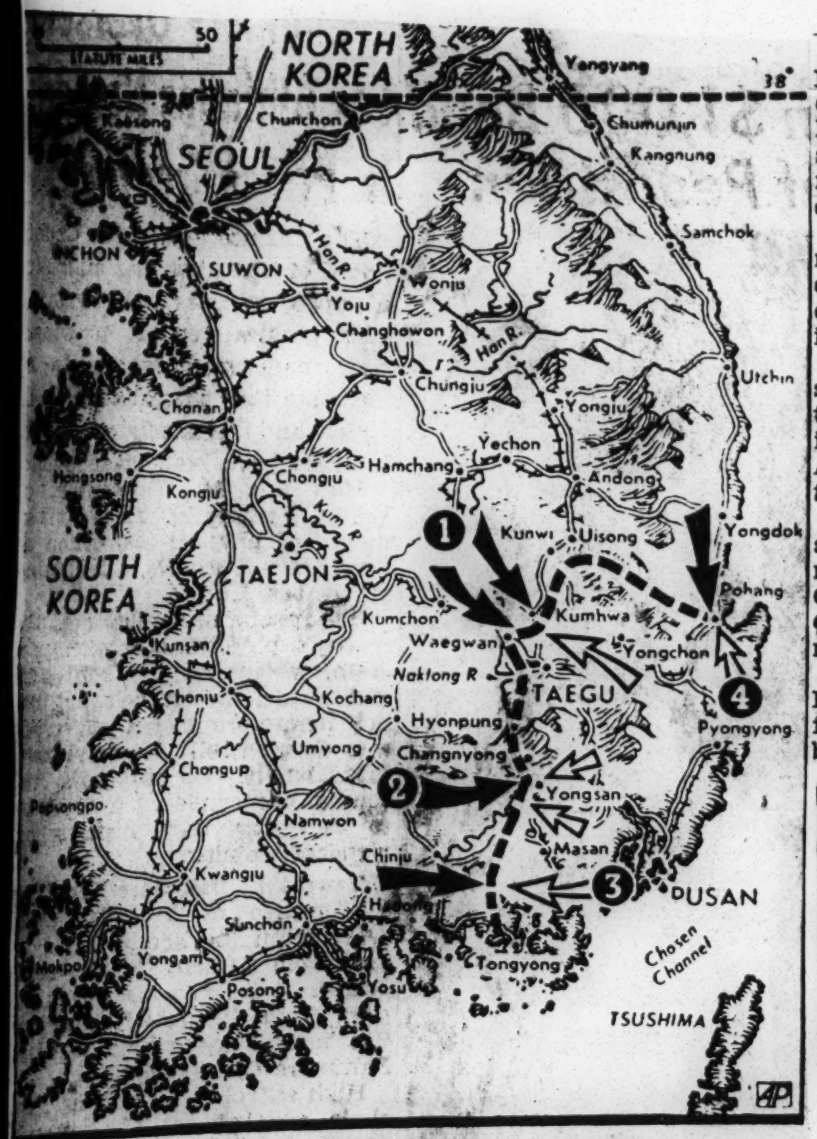


SENDOFF FOR SKIPPER.—Negro sailors join in farewell and good luck salute to Major General Hobart M. Gay, commander of First Cavalry Division on ship in Yokohama Bay before battling general

seriously extended, warned that "he will make a very great sacrifice for a decision now," realizing that the next few days may determine the outcome of the Korean campaign.

"But the situation is good," the spokesman insisted. "It probably will get a little worse before it gets better. But it is a stabilized line now."

In the 24th Infantry Regiment and elsewhere throughout the U.N. Forces, American casualties were reported to be amazingly small. Considerable credit for this was given to American artillery batteries firing proximity fused shells which bust in the air and showered the enemy with a blazing rain of white phosphorous.



REDS MENACE TAEGU—Dark arrows (1) locate the drive of tank-led North Koreans who have been stalled in drive on Taegue as mass evacuation of the city was ordered. The Reds captured Kumhwa, 12 miles north of Taegu. In the Changnyong bridgehead (2) American forces have driven the enemy back 3 miles in two days. In the south American units (3) west of Masan drove back attacking Communist troops. South Korean forces re-entered Pohang (4). —AP Wirephoto.

Negro 24th Regiment Piles Up Impressive Record in Korea

Evening Star Sat. 8-18-50
Washington, D.C.

By Stan Swinton
Associated Press War Correspondent

WITH UNITED STATES 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT, Korea, Aug. 18.—This oldest United States Negro Infantry outfit is fighting probably the best and proudest battle in the history of the American Negro foot soldier.

Men in combat with the Negro 92d Division in Italy and the 93d Division in the Pacific rate this regiment above both. That does not mean it is the best regiment in Korea. Experts rank it somewhere in the middle.

I covered the 92d Division in Italy as an Army combat correspondent in World War II.

A white colonel who was there said: "The 24th regiment fights better than any Negro outfit in history, including the 92d."

A Pittsburgh correspondent, Frank Whisonant, who won a combat commission as a first lieutenant with the 92d in Italy, said: "This Korean fighting is more bitter than in Italy. We can be proud of our men."

The weary men of this regiment have carried with honor the colors that flew through the Indian wars and up San Juan Hill in Cuba.

They have been in line 35 consecutive days. They attacked three times and captured Yechon in July when towns captured by Americans in Korea were few and far between.

They attacked for three days and on the fourth captured a mountain position called "Little Cassino" on the southern front. One company was down to 12 men in this attack.

The 24th, like most units in Korea, has lacked replacements for casualties, but the first big batch arrived Wednesday night.

24th Takes Unhung In Big Push

Sun News 8-12-50

By MILTON SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent
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ON THE KOREAN FRONT—The crack 24th Regiment captured the strategic city of Unhung, which is 11 miles Southeast of Unsan. The advance covered 8,000 yards, and the regiment encountered only light resistance.

The 24th is now a leading factor in a general United Nations drive on important Yalu. The troops are well prepared to cope with the bitter cold weather. Though the temperatures range around the freezing point, morale is high.

Before joining the general UN attack, the 24th effectively cleaned out Red guerillas north of Pyongang. It rested after this operation, but soon jumped back into the battle.

All-colored units here are the 77th Combat Engineers, the 159th Field Artillery, the Second Division, the 9th Infantry Regiment, the 503 Field Artillery Battalion, which is using 155 Howitzers. Colored GI's are being used as replace-

ments throughout the Eighth Army and it is generaly felt that integration is progressing satisfactorily.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED IN KOREA

DESPITE THE DISPOSAL of British, Korean and American troops shown on map, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the U.N. ground forces in South Korea, reports that "we do not have sufficient men at present to break out from the perimeter." Walton expects a "long, cold winter of inconclusive warfare unless massed reinforcements arrive soon," since, he explains, "we are holding a 120-mile front with fewer troops than are ordinarily used to hold 25 miles." *(Central Press)*

2,000 Prisoners In Inchon-Seoul Area Captured

Marines, First Army Unite In Surprise Attack On Enemy

Journal Herald 9-19-50

BY JOHN RICH

TOKYO—(INS)— Crack American forces battering a groggy and bewildered enemy crossed the Naktong River on the southeast Korean front "in strength" Monday.

The major crossing followed earlier breaches of the river by swift combat patrols which went over Monday with orders to seize and hold beachheads until a major crossing could be made.

Elements of the First U. S. Army Corps, working in close liasion with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's high-spirited Marines driving eastward from Inchon to within three up miles of Seoul, made the crossing in strength.

Huge formations of American planes had swept the banks of the river to clear out opposition along the Naktong River below the key point of Taegu.

The crossing is designed to blast the way open for a push through the northern forces at Seoul's southeast perimeter.

The First U. S. Army Corps, Together with the Marine attacks from Inchon in the north following Gen. MacArthur's historic "liberation landing" at Seoul's port, it comprises the "hammer and anvil" strategy designed to Walton pound the enemy into disorganization and destruction.

The crossing came less than 72 hours after Lieut. Gen. Walker and the units in his command kicked off in a general offensive along the entire southern of prisoners in the Inchon-Seoul

cent actions against Communist forces estimated between 100 and 140 thousand men ranged all along the United Nations southeast perimeter, it comprises the "hammer port, it comprises the "hammer and anvil" strategy designed to pound the enemy into disorganization.

area at 2,000 and said in a communique issued at 11:35 p. m. Monday (7:35 a. m. PDT):

"The enemy has not yet recovered from the initial tactical surprise. Piecemeal entry into action of various enemy formations has led to their complete destruction, while our casualties remain light."

The United Nations cammander also said that the United Nations offensive in the southeast has resulted in 4,090 Communist casualties and the capture of 239 prisoners since Friday.

The Marines beat off repeated Communist counter-attacks on the Kimpo airport, the best field in Korea, for six and a half hours.

At the end of the fighting, with a ten-mile perimeter around the field cleared, American planes began taking off and landing on the runways, 15 miles northwest of Seoul.

In addition to the Marine drive from the northwest on Seoul, leathernecks smashing up the 22-mile highway from Inchon to Seoul gained five miles and are looking down on the capital from a hill six miles away.

The Marines have been joined in the advance by the seventh U. S. Army Infantry Division and amphibious tractors and tanks are speeding along the Inchon-Seoul highway preparatory to spanning the Han River, the last natural barrier to Seoul.

Army engineers began building temporary bridges across the Han and a dispatch from Inchon said:

"It appeared that the enemy has abondoned hope fo making a stand west of the river."

24th Infantry Still Making Gallant Showing In Korea

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — (NNPA) — Personnel of the 24th Infantry Regiment, a component of the 25th Infantry Division, continue to win their share of Army awards for gallantry in action against Chinese and North Korean Communists.

Corp. Leroy Johnson, Jr. of Fostoria, Ohio, a member of the headquarters and headquarters company second battalion, has been awarded the Silver Star medal.

According to his citation, when his battalion was attacked by a large enemy force near Kunu-ri last November 26, Corp. Johnson repeatedly risked intense fire carrying messages to the units of the battalion and assisting in carrying the wounded to the tanks for evacuation.

Isolated in hostile territory, in one instance, he fought his way back to friendly lines bringing a wounded soldier with him.

A Silver Star medal also has been awarded to Sergt. First Class Edward McDavid of St. Paul, Minnesota, a member of Battery B, 159th Field Artillery Battalion, which also is a component of the 25th Infantry Division.

Exposed to intense fire during a strong hostile attack near Haman on August 23, Sergt. McDavid, an artillery observer, remained in position for more than two hours adjusting a heavy volume of fire at the onrushing foe.

Forced to displace, he called for fire on his own position before withdrawing with the last elements of infantry.

Sergt. McDavid's citation said his accurate fire adjustments so weakened the enemy that friendly units quickly regained the initiative and restored the line.

Master Sergt. Henry Jones of 310 Snavely Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. a member of Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment, also has been awarded the Silver Star.

When his platoon was ordered to withdraw during an attack by a large hostile force near Sangju last July 26, Sergt. Jones risked heavy fire to direct an effective rear guard action.

Although seriously wounded, he supervised the evacuation of other casualties and then led the men through a series of fire fights to friendly lines.

Capt. Victor M. Pirowski of 68 Hallock Street, Farmingdale, New York, a white officer who commanded Company I, 24th Infantry Regiment, has been awarded posthumously the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Near Kunu-ri last December 1, a strong hostile force cut off the three front line companies of Capt. Pirowski's battalion. Risking intense fire, he moved among his men to supervise their movement and fire.

Although subjected to eight hours of incessant attack, he organized a well coordinated perimeter defense and so inspired his men that they repelled the enemy attack.

When the companies were ordered to withdraw, he remained with a small delaying force and held off the enemy until new positions were secured. He was killed in later action last April 15.

The First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star has been awarded to Corp. William M. Roberts of 1028 Chicasola Street, Norfolk, Virginia, a member of Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment.

On the morning of August 10 when Corp. Roberts' convoy was attacked by a large enemy force, he crawled through heavy fire to rescue a wounded soldier from an exposed roadside.

When examination indicated that further evacuation was necessary, Corp. Roberts drove his jeep thru the hostile line, risking devastating fire to secure effective care for his wounded comrade.

Tan Marines Land in Korea

WITH THE FAR EASTERN COMMAND IN KOREA — Troops in integrated units landed in Korea with the first Marine Division to bolster the United Forces Thursday.

Tan marines are reported to be members of First Division units from both Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Camp Pendleton, Calif.

The marines landing Thursday marked the fifth time in 80 years United States marines have landed in Korea for protection of American interests, according to reports coming from the Pentagon.

Near Guadalcanal Anniversary

By mere coincidence, the current committment of elements of the First Marine Division and the First Marine Air Wing to Korea fall near or on the anniversary of the best known action of those units—the Guadacanal landing on Aug. 7, 1942, that marked the American seizure of initiative in World War II.

When the Department of the Navy announced its all-out policy of complete integration under the Department of Defense directive, the marines, one of the last services to change over from the old segregated pattern, made an about-face and cut out its segregated units, according to official sources.

The First Division is carrying with it 45-ton M-26 tanks mounted with 90mm guns to compete with the North Koreans' T-34 tanks which mount 85mm guns that, up to the present, have been playing havoc with the smaller tanks and tank destroying bazookas.

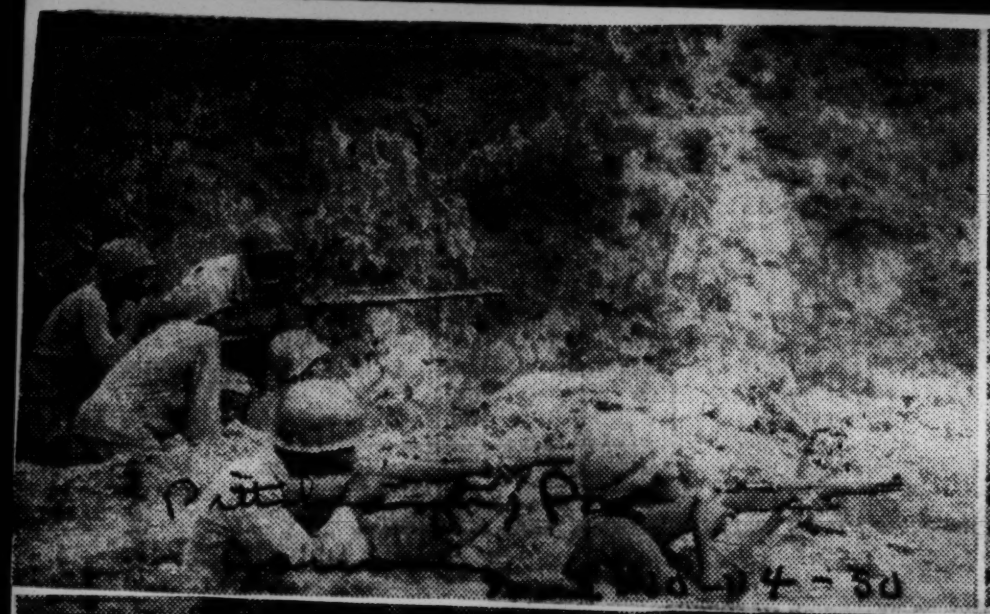
The marines are also equipped with new 3.5 inch bazookas that have been thrown into the battle and proved quite effective against the enemy tanks.

Two Majors Named

The other news from this command which has been learned by the AFRO is that two colored officers, Maj. Clarence H. Marshbanks and Maj Brice Anthony, formerly with the 332nd Fighter Group at Lockbourne, were recently assigned to this command from the States.

They came over with the last group of B-29 pilots assigned to this command.

Reports are that the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division is still putting up a stiff fight on its new defense line along a river near Yechon.



On the front line as the Twenty-fourth Regiment attacks in Korea . . . (left to right) heavy machine guns roar . . . GIs "snatch" a rough bath . . . and 159th artillerymen fire 105 mm. howitzers at the Reds.

Take City, Free 97 Prisoners

Tan GIs Race 200 Miles Across Korea

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

KUNSAN, Korea—Troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, in a smashing attack last Saturday, raced through 200 miles of enemy-held territory to capture the west coast of Kunsan. The advance was so swift that it caught the enemy completely unprepared to defend the area in between. The tan Yanks liberated ninety-seven American prisoners of war.

Among the liberated GIs was a Negro private first-class, Joseph Tatum, who said he had been held thirty days in Namwan. Tatum lived at 75 Central Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Thirty minutes after the Third Battalion of the Twenty-fourth occupied a town east of Kunsan, the North Koreans launched a counter-attack. A four-hour-long battle ensued and when the smoke died away, sixty North Koreans and three Americans lay dead.

The tan Yanks carried a twenty-mile-long convoy with them. The lead vehicle was occupied by Sgt. Clarence Reece, South Kinloch, Mo.; Pfc. Oliver Holmes, New Orleans, La., and Pfc. James N. Licus of Fort Worth, Tex., a machine gunner. The trio killed one hundred North Koreans and by-passed 10,000 who wanted to surrender along the road.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was the first unit to enter the Twenty-fifth Division objective. Eleven of the liberated American prisoners were badly wounded and had been held by the enemy for sixty-five days. I was with the regiment in the advance and attack.

24th Does What Others Couldn't Do

By JAMES L. HICKS
(Afro-American Correspondent)

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA.—Colored infantrymen were told Monday, Sept. 11, that they have done with depleted companies what other units have been unable to do. This statement came from Lt. Col. J. T. Corley of Brooklyn as he formally assumed command. Call

The statement was delivered to men in foxholes in all parts of the front line. Colonel Corley said, "Upon my assumption of command, I cannot help but express my opinion of the fighting 24th U. S. Infantry. In 60 days of continuous combat, you have withstood roughness of battle the like of which I have not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the First Infantry. Jri 9-15-50

"You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto, 'Semper Paratus.' The first U. S. victory in Korea was ours at Yechon. It has been noted in Congress and the people back home cover in detail your efforts on Battle Mountain west of Haman, Korea. Others units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the Fighting 24th have done. I am proud of the Blockhousers." Kansas City

Corley, five times winner of the Silver Star, is one of the most decorated officers of the division. His statement came after a crack white division failed to retake the strategic Battle Mountain which the tired 24th regiment has retaken six times, only to lose it again. The position is now in enemy hands but must be retaken.

Colonel Corley is being well received as a fighting man despite the recent incident with Lt. Charles Ellis of Gary. Colonel Corley is said to have cursed the lieutenant and drawn a gun on him. The incident occurred when a weapons carrier in which the lieutenant was travelling stopped on the road. A convoy in which Colonel Corley was travelling also had stopped. Corley accused Ellis of holding up his convoy although the convoy had stopped ahead of Ellis. Colonel Champeney, them regimental commander, said he would prefer charges against Corley who recently assumed command of the third battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

(Details of the racial incident were told in The Call of September 8.)

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION ON MASAN FRONT.—Three batteries of a colored Field Artillery batallion, aided by one battery from a white artillery unit, officially were credited last week with killing 600 enemy troops in a two-day period when 3,000 of the enemy broke through our lines.

An infantry regiment had asked for help. It had met heavy enemy resistance and called for artillery on a large scale. The enemy, unaware of our activities, was massed for an attack. The infantry asked for a TOT barrage, meaning all possible artillery on one position at a specified time.

Though miles away from each other, the artillery units figured the time it would take their shells to reach the target. They coordinated their signals. All guns were fired at such times that all shells would arrive on the target simultaneously for "shock action."

Lack of warning caught the enemy massed together. A mass slaughter resulted. The infantry ther moved in, took positions and found 250 enemy dead. The four batteries continued their coordinated fire on the retreating enemy. The next day, 400 more were killed. The colored unit involved participating in this action is the same one which killed 215 enemy soldiers on August 25.

The regimental commander of the colored regiment credited the same unit with stopping an attack on his first battalion which was led by three tanks. The first battalion regiment is now under another attack.

There is little information on the second battalion which was surrounded. Large numbers of men are still unaccounted for. Casualties are known to be heavy, but it is hoped that many men now on the missing list are stragglers and will show up. Foxhole roll call is very disappointing. All elements of the regiment, however, are still on the line.

The artillery fire was coordinated by Major Thomas E. Watson, Jr. of Lawton, Okla.; Lt. Edward Greer of Welch, W. Va., and Lt. Marshall Hurley of Chicago, formerly of Washington, D. C.

24th YANKS HIT BACK

By L. ALEX WILSON
NNPA War Correspondent
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WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — Red troops of North Korea are paying dearly for their savage attacks on positions in the vital South sector of the Korean battle line held by fighting Yanks of the 2nd Division and the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Division.

L. A WILSON

(The 24th Regiment composed of all-colored enlisted personnel is among the heroic units of the 25th Division. Some of the units of the Second Division have mixed personnel. In fact, latest reports from the battlefront indicate that colored soldiers are fighting with practically all combat units.)

The left (south) flank forces of the U. S. 25th Division smashed a new Red onslaught at 7 o'clock Monday morning from Koganni toward Masan. Koganni lies six miles southwest of the Masan Harbor gateway to Pusan. Here the enemy had thrust within some 30 miles west of Pusan. The 8th Army said the thrust was "repelled by 9:30 a. m. without loss of ground."

GEN. MACARTHUR said in his Monday afternoon summary that enemy pockets "of considerable size" in the American rear were being mopped up "throughout" the 25th Division's sector on Korea's marshy southern seaboard.

The 24th Infantry Regiment was forced to withdraw from the Haman area on Sept. 1 in the face of North Koreans with Sunday punches slugged all the way back to the vicinity of the city.

On Sept. 2, however, the situation was still fluid according to General Headquarters Public Information Office. For security reasons censorship clamped down on present location of American troops.

Sat. 9-9-50

AS OF SEPT. 3, in an all-out big push the Reds hurled 20,000 men, with two divisions spearheaded by tank and banzai charges at the 24th and other units at a point about eight and a half miles North of Haman, then southward to the sea.

The 24th was forced to move its command post with full weight of Red offensive thrown at them first on the North flank.

The attack started at midnight on Aug. 31 when hundreds of North Korean Infantrymen raced through mine fields in suicide banzai charges to pave a way for other units. Many were blown to bits but they kept on coming.

* * *

WITH THE WAY clear Red tanks and infantry units launched a frontal attack. Meanwhile, another force worked their way about a mile down the valley, between American positions and joined with a North Unit to encircle Haman, which is located about 16 miles from strategic Masan.

Fresh Negro troops from the States came in the nick of time and were rushed into battle to help the 24th Infantry Regiment Battalion counter attack and regain a portion of the lost positions.

Tan pilots aided in the biggest air assault of the war on Reds in support of Doughboys as battle rages along the 50-mile front.

Story Of Negro Soldier's Battle Above Clouds On Razorback Hill

BY L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25th DIVISION IN KOREA—The dramatic story of how 40 Negro American infantrymen battled an estimated battalion of Reds for 16 hours above the clouds on Razorback Hill, was revealed for the first time Friday, Sept. 16.

They are being praised for their extraordinary gallantry in their fierce struggle with an overwhelming number of the enemy whom they battled in "old covered wagon fashion" shoulder-to-shoulder on a plateau about 15 square feet, 3,000 feet high.

The fighting started on the crest Sept. 13 and extended through the next day. The 40 men refused to withdraw until their ammunition was totally exhausted and their white commander Maj. Melvin R. Blair of Abilene, Kan., threw his empty .45 pistol at an on-rushing Red and slid down the rugged mountain.

Sgt. Curtis Pugh, Wynnton Pl., Columbus, Ga.; Sgt. William Winters, 9608 Cedar Ave., Cleveland Ohio; Pvt. Willie Belcher, 1203 Fourth St., Hampton, Va.; Pvt.

Gallantry Of 25th Infantry Division Lauded

John L. McGraw, and Pvt. Timmothy Jackson, Rt. 3, Box 207, Kilgore, Texas volunteered to cover the withdrawal.

When the main body of men with Major Blair were about 300 yards down the jagged hill, the commander called to Sgt. Pugh to withdraw.

Pugh told the major to "keep moving back" saying, " got more ammunition, major.'.

Finally, the commander crawled back up to the rearguard volunteers—Pugh and his men. Enemy fire then poured in from their rear on the crest.

The rearguard volunteers then withdrew with their wounded and four hours later reached the bottom of the slope and the other American forces.

Others who played prominent roles in the assault were Lt. Oliver W. Dillard of Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. Randall P. Stevens of 2332 E. 31st St., Cleveland, Ohio, commander of N. Co.; Sgt. George Bussey, 1234 W. Turner St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cpl. Thomas Burton, 5305 Marguerita St., Houston Tex.; Pfc. Alley Walter, Jr., 1014 Saulmer St. Houston, Texas; Cpl Howard Jordan, 5426 Indiana Ave. Chicago, and Pfc. Melvin Boyd address unknown.

A patrol of 35 men was organized on Sept. 14 to knockout snipers holding positions on the towering rockpile. They were repulsed twice and the third time Sgt. Winters took charge of the men and moved along under rifle fire cover. They moved in with handgrenades and blasted a North Korean who had an automatic weapon. Before dying he said 400 Koreans planned to attack.

The first screaming charge came about one o'clock in the afternoon. All members of Sgt. Winters' group withdrew except five. Sgt. Timothy Jackson met the next wave of Reds with bazooka blasts which routed them. The Reds finally broke through on the next assault but were soon halted. It was then that the group decided to withdraw to the forward command post of Major Blair, who later learned that radio and telephone communications were blanked out.

Feeling that the next attack would come in 30 minutes, Major Blair passed out ammunition to his men. An explosion in a shelter told that another attack was underway, but as the Reds charged Sgt. Pugh started mowing them down. When they charged again Lt. Dillard had men ready. The attack was halted but Lt. Dillard told Major Blair he was running out of ammunition except for grenades.

The commanding officer then decided to withdraw. Seventeen wounded were removed from the withering fire. It was immediately after this that Sgt. Pugh and his rearguard volunteers covered the withdrawal with extraordinary courage.

"I had no intention of moving out of that place leaving men like Sgt. Pugh and others there" Blair said.

Major Blair, who reported that 125 North Koreans had been killed, is heavily decorated, and is a former member of Merrills Mauders that served in Burma during World War II, and is a graduate of the Army General Staff College.

NEGRO GIs LOSE FIERCEST FIGHT, BUT WITH HONOR

Battle North Koreans on a Misty Hill

WITH U. S. 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA, Sept. 17 (AP)—American Negro infantrymen today fought and lost with honor their fiercest battle of the Korean war. It was fought on one of the strangest battlefields of the war—Razorback Hill. Its cloud covered top was only 15 feet wide.

The tan uniformed North Koreans couldn't be seen until they materialized from the swirling mist 10 feet ahead.

The Negro infantrymen and Maj. Melvin R. Blair of Abilene, Kas., their white commander, fought until their ammunition was exhausted—until Blair threw his empty .45 into the face of one Communist.

Escape Down Slope

Heroism marked this battle in a sea of eerie white with the sides of the mountain ridge dropping 3,000 feet down at a 75 degree angle.

The ridge, just west of Battle mountain, 2 miles west of Haman, was littered with at least 125 North Korean dead at the end when the 40 man American rear guard, caught between enemy fire from both ends of the ridge, at last escaped down the mountain slope.

The American task force assaulted the ridge, battling to recapture it. This is how the battle was fought:

"Covered Wagon Defense"

After a red charge had been beaten off, Maj. Blair ordered his men into a "covered wagon defense"—a tight circle of men shoulder to shoulder. Clinging to the sheer slope, under cover of the white cloud bank which hid the breaking dawn, the Communists worked their way behind the position.

The Americans ran out of ammunition after three more Red charges had been turned back. Maj. Blair ordered his men to withdraw down the ridge.

Pvt. Willie J. Belchcer of Hampton, Va; Pvt. John L. MacGrow, and Pvt. Timothy Jackson of Kilgore, Tex., volunteered to cover the withdrawal under Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh of Columbus, Ga.

Three hundred yards down the ridge Blair shouted "okay, Pugh. Let's get out of here."

Reds Charge Again

"I got more ammunition, major," the sergeant shouted. "You keep moving back." He fired as he spoke. The Reds were charging forward again.

Blair finally climbed up to Pugh and the sergeant's men. All safely ran thru Red fire back to the main body—about 27 men. Then suddenly from their rear, enemy fire spurted. They were cut off.

"Over the mountain side," Blair ordered. They left their dead behind but carried the wounded with them. Four hours later the survivors reached the bottom of the slope and other American forces.

Blair said he was recommending Pugh for the Distinguished Service Cross and the other members of the last rearguards for Silver Stars.

40 Meet Foe For 16 Hours On Hill Top

BY L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—The dramatic story of how 40 Negro American infantrymen battled an estimated battalion of Reds for 16 hours above the clouds on Razorback Hill, was revealed for the first time Friday, Sept 16.

They are being praised for their extraordinary gallantry in their fierce struggle with an overwhelming number of the enemy whom they battled in "old covered wagon fashion" shoulder-to-shoulder on a plateau about 15 feet square, 3,000 feet high.

The fighting started on the crest Sept. 13 and extended through the next day. The 40 men refused to withdraw until their ammunition was totally exhausted and their white commander Maj. Melvin R. Blair of Abilene, Kan., threw his empty .45 pistol at an on-rushing Red and slid down the rugged mountain.

Sgt. Curtin Pugh, Wynnton Pl. Columbus, Ga.; Sgt. William Winters, 9608 Cedar ave., Cleveland Ohio; Pvt. Willie Belcher, 1203 Fourth st., Hampton, Va.; Pvt. John L. McGrow, and Pvt. Timothy Jackson, Rt. 3, Box 207, Kilgore, Tex., volunteered to cover the withdrawal.

Pugh Fires On

When the main body of men with Major Blair were about 300 yards down the jagged hill, the commander called to Sgt. Pugh to withdraw.

Pugh told the major to "keep moving back" saying, "I got more ammunition, major."

Finally, the commander crawled back up to the rearguard volunteers—Pugh and his men. Enemy fire then poured in from their rear on the crest.

The rearguard volunteers then withdrew with their wounded and four hours later reached the bottom of the slope and the other American forces.

Hero List

Others who played prominent roles in the assault were Lt. Oliver W. Dillard of Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. Randall P. Stevens of 1332 E. 31st st., Cleveland, Ohio, commander of N Co.; Sgt. George Bussey, 1234 W. Turner st., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cpl. Thomas Burton, 5305 Marguerita st., Houston, Tex.; Pfc. Alley Walter, Jr., 1014 Saulmer st., Houston, Texas; Cpl. Howard Jordan, 5426 Indiana ave., Chicago, and Pfc. Melvin Boyd, address unknown.

Plan Knockout

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The first screaming charge came about one o'clock in the afternoon. All members of Sgt. Winters group withdrew except five. Sgt. Timothy Jackson met the next wave of Reds with bazooka blasts which routed them. The Reds finally broke through on the next assault but were soon halted. It was then that the group decided to withdraw to the forward command post of Major Blair, who later learned that radio and telephone communications were blanked out.

Feeling that the next attack would come in 30 minutes, Major Blair passed out ammunition to his men. An explosion in a shelter told that another attack was underway, but as the Reds charged, Sgt. Pugh started mowing them down. When they charged again Lt. Dillard had men ready. The attack was halted but Lt. Dillard told Major Blair he was running out of ammunition except for grenades.

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Major Blair, who reported that 125 North Koreans had been killed, is heavily decorated, and is a former member of Merrill's Marauders that served in Burma during World War II, and is a graduate of the Army General Staff College.

Negro GIs Fight—And Lose—Savage Battle On Peak, But With High Honors

BY STAN SWINTON

WITH U. S. 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA, Sept. 18 (AP)—American Negro infantrymen have fought—and lost with honor—their most savage battle of the Korean war.

It was fought on one of the strangest battlefields of the war—Razorback Hill, 15 feet wide, covered with clouds.

You couldn't see the tan uniformed North Korean hordes until they materialized from the swirling mist 10 feet before you.

The Negro infantrymen and Maj. Melvin R. Blair of Abilene, Kas., their white commander, fought until their ammunition was exhausted—until Blair threw his empty .45 into the face of one Communist.

A hundred moments of heroism marked the battle in a sea of eerie white with the sides of the mountain ridge dropping 3000 feet down at a 75 degree angle.

One North Korean—apparently without a gun—tackled Blair.

Another swung his rifle down to kill the major. Blair knocked the gun down against his leg. The bullet missed but the muzzle blast blew him over the ridge and 75 yards down the mountain.

He crawled back up to continue fighting after M/Sgt. Curtis D. Pugh of Columbus, Ga., wheeled and cut down the two Reds with his automatic rifle.

Dead Litter Hill

The ridge, just west of Battle Mountain, two miles west of Haman, was littered with at least 125 North Korean dead at the end when the 40-man American rear guard, caught between enemy fire from both ends of the ridge, at last escaped down the precipitous mountain slope.

Today an American task force assaulted the ridge, battling to recapture it.

This is how the savage battle was fought:

The long ridge is loose shale. At the far end is a heap of great boulders. Sgt. William S. Winters of Cleveland, O., had an outpost there. Farther back in shallow foxholes torn into the rock was the bulk of "A" Company.

Before dawn, out of the mist came a screaming Red charge. The North Koreans threw grenades, then fired into the outpost rocks with burp guns. Winters held them back for an hour and then fell back to the main defense position.

Maj. Blair who was with the Merrill's Marauders in Burma in World War II, ordered his men into a "covered wagon defense"—a tight circle of men shoulder to shoulder. Clinging to the sheer slope, under cover of the white cloud bank which hid the breaking dawn, the Communists worked their way behind the position.

The Americans tried to drop hand grenades on them but the grenades rolled hundreds of feet down before exploding.

Horde Swarms Down

"A horde of them suddenly came screaming and yelling, charging out of the clouds," said Blair.

The Americans killed every one. Among the piled corpses hand grenades exploded ripping the bodies. The Reds had pulled the pins but were shot before they could hurl the grenades.

The Communists made a second wild banzai along the narrow ridge. The American Negro soldiers and their commander shot them down until nine broke through the line. They clubbed those with rifle butts. They had no bayonets.

A third Red assault swept forward. One American was kneeling and praying. A soldier punched him and said: "Start fighting." Then he looked away when he saw the man was badly wounded.

Twenty Reds got into the covered wagon perimeter that time. All were killed. The Americans were out of ammunition except for those with M-1 rifles—and they were few. Blair, bullets gone, threw his empty automatic into the face of one Red.

The major ordered the men to withdraw down the ridge.

25th Division Loses Hill, Gains Honor

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—The 25th Infantry Division has lost the "Battle of Razorback Hill", but have lost none of the glory they have attained here and on another bloody Korean peak, "Battle Mountain".

In physical appearance, Razorback Hill is much the smaller of the two, being only 15 feet wide and seventy-five feet high, but has been the scene of bitter fighting comparable, and in some instances, surpassing any of the 25th's actions so far. A hundred moments of heroism have marked the battle for this peak which has constantly been surrounded by a sea of clouds.

The ridge, just west of Battle Mountain, two miles west of Haman, was littered at least 125 North Korean dead when the Negro Infantrymen, under their white commander, Maj. Melvin R. Blair of Abilene, quit the peak after three bloody assaults.

At this writing an American task force is again assaulting the embattled ridge in an attempt to recapture it.

JOHN B. CHEETHAM, Doerun, Ga.
24th Infantry Regiment
By- Ralph McGill-Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

RALPH McGILL

Constitution

'Til Johnny Comes Marching

Some friends in the town of Doerun, Georgia, saw the item first and took the paper to the Cheetham farm.

There the family all gathered around to read it with growing excitement and the young ones bug-eyed and asking questions fast. Johnny was in the paper. General MacArthur's headquarters was praising his shooting. The story was short, but it said a lot.

"Tokyo—(U.P.)—John B. Cheetham, of Doerun, Ga., has been unofficially credited with killing or wounding nearly 55 Communists in stopping a fanatic Red charge in Korea, a release from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said Friday.

"Cheetham is a member of the Negro 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division. He said he got his start as a rifleman by shooting squirrels in the Georgia woodlands with a single-shot .22 rifle. Jn. 9-8-30

"As an automatic rifleman he held a key spot in his platoon against the Communist charge.

"'They kept coming and coming and I just kept shooting and shooting,' Cheetham said.

"When the shooting was over, his buddies counted 55 wounded or dead Reds in front of his position. Atlanta

That was all.

When it had been read but loud twice, his mother was crying and laughing, and his father was talking loud and fast to keep the choke out of his throat. They were so proud they could hardly stand it, but worried, too.

Johnny's father, Bosie, went in and got the very rifle mentioned in the story, the one Johnny had told reporters about away over there in Korea and it all the while leaning in the corner of his room waiting for him. He brought out another gun, too, an old, battered, single-barrel, .12-gauge shotgun. The stock had broken off and been repaired with a strip of sheet-iron.

"I remember the first day he went hunting," said his father. "He kept pestering me to go and I gave him just three shells. He went down there in the creek bottom, and pretty soon I heard him banging away down there. I guessed he had missed, but he came back with three squirrels. Soon after that, I got him a .22 and he got real good with it. He didn't need any more shotgun shells. That boy had a natural eye."

The family and friends gathered around, looking at the guns which had all of a sudden taken on new glamour and magic, with newspapers all over the country printing what Johnny had said about his rifle.

The Cheethams own their farm, 160 acres of good land on Route 1, Doerun. They are fine, respected, God-fearing people who, by hard work and saving, have done well with cotton, peanuts, corn and hogs. Johnny worked and helped buy the farm before he went into the Army more than two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Cheetham have been married 25 years and have 10 children and four grandchildren.

Korea

His mother, Mittie, produced a letter which they had had from Johnny just a few days before the news story came in.

"Dear Mom: I received your letter a few days ago and was glad to hear from you and the family and to know you are all well. Mother, I've been on the front line now for 30 some days. I am just as poor as a race-runner. I got the money but could not spend it, for I was on the line fighting. I think the division is going to Japan soon, for they have lost a lot of men. I wish I could have been home for the Fourth of July. I know you all had a lot of fun. No, I wasn't thinking about going to Korea. Mother, if there is a place I don't never want to see again that is Korea. So, I will just close.

"Your loving son. Johnny.

"P. S.—Say a prayer for me."

There are plenty of prayers going up from the Cheetham house, and have been since they learned Johnny was on his way. They are proud of him and they are proud of being Americans.

His sisters and brothers are the envy of the rural community in which they live. They quarrel now for the privilege of cleaning and shining the old .22 and the shotgun on which he learned, which has a lot of handling as neighbors and friends come to see it and the family.

Since Johnny left, the squirrels have been multiplying fast. But no one is going to be allowed to shoot in the creek bottom until Johnny comes marching home.

Hometown Plans Big Welcome for Hero

Georgia GI in Korea Mows Down 55 Reds

Courier 9-30-50

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DOERUN, Ga.—"If I can just leave you laughing and praying for me, everything will be all right," Corp. John B. Cheatham, hero in the Korean war, told his mother when he left home for the Pacific two years ago.

Mrs. Mittie Cheatham has been laughing and praying more ever since.

The biggest payoff was that her son came out of a fanatical Red charge against the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment alive and the most-acclaimed single hero of the current conflict. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters revealed that Cheatham, an automatic rifleman of his platoon, killed or wounded fifty-five Communists

When asked how he did it, Cheatham is credited with the historical statement: "They just kept coming and coming and I just kept shooting and shooting."

It was no surprise to Mother Cheatham and her hard-working and successful farmer-husband, Bosie, who taught John how to shoot squirrels, 'possums and coons in the creek swamps a little distance down the road from their home.

The Cheathams had just come in from a long day of harvesting peanuts when this reporter arrived at their 104-acre farm, about four miles in the country from Doerun. Their six-room frame, paint-worn house stands back from the dirt road, almost at the edge of the diversified farmland. Electrically lighted, with radio and refrigerator, the house is tidy. Cheatham has neat furniture, appropriate draperies at the windows and other evidences of orderly living.

CPL. JOHN B. CHEATHAM
". . . they just kept coming"

BOSIE AND MITTIE CHEETHAM, parents of Corporal John B. Cheetham, automatic rifleman of the Negro 24th Infantry regiment of the U. S. Army's 25th division, are shown with 6 of their 10 children at Doerun after receiving word that their son has been unofficially credited with killing or wounding 55 Communists durjng a fanatical Red charge in Korea, according to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. Shown left to right, front row: Gladys, Mittie (Mother), Bosie, (Father) and Willie D. Cook, grandchild. Standing rear are Hazel, Clyde, Willie James, Carrie Bell and Arthur. Four of the children are not shown.

30a 1950 Korean War

San Marcos, Texas -City Council voted to name STREET for ARTHUR LOVE, Jr., a Negro Killed in action, Sept.17,1950

Texas town names street after Negro GI

Julius

SAN MARCOS, Tex. —The San Marcos city council last week voted to name a street after its first citizen to die in the Korean war. Sat. 10-14-50

The citizen was 22-year-old Arthur Love, Jr., a Negro.

Young Love was a member of the 24th Infantry regiment and was killed in action Sept. 17.

ENSIGN JESSE BROWN
NEGRO NAVY PILOT

Jesse Brown Lashes Five Railroad Cars

Termed One of Best Pilots on Carrier

Pin-Point Strafing Sets Off Bomb Dropped in Earlier Run Over Target

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
By Cable to AFRO
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TOKYO, October 14—Ensign Jesse L. Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss., on Friday became the first colored naval aviator to fly a combat mission against the North Korean enemy for the United States when he personally destroyed 5 railroad cars and damaged 15 others in a series of 10 bombing-strafing runs on rail targets near Chongji, above the 38th Parallel.

Flying a Corsair fighter plane in Task Force 77, Ensign Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Brown of Hattiesburg, also strafed two large warehouses and damaged a half track vehicle.

His wingman, Ensign Dave E. Harthsorn of Asheville, N.C., highly praised Brown's performance. Harthsorn said that Brown pinpointed his strafing runs so accurately that a bomb, previously unexploded in an earlier run over the target, was set off by the later strafing raid, causing damage to the railroad cars and tanks.

Twenty-four-year-old Brown joined the Navy in 1946, received his wings in October of 1948 to become the first colored Naval aviator. He is presently assigned to Fighter Squadron 32 operating from a carrier, and has 92 carrier landings to his credit.

Carrier Commander, Thomas Sisson of Winona, Miss., said he considers Brown "one of the best pilots in the air group and this was borne out by today's performance."

Ensign Brown is married. His wife Daisy and daughter Pamela live at T-116 Robertson Place, Hattiesburg. He is a graduate of Ohio State. The air strike came on Friday the 13th and Brown is a member of Flight 13 on the carrier.

Brown attended high school here and Ohio State University for three years before entering the Navy. He received his wings at the Pensacola Naval Air Base. Relatives said he flew his first combat mission over Korea on Oct. 13.

Brown is survived by his wife, Daisy Pearl Brown; a two-year-old daughter, Pamela; his parents, John and Julia Brown, all of Hattiesburg, and four brothers, Marvin, William, Lura and Fletcher, all of Chicago.

Negro Navy Pilot, 1st in Action, Killed

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Dec. 9—(U.P.)—Ens. Jesse L. Brown, 24, only Negro pilot to see action with the Navy Air Force, has been killed in action in Korea, according to a telegram received by relatives here.

Brown attended high school here and Ohio State University for three years before entering the Navy.

Hattiesburg Negro, Only Negro Pilot In Navy, Is Killed

HATTIESBURG — (UP) — Ensign Jesse L. Brown 24, first and only Negro pilot to see action with the Navy Air Force, has been killed in action in Korea, according to a telegram received by relatives here.

Adie Nix, mother of Brown's wife, announced receipt of the telegram.

List Gobs On Carrier Near Korean Front

Leaf-Mercury 9-16-50

By L. ALEX WILSON

WHILE ABOARD U.S.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OFF KOREA — This correspondent met sailors from almost every section of the States while aboard the carriers 'Philippine Sea' and 'Valley Forge.'

Each one sends greetings and expressed hope for a speedy end to the Korean war.

The integrated Negro personnel of the "Philippine Sea" and the departments in which the men serve are listed below.

Air Group Eleven

In Carrier Air Group Eleven are: Chief Steward Cyrus Napier, of 3715 Crawford, L. A., Calif.; Steward 3C Robert Lee Carter, of 1804 Stowall ave., Columbus, Ga.; Steward William M. Fields, of Rt. 2, Box 46 Waverly, Va.; Steward 1st class C. C. Townsley, of 1532 E. 123rd st., Los Angeles, Calif.; Steward George Inabinatt, of 528 Clark st., Orangeburg, S. C.

Seaman apprentice Census L. Friar, of 2866 Webster ave., San Diego, Calif.; Steward 2C Willie Bush, of 2010 Mullimix dr., Coronado, Calif.; Steward 3C Jason J. Irving, of Oceanside, Calif.; Steward Robert Clifton Mabry, of Blackridge, Va.; Aviation electrician-airman Richard N. Sayles, of 575 W. Central ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Steward Harold Smith, of 1704 S. Harmony, Philadelphia, Pa.

Steward Will J. Galbreath, of 911 Cedar st., Hopkinsville, Ky.; Steward 1C Herman R. Love, of 809 S. E. Second ave., Mineral Wells, Texas; Steward 3C Howard B. Skyles, of 342 S. 43rd st., San Diego, Calif.; Steward Alfred Slater, of Dunbar Hotel, 42 Central, Los Angeles, Calif.; Steward 3C Austin Turner, of 5025 Hooper ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Aviation machinist mate 3C George C. Burrelle, of 372 W. South st., Kemmatt Spuare, Pa.; Steward 3C Joe R. Faulkner, of 163 Todd pl., N. E. Washington, D. C.; Steward 2C Willie Louis Woods of 2419 Paunack st., San Diego, Calif.

Aviation machinist mate 3C Harry S. Meredith, of 409 Freeman ave., Norfolk, Va.; Chief Steward Cyrus Napier, of 3715 Crawford st., Los Angeles, Calif.; Aviation machinist mate 1C John Henry Turner, of 3385 Midway dr., San Diego, Calif.; Airman Logan B. Turner ,of Rt. 7, Box 1029C, Houston, Texas.

Steward 2C Joseph O. Oubre, of 3027 Dohr st., Berkeley, Calif.; Yoeman-Seaman James Edward Smith, of 2376 E. Sonora st., Stockton, Calif.; Steward 2C William Hollingsworth A7A Homoja Housing Unit, San Bruno, Calif.; Steward Earnest J. Evans, of 1415 S. Second st., Waco, Texas, and Stetward 1C Edwin S. Chantre, of 43 Houston st., San Francisco, Calif.

Phil Sea Air Dept.

In the Philippine Sea Air Department are: Aviation machinist mate 3C Lee Thomas, of 1619 Carnegie st., Memphis, Tenn., aircraft engine build-up man; Airman Robert Williams, of Box 206, Bennetsville, S. C., aircraft handler; Airman Jesse Lee, of 1606 Maury st., Richmond, Va., director of a hangar deck aircraft crew and only Negro aboard holding such a job.

Among the hard-working bomb and ammo handlers are:

Stewards William G. Cox, of 510 Columbia ave., Boston, Mass.; Nick D. Davidson, of Navy Ridge apt. 2C, San Francisco, Calif.; Henry Blunt, of Rt. 1, Box 4, Valverde, La.; Lind B. Pitts, of Rt. 1 Box 157, Williston, Fla.; Andy Neal, of 3000 Finley st., Muskogee, Okla.; Steward 3C James Hughes, of Rt. 1 Box 203, Union, S. C.; Aviation ordnance airman Allen A. Lee, of Box 3, Stowell, Texas and Aviation storekeeper airman Donald T. White, of 938 New Jersey st., Kansas City, Kansas.

Air Group Eleven Stewards are attached as a unit to the ship's Steward's division.

Engineering Dept.

Among those in this department are Fireman M. E. Jackson, of 2517 Morgan st., Baltimore, Md.; Seaman L. Jacobs, of Rt. 2, Box 85, Kilgore, Texas, Bosun mate seaman J. Harper, of 314 Maxim st., San Diego, Calif.; Boilerman 3C V. L. Welsh of 1848 Gatty ave., East St. Louis, Ill.; Fireman W. Burnett, of Route 4, Box 374 Maderd, Calif.; Personnel seaman W. Gray, of 206 W. Baker st., Richmond, Va.; Airman C. S. Anderson, of Rt. 3, Box 299-B Charleston, S. C.

Electrician mate fireman Maurice Crisp ,of 602 Madison ave., Las Vegas, Nevada; Ordnance electrician Curtis C. Commodore, of 3890 Harding ave., Detroit, Mich.; Engineman fireman William T. Powell, of 712 1-2 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va. and Engineman fireman Richard Lofton, of 1397 Basielane Homes, Su Valley, Calif.

Gunnery Dept.

Seaman Henry B. McDonald, of 19 New st., Montclair, N. J.; Seaman Calvin L. Hall, of 2314 Cersley st., Richmond, Va.; Seaman James R. Ford, of 224 Cleveland st., Danville, Va.; Seaman apprentice Levi M. Franklin, of 622 S. 32nd st., Omaha, Nebr.

Seaman Hesnel Johnson, of Stokesdale, N. C., member of gun crew; Bosun mate 3C Robert W. Woods, of 1436 Fourth st., Gulfport, Miss.; Gunner's mate 3C Joseph Null, Jr., of 80 Badger ave., Newark, N. J., only Negro flight deck gun captain.

Seaman James P. Savoy, of 1108 Argyle ave., Baltimore, Md.; Cecil B. Watson, of 6303 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.; Joseph V. Wiginton, of 2825 Parker, Omaha, Neb.

And the only Tan Marine with a detachment here is Police sergeant Calvin Williams, of Box 133, Haskell, Okla. He is a graduate of Childress High School, Nashville, Ark.

Among others in the gunnery department are: Bosun mate 3C Julius Floyd, of 2846 23rd st., Port Huron, Mich., director of the carrier's boxing team; Seaman Thomas L. Jefferson, of Rt. 1 Box 724 A., Southerland, Va.; Gunner's mate-seaman Curtis L. Porter, of Cullendale, Ark.; Seaman Adell Kirkwood, of 421 Haskell ave., Kansas City, Kans.; Seaman Byron P. Polin, of 2245 Hovey st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Seaman Marshall Brown, of 3270 Winbern, Houston, Texas; Richard A. Harrison, Yoeman-seaman, of 1388 Crotona ave., Bronx, N. Y. and John H. Fisher, of 720 E. 133rd st., Chicago, Ill., a member of the fire control unit.

Seaman Luther T. Boone, of P. O. Box 38, Berlin, Ohio, is the only Tan gob assigned to the ship's administration department. He is assistant to the chaplain, Lt. Harold E. Meade, USN, of Cleveland, Ohio.

1st Negro Scores As Navy Flier

Wash. Telegram Sat. 10-14-50

By the United Press.

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER OFF KOREA, Oct. 14.—Ensign Jesse L. Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss., was today the first Negro naval aviator in American history to fly a combat mission.

Ens. Brown took his Corsair fighter in strafing runs over enemy targets in Korea yesterday. It was flight No. 13 on Friday the 13th, but that didn't make him unlucky. He was credited with destroying five railroad cars and damaging 15 others, plus two warehouses and one half-track.

The day was also his 24th birthday.

LOCAL BOY REPORTED IN KOREA WITH U.S. AIR FORCE

Butler County American Sat. 7-29-50

Reginald Johnson Is Son Of Local Minister Attended H. H. S.

Hamilton Ohio

Reginald Johnson, son of Rev. and Mrs. Louis Johnson of Hamilton is reported to be with the U. S. Air Force in Korea. Rev. Johnson is pastor of the Independent Methodist church, 68 Pershing ave.

Reginald left Hamilton in his senior year and volunteered for service in 1948.

New Airman

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

Pvt. William E. Royal, 18, son of Mrs. Lizzie M. Welton of 1008 Elliot Ave., Savannah, Ga., has completed his AF basic airmen indoctination course at Lackland Air Force Base, the Gateway to the Air Force.

Lackland, situated near San Antonio, is the world's largest air force base, center of Air Force basic training, for airmen and women, indoctrination station for prior service reenlistees, and home of AF's Officer Candidate School.

His basic training has prepared him for entrance into Air Force technical training and for assignment in specialized work. The course included a scientific evaluation of his aptitude and inclination for following a particular vocation and career.

Servicing Planes For Missions Over Korea

Cincinnati News Sat. 9-2-50

U. S. Air Force

READYING MUSTANG FOR ANOTHER KORE STRIKE . . . The pilot's dependence on his maintenance man is always great, but it's even ronger when the pilot is flying combat missions over Korea. Here S/Sgt. Thomas J. Simon, 25, of Miami, Fla., services an F-51 at a Fifth Air Force base in Japan, readying it for its next blow against the Ko-Reds.

50 Local Men Join Army, Air Corps During August

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK—The Norfolk Army and Air Force Recruiting Station has repored that enlistments are on the up-grade. June was an extra heavy month, and July also was good, officials reported.

During the first part of August, enlistments slumped slightly. However, the statement pointed out that August will see more than a hundred young men in uniform, all volunteers.

Approximately fifty young men have joined the army or air force in Norfolk during August.

Sat. 9-16-50

FOLLOWING IS A list of those who volunteered:

Larry M. Doyle, Harbinger, N. C.; Curtis L. Williams, 738 Smith street; Fredie Smith, 816 Summit street; James Elliott, 231 Suffolk street; Willie E. Robbins, 156 Reservoir avenue; Elmer B. Williams, 707 41st street, Newport News, Va.; Lewis C. Purdie, 139 Mary Peake boulevard, Hampton, Va.; Reginald L. Ruffin, 228 Nicholson street; Thomas R. Byrd, 1325 Maltby avenue;

Charles H. Jenkins, 2402 Pearl street, Portsmouth; Willie N. Clifton, 818 Maupin street, Portsmouth; Ire McCullars, Franklin, Va.; Glen D. White, 3903 James street; Willie E. Brown, 614 E. Bute street; Melvin Woodhouse, 559 Church street; Willard Edwards, 720 18th street, Virginia Beach; Charles E. Slade, 2626 Great Bridge Road; Curtis R. Miltier, Suffolk, Va.;

* * *

EARL R. FULLER, 1111 Monroe street; Gilchrist Smith, 10 Radford street, Portsmouth; Frederick L White, 1129 Mariner street; John H. Spruill, 518 Tuskegee avenue; Clarence Freeman, Ahoskie, N. C.; Earl R. Cloyd, 1326 Green street, Portsmouth; William A. Artis, 422 Lodge street; William R. Goins, 822 Monticello avenue; Joseph R. Riddick, 921 Majestic avenue; Abraham Goodman, Route No. 1;

Archie L. White, 616 E. Princess Anne Road; Jack W. Macklin Jr., 1302 St. Julian avenue; Thomas Brown, Churchland, Va.; Ray N. Wooding, 1631 Lovitt avenue; Edward Pope, 1014 South street; Caulbert Davis, 1011 Galt street; Willis E. Moore, 2315 Carey street; Johnny L. Evans, 107 Harper avenue, Portsmouth; Lloyd E. Bond, 119 Raleigh avenue, Suffolk, Va.;

Joseph N. Battle, 1402 Highland avenue, Portsmouth; Albert L. Hill, 1430 Kirn avenue; Ozell Reese, 12 Henson street; Lyndall Johnson, 3152 Pioneer avenue, Portsmouth, Raymond D. Joyner, 625 Spruce street, Suffolk; Robert Leak, 816 W. Sewells Point Road; Earl H. Henriquez, 604 Texas Road; Carlton E. Ward, 615 Armstrong street, Portsmouth; George F. Wilson, Cape Charles, Va.; and Edward L. Hardy, 1617 Sherwood avenue,

* * *

RECRUITING SOKESMEN attributed the slump in August as "seasonal". The release from the recruiting station pointed out that the army and air force are going "full steam" ahead on the education and other Service benefits.

The bulk of recent enlistments are divided into two main categories: young men and veterans. The local Recruiting Station also called attention to the fact that by volunteering a man does have a choice in his desires as to military life. The main break is either army or air force. Those who choose the Army are then given a further choice.

For men with prior military service in any of the armed forces, the choice is very liberal. For those who have no prior service, they can select between the artillery, engineers, armored corps, infantry, regular army unassigned or Far East Command.

INQUIRIES REGARDING army or air force enlistments should be directed to the Norfolk Army and Air Force Recruiting Station, 254 Granby street, second floor of the New Monroe Building.

Pilot Serves In Largest Ferry-Flight

Detroit Tribune

Detroit, Mich

LAUREL E. PRINCE

HEADQUARTERS, Selfridge AFB.—Lieut. Laurel E. Prince of Dayton, Ohio, recently participated as a pilot in the largest Transatlantic ferry-flight of jet type airplanes ever attempted. He is stationed at this base with the 61st Fighter Squadron.

Sat 25-9-52

Departing this base en route to Furstenfeldbruck, Germany, the flight of T-33 jet trainers landed for refueling and maintenance at Dow Air Force Base, Maine; Goose Bay, Labrador; Narsarrssuak, Grreenland; Keflavik, Iceland; Kinloss, Scotland; and Lakenheath, England.

Crew chiefs for each of the jets were transported by C-54, making the same stops to make necessary checks on the airplanes being ferried. Upon completion of the flight all the officers and airmen were given seven-day leaves to visit points of interest in Europe.

A graduate of Dunbar High School, Dayton, Lieut. Prince attendel Ohio State University for three years prior to being commissioned as a second lieutenant in September, 1949. He received his pilot training at Randolph and Las Vegas Air Force Bases.

Promoted

Amsterdam News 9-2-50 New York

Air Force

AIR FORCE HISTORIAN and news analyst, Gerald U. Daingerfield, a Hampton graduate and foster-son of Mrs. G. W. Bell of 2181 Madison Ave., was promoted to the grade of Master Sergeant recently. Sgt. Daingerfield is serving with the Continental Air Command Headquarters at Mitchell Air Force Base, N. Y. He was formerly a reference librarian at Hampton and taught English at North Carolina A. and T. College.

LT. HARRY E. SUTTON
Hungnam Beachhead)
Negro Infantry Platoon
(With U.S. Third Division)

Battle of Sutton Ridge—

Eight bullets—that's how close Reds came to breakthrough at beachhead

BY STAN SWINTON

WITH U. S. THIRD DIVISION, Korea, Dec. 20—(Delayed)—(AP)—A gallant Negro infantry platoon fought off the most threatening approach yet to a Communist breakthrough into Hungnam beachhead.

The American unit was led by Lt. Harry E. Sutton of The Bronx, New York, when the North Koreans made their wild charge.

The Red assault disintegrated when each American was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets. That's how close the Communists came to penetrating at least the outer U. N. defense ring.

THE SAVAGE battle of "Sutton's Ridge" began before dawn Monday. The American counter-attack ended Tuesday noon.

A famous Third Division regiment was holding part of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead. Sutton's platoon was allotted a long three-humped ridge.

Sutton has been a soldier a long time and an infantry lieutenant five years. He spotted his men in strong points on the three-ridge nipples and along the World War I type trenches that civilian workers had gouged in the frozen earth.

* * *

HE WAS WORRIED. Fresh North Korean soldiers—reorganized, reequipped and fanatic — were on the next ridge line over. On his right flank they had strongpointed a hill which surrounding crags masked from American artillery.

At 7:45 a.m. Monday the Communists struck. Crawling up the bare windswept ridge came three groups of 20 men—one group on each flank, one dead center.

Just a small attack, but made by ferocious men who would not stop even when wounded. Later a doctor analyzed the contents of a bottle taken off one dead Communist soldier and found it contained morphine.

* * *

THE AMERICANS moved back and forth in their old-fashioned trench, picking off the Reds.

"But they kept coming and coming. All day small groups of them kept coming. We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again," Sutton said.

"We kept firing and firing—hoping the hell they would give up and go away."

The Communists from the ridgeline opposite tried to pin down the Americans with fire so the assault groups could reach the trench line. The Reds were firing captured American Browning automatic rifles, U. S. type machine guns and American Garrand rifles.

* * *

M-SGT. TYLER COLLINS of Malone, Fla., stood bolt upright and picked off seven Communists. A bazooka man killed 10 with a single shell. But they kept coming for more than 11 hours. Finally at 7 p.m. there was a break.

"We have them licked," the Americans told each other jubilantly.

But two hours later the snarl of small arms began again from the opposite ridge. There was no assault this time, just the continual bark of snipers' rifles through the long, frigid night.

Somehow—perhaps with drugs, perhaps with words—the enemy officers whipped their men into a frenzy during the night. At 6 a.m. Tuesday, two hours before the late North Korean dawn, the Reds assaulted Sutton Ridge.

From the ridge opposite the center of the line came a fierce wall of fire.

A suicide enemy force struck up the slope against the left flank.

* * *

SUTTON WAS NOT too worried about these two fronts—the massed firepower of American artillery could hit there.

But from the hill on the right—masked from the guns by the other hills—the main force of the enemy was assaulting in the darkness. The Reds were coming down a precipitious slope, tying short fiber ropes on scrub pines and lowering themselves. There were more of them than seemed possible—men who had been hiding in caves and draws unseen by American fighters and bombers the day before.

THEY HOWLED:

"Mansei. mansei"—the Korean equivalent of the Japanese banzai. With flashing bayonets they burst into the strongpoint on the last of the three nipples on Sutton's Ridge. The Americans there fought desperately.

Later, in one foxhole Sutton found two dead North Koreans and the body of the brave American who killed them before he died.

Once inside the trenches the Reds turned the Americans' own machine-gun down the ridgeline.

Pfc. Elijah Whitley of Toledo, Ark., replied with his Browning automatic rifle, sliencing the machine-gun. Along the ridgeline Sutton and his men rolled hand grenades down the slope. In the breaking dawn they could see the Communists crumple and tumble down the slope and then see new men replace them. Bodies were strewn crazily on the slopes.

"We gave them everything we had," Sutton said.

That was enough. The last fanatic charge disintegrated.

* * *

REINFORCEMENTS reached them. U. S. mortars thumped down on the enemy-held right hand ridge nipple. Sutton led a counter-attack. The enemy was driven off it and the Americans again held all of Sutton's Ridge.

The closest thing yet to a Communist breakthrough into Hungnam beachhead had been thrown back.

Before fleeing, the enemy had stripped the American dead of their warm Winter clothing, leaving only the bodies which bore the vicious gouges of long Communist bayonets.

NEGRO UNIT HAILED ON HUNGNAM STAND

Platoon Led by Bronx Officer Staved Off Most Serious Threat to Beachhead

Tri. 12-22-50

WITH U. S. THIRD DIVISION in Korea, Dec. 20 (AP)—A gallant Negro infantry platoon fought off the most threatening approach yet to a Communist break-through into the Hungnam beachhead.

The United States unit was led by Lieut. Harry E. Sutton of 1100 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, New York, when the North Koreans made their wild charge.

The Red assault disintegrated when each United States soldier was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets. That's how close the Communists came to penetrating at least the outer United Nations defense ring.

The savage battle of "Sutton's Ridge" began before dawn Monday. The United States counter-attack ended Tuesday noon.

Since then the United States troops have shifted positions. The story now can be told without endangering security.

A famous Third Division regiment was holding part of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead. Lieutenant Sutton's platoon was assigned to a long, three-humped ridge.

Lieutenant Sutton has been a soldier a long time and an infantry lieutenant five years. He spotted his men in strong points on the three ridge nipples and along the World War I type trenches that civilian workers had gouged in the frozen earth.

He was worried. Fresh North Korean soldiers—reorganized, reequipped and fanatic—were on the next ridge line over. On his right flank they had strongpointed a hill that surrounding crags masked from United States artillery.

At 7:45 A. M. Monday the Communists struck. Crawling up the bare windswept ridge came three groups of twenty men—one group on each flank, one dead center. Just a small attack, but made by ferocious men who would not stop even when wounded.

The United States soldiers moved back and forth in their old-fashioned trench, picking off the Reds.

"But they kept coming and coming, Lieutenant Sutton said. "All day small groups of them kept coming. We would wipe out this bunch and before we kne wit the Reds were back again."

The Communists from the ridgeline opposite tried to pin down Lieutenant Sutton's men with fire so the assault groups could reach the trench line. The Reds were firing captured United States Browning automatic rifles, machine guns and Garrand rifles.

M/Sgt. Tyler Collins of Malone, Fla., stood bolt upright and picked off seven Communists. A bazooka man killed ten with a single shell. But the Reds kept coming for more than eleven hours. Finally at 7 P. M. there was a break.

"We have licked them," the G. I.'s told each other jubilantly.

But two hours later the snarl of small arams began again from the opposite ridge. There was no assault this time, just the continual bark of snipers' rifles through the long, frigid night.

Reds Attack Anew After Halt

At 6 A. M. Tuesday the Reds assaulted "Sutton Ridge." From the ridge opposite the center of the line came a fierce wall of fire.

A suicide enemy force struck up the slope against the left flank.

Lieutenant Sutton was not too worried about these two fronts—the massed firepower of United States artillery could hit there.

But from the hill on the right—masked from the guns by the other hills—the main force of the enemy was assaulting in the darkness. The Reds were coming down a precipitious slope, tying short fiber ropes on scrub pines and lowering themselves.

With flashing bayonets they burst into the strongpoint on the last of the three nipples on Lieutenant Sutton's ridge. The G. I.'s there fought desperately. Later, in one foxhole, Lieutenant Sutton found two dead North Koreans and the body of the United States soldier who had killed them before he died.

Once inside the trenches the Reds turned the United States soldiers' own machine gun down the ridgeline.

Pfc. Elijah Whitley of Toledo, Ark., replied with his Browning automatic rifle, silencing the machine gun. Along the ridgeline, Lieutenant Sutton and his men rolled hand grenades down the slope. In the breaking dawn they could see the Communists crumple and tumble down the slope and then see new men replace them. Bodies were strewn crazily on the slopes.

WRECKED VEHICLES BLOCK RETREAT ROAD IN KOREA

Roadblock encountered by the American forces who fought their way out of the Chinese trap around the Changjin Reservoir.

Associated Press (from Life Magazine)

Lieut. Harry E. Sutton, who led platoon that repulsed Communist attack on beachhead.

Lt. Harry E. Sutton
Hungnam Beachhead
Negro Infantry Platoon
(With U.S. Third Division)

Bronx Lieutenant Commands Heroic 'Last Ditch' Stand

(By Special Correspondent)

HUNGNAM, Korea—Leonidas, the intrepid Spartan at Thermopylae, found his Twentieth Century counterpart on the ever-tightening UN beachhead here at this beleaguered port early on the morning of Dec. 18. He was First Lieut. Harry E. Sutton of the Bronx, New York, who, with his platoon, stood off frenzied Chinese attacks and saved every UN soldier on this beachhead.

Only Lieutenant Sutton and his little platoon of heroic Negro doughboys stood between the Reds and the Sea of Japan, into which the Reds are trying to drive the UN forces. If Lieutenant Sutton's platoon had yielded, the end would have been written then and there to the saga of the Allied evacuation from North Korea. He did not yield.

ATTACKED BEFORE DAWN

Starting before dawn on that sub-zero Monday morning in "banzai" yells of charging Chinese, the sound of their blowing bugles and their fanatic battering away at the position held by Lieutenant Sutton, were the signals for the beginning of one more epic stand in the annals of military history.

From early dawn Monday until Tuesday afternoon, Lieutenant Sutton led his men to attack and counterattack, and the blood of Chinese soldiers reddened the white snow atop the triple ridges over which Sutton had strung out his weary, grimy, half-frozen men. Before the day was ended, Allied officers had added a new name to the long list made famous by gallant stands: "Sutton's Ridge," they called the triple hills.

INCESSANT WAVES

Repeatedly the Chinese threw themselves in incessant waves against the valiant band of Negro soldiers who calmly loaded and reloaded their M-1 rifles and Browning Automatic Rifles and fired again and again into the oncoming human waves. They wrote a brilliant story of heroism here on Hungnam's beachhead which will live forever in the minds of the thousands of UN troops who are living today because these Negro soldiers said: "They shall not pass." For the Chinese did not pass.

LIEUTENANT SUTTON
. . . hero from The Bronx

Lieutenant Sutton's platoon was assigned to hold a long three-humped ridge as part of the port defenses of the U. S. Third Infantry Division, on the eastern flank of the beachhead. The Reds—Chinese and North Koreans—were on the next ridge line over the Negro GIs. At 7:45 Monday morning they struck. They hit Sutton's position with everything they had.

OLD-FASHIONED FIGHTING

Movnig back and forth in World War I trench fashion, Sutton and his men picked the Reds off as they came with a cross fire. "But they just kept coming," Lieutenant Sutton said later, "All day they kept hitting us in small groups. We would wipe out one bunch, and before we knew it another bunch was coming in."

The Reds tried to pin down Sutton and his men with heavy fire, so they could rush the entrenchments. Sutton's men brought all their firepower into play in return. The Reds were using captured American rifles and machine guns in this attack.

Brilliant individual examples of heroism stood out. Facing the Reds headon, M/Sgt. Tyler Collins of Malone, Fla., stood upright and picked off seven Reds, one by one, as they rushed in, cooly disregarding their frantic fire. One bazooka man in the platoon fired one burst at the Reds and his single shot killed ten of them. Around 7 o'clock Monday evening, the Reds eased their attack.

Two hours later they broke loose again and Lieutenant Sutton and his men went back into action facing a new type of attack from the Reds. They had altered their tactics and were using sniper style attacks. These kept up all through the long, cold night.

NEW ATTACKS

At 6 A. M. Tuesday, the Reds threw a wall of fire at the center of "Sutton's Ridge," as the spot was now known. A suicide attack was thrown at Lieutenant Sutton's left flank. But the interpid platoon then got some help—for the first time in the fray. It came from the massed fire of U. S. Artillery to the rear on the shrinking beachhead. Sutton's men fought from trench to foxholes as the Reds attacked again and again. But the Reds couldn't break through.

Had they broken through, they would have gone straight through to the Sea of Japan. Some Reds managed to get into Sutton's lines, but he and his men killed them off as fast as they got in. After-battle examination showed that some of the Reds had morphine on their persons, indicating that they might have come into the battle doped. One Negro GI was found dead beneath the bodies of two Reds: he had killed them both.

KNOCKED OUT MG

Pfc. Elijah Whitley of Toledo, Ark., used his BAR to put a Red machine gun out of action, just as the Reds had gotten it into place along the ridge line. When all was over, Reds were strewn over the snowclad hillsides in all kinds of crazy positions. They had failed to take the position held by Lieutenant Sutton and his men.

Lieutenant Sutton, a veteran of the Pacific in World War II, and with some ten years of Army experience behind him, said he had never seen anything like it before. "I'm proud of my men," he said. "We're proud of the lieutenant," said the men, "he was great!"

And then came the most startling revelation of all: When the Reds finally gave up their attacks, every man in his platoon was down to his very last clip of .30 calibre ammunition for their M-1 rifles.

NEGRO TROOPS FIGHT 18-HOUR BATTLE TO STEM RED ARMY TIDE

Memphis, Tenn. Press 12-26-50

WITH U. S. 3RD DIVISION, KOREA, (DELAYED) — A Negro infantry platoon added a new chapter to American military history last week by repulsing waves of North Koreans on a hilly ridge, now known as "Sutton's Ridge," near the Hungnam beachhead.

Led by Lt. Harry E. Sutton, of 1100 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York, the gallant Negro unit fought off the most threatening approach yet to a Communist breakthrough at the Hungnam beachhead to save the day for the United Nations forces.

LAST EIGHT BULLETS

The savage battle of "Sutton's Ridge" which lasted 18 hours, got underway before dawn Monday and when the counterattack of the tan GI's ended around noon Tuesday each man in the outfit was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets.

The famous 3rd Division regiment was holding part of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead and Lt. Sutton's platoon was assigned to a long, three humped ridge.

A veteran soldier, who attained the rank of lieutenant five years ago, Lt. Sutton divided his men in strong points on the three ridge nipples and along the World War I type trenches.

COMMUNISTS STRIKE

The Communists struck early on Monday morning crawling up the bare windswept ridge in groups of 20 men. Moving back and forth in their trench, the Americans picked off the Reds.

Lt. Sutton told newsmen:

"We kept firing and firing, hoping the hell they would give up and go away.

"But they kept coming and coming. All day small groups of them kept coming. We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again."

PICKS OFF SEVEN REDS

Master Sergeant Tyler Collins, of Malone, Fla., stood upright and picked off seven Communists. A bazooka man killed 10 enemy troops with a single shell, but they kept coming for more than 11 hours.

Once the North Koreans fought their way into the trench and turned the Americans' own machine gun down the ridgeline. It was then that Pfc. Elijah Whitley, of Toledo, Ark., silenced the machine gun with his Browning automatic rifle.

Lt. Sutton and his men then rolled hand grenades down the slope and as dawn broke, they saw the Communists crumple and tumble down the slopes. Bodies were strewn on the slopes.

As reinforcements reached them, United States mortars thumped down on the enemy-held right hand ridge nipple. Lt. Sutton led a counterattack and the enemy was driven off.

"We gave them everything we had," Lt. Sutton said.

Sutton's Platoon Routs Korean Reds When Each GI Had Only 8 Shots Left

Bronx Officer, Men Prevent Drug-Charged Fanatics From Taking Hungnam Beachhead

WITH U.S. THIRD DIVISION, KOREA—An infantry platoon led by Lt. Harry E. Sutton, Bronx, N.Y., last week fought off the most threatening assault yet made by North Korean Communist troops bent on breaking through into Hungnam beachhead.

The enemy charge fizzled when each American infantryman was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets.

The bloody battle of "Sutton's Ridge" began before dawn Monday, Dec. 18, and the American counter-attack ended at noon Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The American soldiers have since shifted their positions.

Lt. Sutton's platoon was assigned to a long, three - humped ridge while a Third Division regiment was holding a portion of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead.

An experienced soldier and an infantry lieutenant for five years, Sutton placed his men at strong points on the three-ridge nipples and along the World War I type trenches civilian workers had dug in the frozen earth.

Platoon Outflanked

The officer was worried, justifiably so. North Korean soldiers who were re - equipped and fanatic, were on the next ridge line over.

On his right flank the enemy had taken up strong positions on a hill which surrounding crags masked from American artillery.

The communists began the assault at 7:45 a.m. Dec. 18. Three groups of 20 men came crawling up the bare windswept ridge, one group in each flank. One dead center.

Enemy Carried Drug

It was a small attack with this difference—it was made by fanatical men who refused to stop even when wounded. The contents of a bottle taken off one dead Communist soldier was analyzed by a doctor and found to contain morphine.

L. Sutton said:

"We moved back and forth in the old-fashioned trench picking off the reds, but they kept coming and coming.

"We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again.

Used Seized U.S. Guns

"We kept firing and firing — hoping they would give up and go away."

The Reds were attacking the American soldiers with captured American Browning automatic rifles, America-type machine guns and American Garland rifles.

M-Sgt. Tyler Collins of Malone, Fla., picked off seven Communists standing upright, and a bazooka man killed 10 with a single shell, but the enemy kept advancing for more than 11 hours.

Rejoicing Short-lived

When a break finally came at 7 p.m., the Americans told each other joyfully, "We have licked them!"

But two hours later the enemy attack again from the opposite ridge.

There was no assault this time, just the continuous bark of snipers' rifles through the long, cold night.

During the night enemy officers galvanized their men into a frenzy, perhaps with drugs or with words.

Torrid Dawn Attack

And at 6 a.m. Tuesday, Dec. 19, two hours before the late North Korean dawn, the Reds assaulted Sutton Ridge.

A terrific wall of fire came from the ridge oposite the center of the line, and a suicide enemy force struck up the slope against the left flank.

But Lt. Sutton was not too concerned about these two fronts because the massed firepower of American artillery could hit there.

Reds Attack in Dark

His chief worry was the assault in the darkness by the main enemy force from the hill on the right, masked from the guns by the other hills.

The Reds descended down a precipitous slope, tying short fiber ropes on scrub pines and lowering themselves.

They were unseen by American fighters and bombers the day before because they were hidden in caves and draws.

GI's Bravery Told

To the cries of "mansei, mansei," the Korean equivalent of the Japanese banzai, and with bayonets flashing, they rushed the strong point on the last of the three nipples on Sutton's ridge.

How valiantly the Americans fought was revealed later when in one foxhole Lt. Sutton found two dead North Koreans and the body of one of his men who killed them before he died.

Once the Reds got inside the trenches they turned the Americans' own machine gun down on the ridge line.

Pfc. Elijah Whitley of Toledo, Ark., silenced the machine gun with his Browning automatic rifle. The officer and his men rolled hand grenades down the slope.

A Hard-Won Victory

In the breaking dawn, they could see the Communists crumple and turn down the slope and see new men replace them. Bodies were scattered crazily on the slopes.

"We gave them everything we had," the officer declared. That, he said, was enough for the enemy who broke off their do-or-die assault.

When reinforcements reached them, Lt. Sutton led a counter - attack and the enemy was driven off.

Before fleeing, the Korean Communists had stripped the American dead soldiers of their warm winter clothing.

NEGRO PLATOON FIGHTS OFF REDS AT BEACHHEAD

Wave After Wave of Troops Slain

WITH U. S. 3RD DIVISION, Korea, Dec. 20 [Delayed]—(AP)—A gallant Negro infantry platoon fought off a threatening approach to a Communist breakthru into the Hungnam beachhead.

The American unit was led by Lt. Harry E. Sutton of The Bronx, when the north Koreans made their wild charge. The Red assault disintegrated when each American was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets. That's how close the Communists came to penetrating the outer defense ring.

The savage battle of Sutton's ridge began before dawn Monday. The American counter-attack ended Tuesday noon. American troops since have shifted positions.

Near Korean Ridge

A 3rd division regiment was holding part of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead. Sutton's platoon was allotted a long, three-humped ridge. Sutton spotted his men in strong points on the three ridge nipples and along the trenches.

Fresh North Korean soldiers were on the next ridge. On his right flank they had strongpointed a hill.

At 7:45 a. m. Monday the Communists struck in groups of 20 men—one group on each flank, one dead center. They would not stop even when wounded.

The Americans moved back and forth in their trench, picking off the Reds.

Kept Coming and Coming

"But they kept coming and coming. All day small groups kept coming. We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again," Sutton said. "We kept firing and firing—hoping they would give up and go away.

The Reds were firing captured American Browning automatic rifles, American machine guns and American Garand rifles.

Sgt. Tyler Collins of Malone, Fla., stood upright and picked off seven Communists. A bazooka man killed 10 with a single shell. But they kept coming for more than 11 hours. Finally at 7 p. m. there was a break.

"We have licked them," the Americans told each other jubilantly.

Reds Assault Again

But two hours later the snarl of small arms began again from the opposite ridge. There was no assault this time, just the continual bark of snipers' rifles.

Two hours before dawn, the Reds assaulted Sutton Ridge. A suicide enemy force struck up the slope against the left flank.

From the hill on the right, masked from the guns by the other hills, the main force of the enemy was assaulting in the darkness, shouting "mansei, mansei" —the Korean equivalent of the Japanese banzai.

Roll Grenades Down

With bayonets they burst into the strongpoint on the last of the three nipples on Sutton's ridge. The Americans fought desperately. Later, in one foxhole Sutton found two dead North Koreans and the body of the American who killed them before he died.

Along the ridge Sutton and his men rolled hand grenades down the slope. They could see the Communists crumple and tumble down the slope and then see new men replace them. Bodies were strewn crazily on the slopes.

"We gave them everything we had," Sutton said. That was enough. The last fanatic charge disintegrated. Sutton led a counter-attack. The enemy was driven off and the Americans again held Sutton's ridge.

'ations of Suttons Bronx Apartment

Family Takes News in Stride—Wife Reveals Details of Last Letter She Received

NEW YORK—Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, an extremely attractive young woman who doesn't look her 26 years, lives with her two children and a raft of relatives at 1100 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. There are four generations in the apartment, all close, well-knit and warm. Everybody from great-grandma Jenkins, who comes from Virginia, on down to the children, Linda Louise, eight months, and Harry E. Jr., 5, were patient and cooperative to the hord of newsmen and photographers who have stormed the house since the news of Lieutenant Sutton broke.

In the last letter Mrs. Sutton received from her husband, dated Dec. 2, he said he had gotten her Christmas boxes, including the wedding band which was her special gift to him.

Late Friday afternoon, Mrs. Sutton received a telegram and telegraphic money order for $5 with the following message:

"A grateful citizen wishes to send this small gift to purchase toys from Santa Claus for the children of your brave husband. (Signed) Mrs. Byford Ryan."

Lieutenant and Mrs. Sutton were married six years ago. She was with him in Fort Benning, Ga., until last August when the wives of servicemen in his unit were ordered home.

He has been in the Army for ten years and expects to make it his career. He served with the 369th during World War II, was graduated from Officers' Candidate School in Fort Benning in 1943, and then served with the paratroopers.

Negro G. I.s Saved Beachhead In Heroic 'Sutton Ridge' Stand

Lt. Harry Sutton, of Bronx, Led Platoon's Defense Against Fanatic Reds

WITH U. S. 3D DIVISION, Korea, Dec. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—A gallant Negro infantry platoon fought off the most threatening approach yet to a Communist breakthrough into the Hungnam beachhead.

The American unit was led by Lt. Harry E. Sutton, of 1100 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, when the North Koreans made their wild charge.

The Red assault disintegrated when each American was down to his last ammunition clip of eight bullets. That's how close the Communists came to penetrating at least the outer defense ring.

The savage battle of "Sutton's Ridge" began before dawn Monday. The American counter-attack ended Tuesday noon.

American troops since have shifted positions. The story now can be told without endangering security.

Reds Carry Morphine

A famous 3d Division regiment was holding part of the hilly eastern flank of the beachhead. Lt. Sutton's platoon was allotted a long, three-humped ridge.

Lt. Sutton has been a soldier a long time and an infantry lieutenant five years. He spotted his men in strongpoints on the three ridge nipples and along the World War I type trenches that civilian workers had gouged in the frozen earth.

He was worried. Fresh North Korean soldiers—reorganized, reequipped and fanatical—were on the next ridge line over. On his right flank they had strongpointed a hill which surrounding crags masked from American artillery.

At 7:45 a. m. Monday the Communists struck. Crawling up the bare windswept ridge came three groups of twenty men—one group on each flank, one in the center.

Just a small attack, but made by men who would not stop even when wounded. Later a doctor analyzed the contents of a bottle taken off one dead Communist soldier and found it contained morphine.

Foe Uses U. S. Weapons

The Americans moved back and forth in their old-fashioned trench, picking off the Reds.

"But they kept coming and coming. All day small groups of them kept coming. We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again," Lt. Sutton said. "We kept firing and firing—hoping the hell they would give up and go away."

The Communists from the ridge linne opposite ried to pin down the Americans with fire so the assault groups could reach the trench line. The Reds were firing captured American Browning automatic rifles, U. S. machine guns and American Garrand rifles.

M./Sgt. Tyler Collins, of Malone, Fla., stood up and picked off seven Communists. A bazooka man killed ten with a single shell. But they kept coming for more than eleven hours. Finally at 7 p. m. there was a break.

"We've licked them," the Americans told each other jubilantly.

But two hours later the snarl of small arms began again from the opposite ridge. There was no assault this time, just the continual bark of snipers' rifles through the long, frigid night.

Reds Climb Down Ropes

Somehow—perhaps with drugs, perhaps with words—the enemy officers whipped their men into a frenzy during the night. At 6 a. m. Tuesday, two hours before the late North Korean dawn, the Reds assaulted Sutton Ridge.

From the Ride opposite the center of the line came a fierce wall of fire.

A suicide enemy force struck up the slope against the left flank.

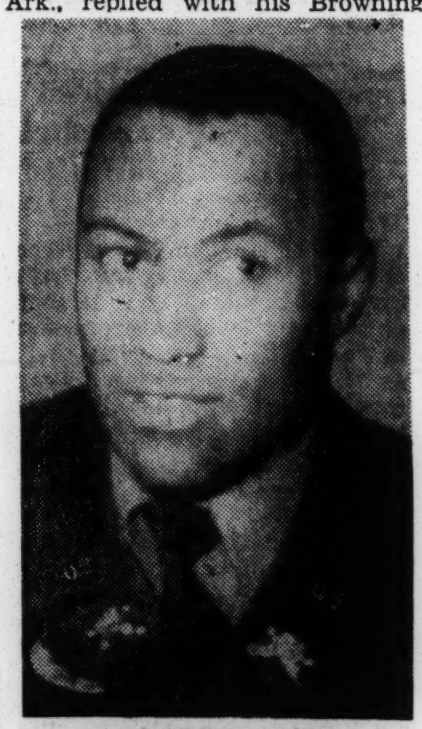
Lt. Sutton was not too worried about these two fronts—the massed fire power of American artillery could hit there.

But from the hill on the right—masked from the guns by the other hills—the main force of the enemy was assaulting in the darkness. The Reds were coming down a precipitous slope, tying short fiber ropes on scrub pines and lowering themselves. There were more of them than seemed possible—men who had been hiding in caves and draws unseen by American fighters and bombers the day before.

They howled: "Mansei, Mansei"—the Korean equivalent of the Japanese "Banzai." With flashing bayonets they burst into the strongpoint on the last of the three niples on Lt. Sutton's ridge. The Americans there fought desperately. Later, in one foxhole Lt. Sutton found two dead North Koreans and the body of the American who killed them before he died.

Get Inside U. S .Trenches

Once inside the trenches, the Reds turned the Americans' own machine gun down the ridge line. Pfs. Elijah Whitley, of Toledo, Ark., replied with his Browning automatic rifle, silencing the machine gun.



Lt. Harry E. Sutton

Along the ridge line Lt. Sutton and his men rolled hand grenades down the slope. In the breaking dawn they could see the Communists crumple and tumble down the slope and then see new men replace them. Bodies were strewn crazily on the slopes.

"We gave them everything we had," Lt. Sutton said.

That was enough. The last fanatic charge disintegrated.

Reinforcements reached them. United States mortars thumped the empty-held right-hand ridge nipple. Lt. Sutton held a counter-attack. The enemy was driven off it and the Americans again held all of Lt. Sutton's ridge.

The closest thing yet to a Communist breakthrough into Hungman beachhead had been thrown back.

Before fleeing, the enemy had stripped the American dead of their warm winter clothing, leaving behind only the bodies which bore vicious gouges of long Communist bayonets.

Has 2 Children

First Lieut. Harry E. Sutton, thirty, lives at 1100 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, with his wife, Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, twenty-six, and his two children, Harry E. jr., five years old on Wednesday, and Linda Louise, eight months. Yesterday Mrs. Sutton said his latest letter was dated Dec. 9 and made no mention of how hard his unit was being pressed by the Chinese Communist forces.

"He's only been in Korea a month," she said, "but I guess he has seen plenty in that time."

Mrs. Sutton said her husband has been in the Army for ten years and hopes to make it his career. He is a communications specialist and a paratrooper.

Since August, when Lieut. Sutton's unit was shipped to Japan, Mrs. Sutton has been living with her mother, Mrs. Louise Randolph, and grandmother, Mrs. Emma Jenkins, in a neatly kept seven-room apartment on the top floor of a four-story walkup. Also sharing the apartment are Mrs. Sutton's aunt, Mrs. Ethel Saunders, and her two uncles, Raymond and James Jenkins.

Frenzy Attacks Fail to Topple Negro GIs Holding Ridge

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12-22-50

STATIONED ON FLANK

American troops since have shifted positions. The story now can be told without endangering security.

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Sutton has been a soldier a long time and an infantry lieutenant five years. He spotted his men in strong points on the three ridge summits and along the old-type trenches that civilian workers had gouged in the frozen earth.

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"We kept firing and firing—hoping they would give up and go away."

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But they kept coming for more than 11 hours. Finally at 7 P. M. there was a break.

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RED SUICIDE ATTACK

From the ridge opposite the center of the line came a fierce wall of fire.

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HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE

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Family Proud Of Hero of "Sutton's Ridge"

The family of the fighting hero of the battle of "Sutton's Ridge" points with pride in the upper photo to their hero, Lt. Harry E. Sutton, who led part of the famous Third Division Regiment which held at bay two successive and savage attacks by the Chinese Reds, thus saving the Hungnam beachhead. The Sutton family, who reside at 1100 Franklin avenue, Bronx, N. Y., left to right include: Harry E. Sutton, Jr., 5; Linda Louise, 8 months; and Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, 26, wife of the hero.

The bottom picture shows the gallant infantry platoon leader, Lt. Sutton, who was in charge of the platoon which fought off the attacks of the Reds. At the end of the battle each man in Lt. Sutton's platoon had one clip of eight bullets remaining.

The battle will be known from now on as "Sutton's Ridge," one of the most vital battles of the Korean conflict.

"Sutton's Ridge" Heroes Saved Hungnam Beachhead

WITH U. S. THIRD DIVISION IN KOREA—The Hungnam beachhead was held securely until the last Americans had been evacuated by sea—thanks to Lt. Harry E. Sutton, an infantry officer and his platoon of heroic fighting Negro infantrymen.

When the final Red charge had been repulsed after more than 24 hours of furious fighting, each soldier of the platoon had only one clip of eight bullets remaining.

Lt. Suttons' platoon, part of a famous 3rd Division regiment, was holding part of the beachead along a three-pronged ridge, which later was named "Sutton's Ridge." when the Communist troops attacked in three groups of twenty men each. Lt. Sutton had deployed his men along the strong points on the three nipples of the ridge and in trenches of the World War I type which had been dug by civilian workers.

THE INFANTRYMEN KEPT moving about in the trenches and picking off the Red soldiers but they kept coming, even after they had been wounded. It was the most threatening approach yet to a breakthrough into the beachhead.

"All day small groups of them kept coming," Lt. Sutton said, "We would wipe out this bunch and before we knew it the Reds were back again."

Meanwhile Communist troops from the opposite ridgeline tried to pin down the platoon so the assault troops could reach the trenches. The Reds were firing captured U. S. browning automatic rifles, machine guns, and garrand rifles.

M/SGT. TYLER Collins of Malone, Fla., stood upright and calmly picked off seven of the enemy. Finally the enemy stopped coming back before

a bazooka man had killed ten with one shot.

At this point, the men shouted, "We have them licklull, the Reds returned. This time there was no assault, ed!" But after a two - hour just sniper fire all through the night. Early the next morning a terrific wall of fire struck the center of the line, and a suicide force started up the slope on the left flank.

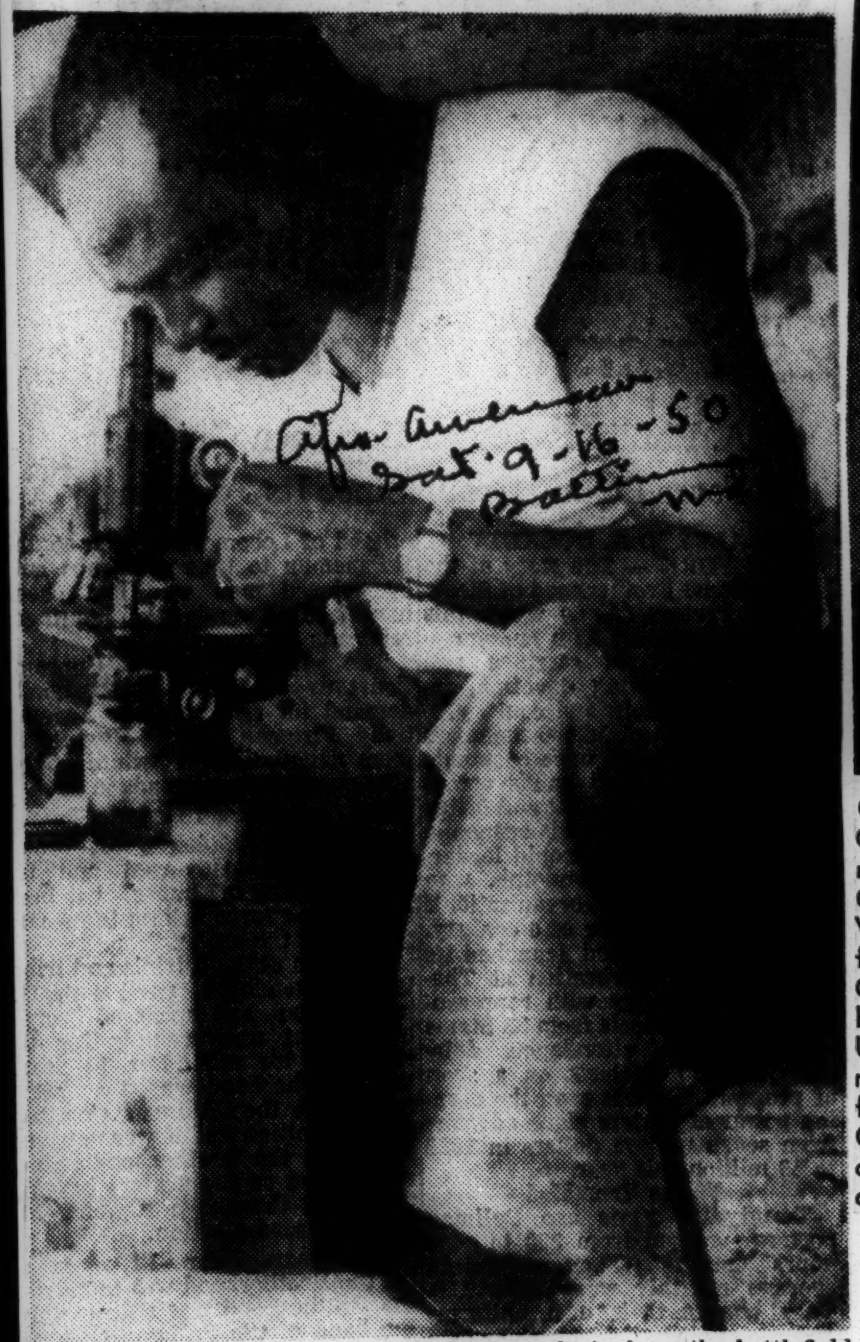
From the hill on the right, enemy soldiers who could not be reached by artillery fire, started climbing down the slope with the aid of ropes and scrub pines.

* * *

FROM THERE THEY burst into the stronghold. In one foxhole Lt. Sutton found one GI dead with two dead North Koreans around him. After getting inside the trenches the enemy seized a machine gun and turned the U. S. soldier's own gun on them.

Pfc. Elijah Whitley of Toledo, Ark., silenced the gun with his browning automatic machine gun. Meanwhile, Lt. Sutton and his men rolled hand grenades down the slope. In the grey of dawn, they saw bodies of the enemy scattered in a crazy pattern across the slope of the hill.

Medical Lab Man in Korea



Checking blood types of wounded men brought in from the battlefield somewhere in Korea is this unidentified medical laboratory expert.

OFF TO GERMANY — Mrs. Curtis R. Tucker, the former Lorraine Hohl of New Orleans, left the city last Wednesday for New York, from where she will sail for Germany to be with her husband, S/Sgt. Curtis R. Tucker, U. S. Army medical photographer. The pair visited friends and relatives in the Crescent City during a recent stay. They are now residents of Washington, D. C.

Medics Rendering Excellent Services to Wounded on Battlefields in Korea

Afro-American Sat 9-9-50

'Angels of Mercy' Praised by Soldiers; Exploits of 7, Including Twin, Revealed

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Correspondent

WITH UITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA—High praise for the Medical Unit of the 25th Infantry Division of which the all-colored 24th Infantry Regiment is a part, is pouring in daily from troops returning from the battle area.

Among those mentioned as doing an excellent job in answering calls from the battlefields for medical aid are::

Corporal Ignores Enemy

Pvt. Frank Lavor, Milwaukee; Cpl. Joe R. Vernier, also of Wisconsin; Pvt. Jack Love, Gallatin, Miss.; Pfc. Merle Reynolds, St. Joseph, Mich.; Cpl. Bailey Gillespie, Bessemer City; and Cpl. Johnnie Adkins and his twin brother Paul, also a corporal, of Varney, Okla.

Corporal Vernier, it was reported, braved a heavy mortar barrage to pull in three wounded soldiers, and on his third trip, was wounded himself my enemy rifle fire.

Undaunted, he returned to the same area and three more times brought out wounded men. He desisted only when he was ordered to report to a station and have his own wounds dressed.

Baltimore Md

GI Gives Aid 18 Hours

It is said of Pvt. Lavor who headed a four-man crew of litter bearers, that for 18 consecutive hours he carried the wounded for miles through mountain areas infested with snipers and sometimes through harassing artilery and small arms fire.

After one of his men had collapsed from exhaustion, Lavor made a misstep which resulted in a badly wrenched knee which took him out of action temporarily.

As he lay in the aid station, Lavor commened:

"Reynolds and Love are still out there. They're beat but they're still going. How, I don't know, I only wish I could go back myself."

2 Saved from Tank

Two wounded Infantry men won't forget, either, the day Corporal Gillespie pulled them from the path of an advancing Russian-Korean tank as they lay helplessly wounded in its path while machine gun fire made movement of any kind dangerous.

During breaks, these colored GI's fighting nit only as American soldiers but also as members of the United Nations armed forces seeking world peace, tell many stories, humorous and otherwise, of the twin Corporals Adkins.

One is, that these brothers strive to outdo each other, trying to see who would not be the first to give up in fatigue.

The Wounded Don't Cry

Cpl. Paul Adkins, however, did take time out to tell a few stories of the fortitude and courage of some of the wounded men he had attended.

He particularly remembers tobaco-hewing Rufus J. Montgomery of Beaufort, S.C., whom he encountered on the field, extremely active despite a deep gash on his thigh, made by a machine gun bullet.

The wound had been incurred early in the morning and the young Infantryman, noting how busy the medics were, decided he didn't have time to await his turn for dressing and had fought all day unattended.

Spurned Hospital Trek

Corporal Adkins asked, "What? Do you mean to say you've been walking around like this all day?" "Hell, yes." was the reply. "I helped knock out three tanks."

When he (Montgomery) found he'd have to turn in at the hospital, he nearly cried in disappointment.

"Hell," he said, spitting a quid of tobacco from his mouth, "I'd sorta figured to get me another tank or two while it's still light."

Negro Ma[illegible]s in Korea

With The United States Forces In Korea—A 24th Infantry Regiment reconnaisance patrol under the leadership of Lt. Victor L. Stewart of Washington captured two North Koreans possessing valuable information on Communist troop movements, it was learned this week.

Charles Pieadra of the Bronx is one of the eight members of the gallant 24th Infantry Regiment promoted on the field in Korea last week. The eight men were recommended for the signal honor for "outstanding performance of duty under fire."

Colored troops in tanks spearheaded the United States Marines first mass offensive in Korea. They were the vanguard of Marine might which also included man colored artillery units. A Defense Department spokesman said it is a "healthy sign" that American troops are capable of holding and strengthening their lines against the reported Communist strength of nearly 100,000 troops.

In the 24th Infantry Regiment and elsewhere throughout the U.N. Forces, American casualties were reported to be amazingly small, it has been reported. Considerable credit for this was given to American artillery batteries firing proximity fused shells which burst in the air and covered the enemy with phosphorous. 8-2-50

Sgt. Joseph Simmons of NYC, with the 24th Infantry recently shot down 30 North Koreans with a machine gun in a 16-hour battle near Yongdong.

It is reported that two Negro majors, Clarence H. Marshbanks and Brice Anthony of the 332nd Fighter Group have been assigned to the Korean command.

Negro Marines in First Offensive

Pitts. Courier 8-18-50

By JAMES L. HICKS

Afro-American Correspondent

WITH THE U. S. MARINES IN KOREA. — Monday — I went into battle with the United States Marines this morning as American forces launched their first full scale offensive of the Korean war.

Riding in the spearhead of the attack were colored troops in tanks, infantrymen on foot, jet pilots in the air, tan leathernecks, marines and colored artillery units supporting the attack.

The North Korean reds counterattacked as the Americans surged forward and when I arrived at the forward Marine Corps the command post was being hit by artillery and mortar fire. Mortar shells whizzed overhead. I jumped into the nearest slit trench. In it I found Marine Cpl. Leroy Chambers of Mississippi. He was calm-

Tells Feat Of Negro Marine Hero

WITH THE U. S. MARINES ON THE SOUTHWEST KOREAN FRONT—Hospital corpsman Arthur Singleton, 24, of Houston, Texas, emerged a hero last week as the fighting Marines took a hill on this blazing Korean battlefront.

The only Negro with his outfit, Singleton won the praises and plaudits of his fellow Marines for courageous attention he gave to fallen buddies in spite of the fact that he was wounded himself.

Relieving Army GI's who had exchanged gunfire with Korean Reds for four straight days, the Marines met withering fire the moment they got into position.

"Men were falling like flies," one private said but hospital corpsmen seemed to ignore the savage onslaught of the enemy and went about their duties with precision and calm.

Cornelius Visser, a seregant from Long Beach, Calif., told of Singleton's heroism.

"He was wounded and suffering from concussion so bad he couldn't even hear. But he kept on giving first aid under machine gun and rifle grenade fire."

Lt. Greer One of 8 Honored in Korea

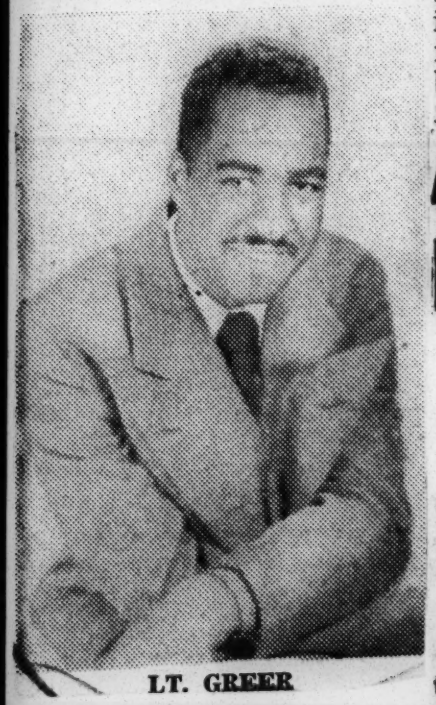
Lt. Edward Greer, Welch, W.Va., is one of eight members of the 24th Infantry Regiment promoted on the field for outstanding performance of duty under fire, according to a release from AFRO War Correspondent James L. Hicks who is stationed with the unit in Korea.

Lt. Greer, 26, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Greer of the W.Va., town. A cum laude graduate of W.Va. State College, class of 1948, he is married to the former Miss Jewell Means of Pine Bluff, Ark., also a graduate of W.Va. State.

Mrs. Greer and their year-old daughter, Gail Sharon, are with her parents in Pine Bluff.

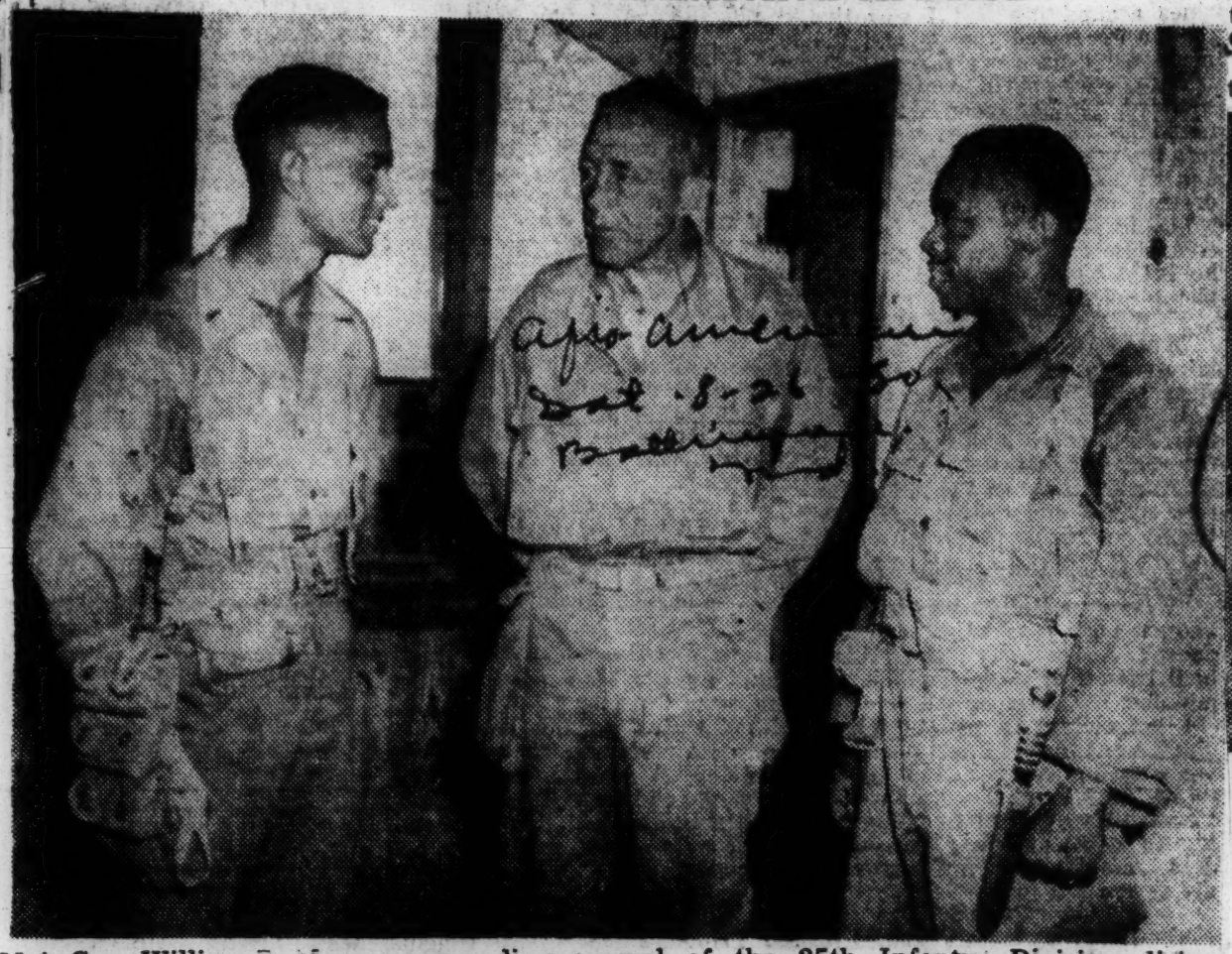
Other members of Lt. Greer's family include a sister, Mrs. D. C. Pittard of Kimball, W.Va., and a brother, Robert O. Greer, Columbus, Ohio. Lt. Greer served 18 months in Europe during World War II.

He was sent to Japan in March of this year and began his tour of duty in Korea in July. In a recent letter to his wife, he said, "If anyone had told me I'd be in another war so soon, I'd have told him he was crazy."



LT. GREER

GI's in Korea Commissioned on Field



Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commanding general of the 25th Infantry Division, listens intently as Sgt. George W. Addison, left, of Rendville, Ohio, and Sgt. Charles O. Owens, right, Los Angeles, tell of their artillery work against North Koreans which won them battlefield commissions as second lieutenants. Both are members of the crack 159th Field Artillery Battalion.

Promoted—Former Air Corps Maj. Vance H. Marchbanks Jr. of Los Angeles, Calif., has received a battlefield promotion to lieutenant colonel in Korea.

All Officers Retain Posts

Move to Retire President Fails

WINS 11TH TERM

Nannie Burroughs Again Heads Women

PHILADELPHIA

Refusing to hear a resolution that Dr. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Ala., be retired as president emeritus for life, delegates to the National aBptist Convention re-elected their president by acclamation last Thursday for his 11th term.

Simultaneously, the Woman's Convention, meeting in Irvine Auditorium, re-elected Dr. Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington as its president for her third term.

Physical Handicaps Cited

The resolution to retire Dr. Jemison was signed by the Rev. John F. Williams of Newport News, Va.

It proposed that, as president emeritus, Dr. Jemison, whose age and physical handicaps partially restrict his activity, be paid $200 a month for life, plus expenses to any annual or board meeting he wished to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Williams was reportedly backed in his effort by a large number of the younger ministers of the convention.

They felt that the leadership of the national body should be placed in the hands of a president fully capable of physically fulfilling his duties.

Fight on Lovelace Stilled

All other officers were re-elected on a motion by the Rev. L. A. Pinkston, president of the Georgia State Convention, later in the session.

The mass re-election automatically cancelled the expected fight over the Home Mission Board secretaryship, held by Dr. T. Theodore Lovelace of Chicago.

Two additional regional vice presidencies were effected, however.

Dr. C. C. Adams of Philadelphia is secretary of the Foreign Mission Board.

Other Officers

Other officers include:

The Revs. E. W. Perry of Oklahoma City, vice - president-at-large; W. D. Carter of Pasadena, Calif.; T. S. Harten of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and J. H. Jackson of Chicago, regional vice-presidents;

The Revs. C. J. Robinson of Mobile, Ala., secretary; W. P. Whitfield of Jackson, Miss.; G. W. Lucas of Dayton, Ohio.; T. Moore King of Joliet, Ill.; and M. K. Curry of Wichita Falls., Tex., assistant secretaries;

The Revs. W. P. Offutt of Louisville, publicity secretary; Roland Smith of Little Rock, Ark., statistician; T. S. Boone of Detroit, historiographer; J. Pius Barbour of Chester, Pa., "Voice" editor; and B. J. Perkins of Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer.

Hero Of Hill Battle, Two Others Dead

Defender
Sat. 9-16-50
Chicago, Ill.

One of the heroes of Battle Mountain in Korea, that has changed hands almost a dozen times in two weeks, is dead.

He is Cpl. Allan Hargrave, of 5315 Prairie ave., Chicago. Notification of his death was received late last week by his mother, Mrs. Bernice Barnes.

CPL. ALLAN HARGRAVE

As a private, Cpl. Hargrave distinguished himself, along with other members of the 24th Infantry Regiment, when a detail of Americans by-passed 1,000 Koreans and captured the hill on August 15.

After they gained possession of the hill, that is two miles west of Haman, other Americans, unaware of the situation, unleashed a mortar barrage that injured several men. Hargrave escaped injury at that time.

Hargrave was 19 years old and quit Du Sable high school after two years to join the army in November, 1949.

Notice was also received this week by relatives that Lt. Leon S. Jones of Berkeley, Calif., had been killed in action.

Jones also was a member of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKay of Ocala, Fla., were informed last week that their son, Cpl. Louis McKay, has been reported killed in action in Korea. A member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, McKay is the first soldier in Marion County to die in the Korean War.

LT. LEON S. JONES

He's a Major Now

Maj. Richard W. Williams Jr., son of Mrs. Raymond H. Williams of Waycross, Ga., and husband of the former Miss Nellie Lewis, Columbus, Ga. was promoted to his present rank on the battlefield in Korea. A graduate of Georgia State College he has been in the Army since 1941. His wife and son, Butch, are now in Janpan.

Supply Sergeant

Sgt. James C. Sanders, son of Mrs. Katie P. Sanders, Nashville, Tenn. is supply sergeant with the 811th Engineer Aviation Battalion which recently arrived at the Kimpo Airstrip nearl Seoul. He is a veteran of World War II, having served in the ETO.

On Rush Trip

Sgt. Charles E. Mason, husband of Mrs. Segunda I. Mason of Cincinnati, who is a member of the 73rd Combat Engineers. AFRO's Hicks met Sgt. Mason and his men boarding a plane for an emergency flight to the combat zone recently. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Mason of Atheno, Ala.

Keeps Records

Cpl. Earl Smith, 21, son of Robert E. Smith, Chicago works in the records section of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. His father is a veteran of two world wars.

In Field Artillery

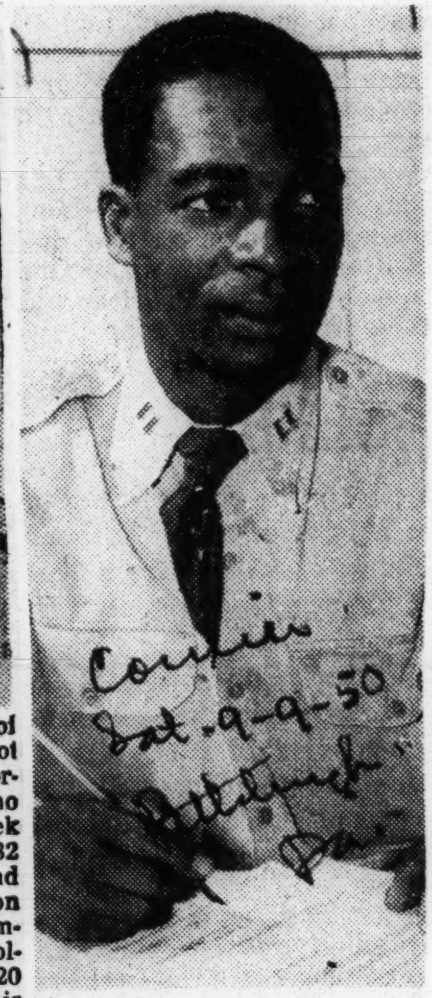
Cpl. James T. Darden, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Darden, Bridgehampton, N.Y., is with the 159th Field Artillery Battalion in Korea. He has served overseas for over two years and been in Korea three months.

Pilot in Korea

Lt. Edward P. Drummond, 24, of Philadelphia, who is an F-80 pilot in Korea, according to AFRO Correspondent James L. Hicks, who reported in a dispatch last week how the Pa. airman had flown 32 missions with his squadron and has been credited with strikes on enemy troops and tanks. Lt. Drummond's mother, Mrs. Carrie Collins, operates a beauty shop at 720 N. 48th St. in Philly. His wife is the former Miss Alberta Morris of N. Apollo, Pa., who is in Japan. They expect an heir in October.

Gets 1st War Medal

First Lt. James H. Harvey, F-80 pilot, has been awarded the Air Medal, becoming thereby the first official Korean War hero.



C. O.—Recently promoted, Capt. Paul Adams, USAFR, of Greenville, S. C., and Washington, D. C., is acting commander of an Air Transport squadron at Hickman Air Force Base in Hawaii. He's an ex-332nd pilot. — MATS Photo.

13 Air Officers in Korean War

By JAMES L. HICKS
(Exclusive AFRO Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA. — Among those serving in Japan and Korea and aiding daily in the air strikes so valuable to our forces here are 13 colored officers with the completely integrated Air Force. They are:

Maj. Armor G. McDaniels, Capt. Jesse Ainsworth, a base accountable officer; Weldon K. Graves and Gordon Rapier, both of whom are weather officers; Freddie Hutchins, Fitzroy Newsome, Freddie Parker and Alvin J. Downing;

Lts. Freddie Samuels of Philadelphia, a member of a food service squadron; Ernest Craigwell, Marion Rogers, a ground officer; Samuel Lynn of New York and Frank Lee, pilot of the very latest in U.S. aircraft, the F-82.

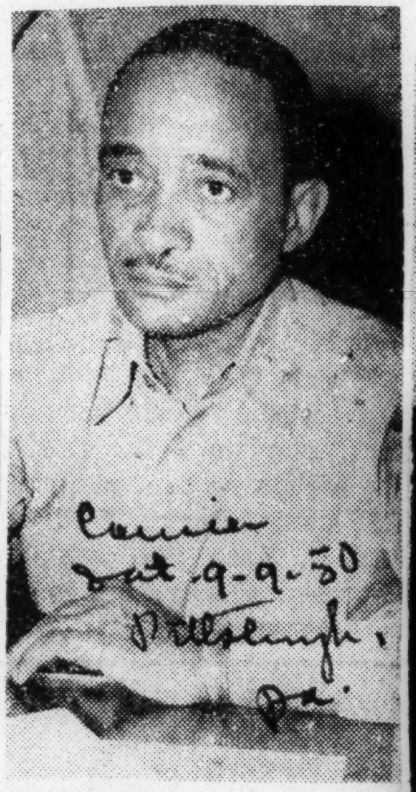
Also stationed here is a Wac captain named Higginbottom whose first name my informant was unable to recall. She formerly served at Lockbourne Air Base in Ohio, as did most of the others mentioned above.

Men Fit In Well, Too

Like the officers, enlisted men are well integrated in all phases of Air Force activity. Typical of these is Cpl. Russell D. Stewart of 70 South St., Manasquaw, N.J. who occupies one of the Key clerical posts with Lieutenant Drummond's squadron operations headquarters.

His mother is Mrs. Leota Cox of Vincennes, Ind., but he lives in New Jersey with his sister, Mrs. Marietta Harvey. Corporal Russell is unmarried.

He is typical of the fine young men who have taken advantage of the Air Corps integration program and of whom the Air Corps is justly proud.



B-29 Boss—Lieut. Col. George W. Webb, Washington, D. C., commands the Nineteenth Air Base Group of the Nineteenth Bombardment Wing on Guam. The Nineteenth's B-29 Superforts are now attacking in Korea.—USAF Photo.

Paratrooper

2nd Lt. Richard E. Robinson, only colored paratrooper to jump behind enemy lines when the 187th Airborne, led by General MacArthur, floated out of the air into North Korea, recently, lives at Berkeley Road, Mount Royal, N.J.

A Lieutenant Takes A Bride

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,—Lt. Charles Joseph Cochrane, U. S. Army Air Force, leaving St. Joseph's Catholic Church with his bride, the former Julia Annette West, following their marriage Saturday morning.

The Rev. Fr. James P. Schappert performed the double ring ceremony with a nuptial high mass service.

Mrs. Cochrane, the daughter of Mrs. Frank L. West and the late Mr. West of Tuskegee Institute, was graduated Cum Laude from the School of Music, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, in June.

Lt. Cochrane, is a graduate of the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1949.

Shortly after their marriage Lt. Cochrane and his bride left for Topeka, Kansas, where Lt. Cochrane is stationed.

Jet Flying Army Officer Weds Massachusetts Girl

Lt. Wilbur Dixon, left, receives congratulations from Lt. James E. Sims, as the new Mrs. Dixon stands by. Lt. Dixon is a jet pilot stationed at Otis Field, Mass. Lt. Sims flew an F-51 up from Tyndal Field, Fla., to be at the ceremony. The bride is the former Miss Jeanne Harris of Mashpee, Mass. The wedding took place in the garden of the bride's home at Mashpee.

Liberated GI Bares Agony

Held Reds' Prisoner 61 Days in City Hall

By BRADFORD LAWS
Far East Corresponde t

WITH UN FORCES IN KOREA —When Pft. Jos ph Boyd of San Francisco and his small unit of 25th Infantry Division combat team buddies got into their first action in Korea, July 15, they were beaten, cut off and captured.

Dat. 11-4-50

Their captors took them to a church in Hadong, where they stayed overnight before being moved into what appeared to be the Hadong City Hall.

Wounded by U.S. Bomber

Joe managed to live as a prisoner for 61 days on rations of three bowls of rice per day, in spite of wounds he sustained when an American B26 bombed the Communist-held area.

North Korean medics twice visited the prisoners to treat the wounded. They put mercurochrome on their wounds but never supplied any bandages, he told his correspondent.

After repeated interrogations, he learned the first two questions asked by Red Intelligence were: "Why did you come to Korea?" and "How old are you?"

Cried Upon Rescue

The Reds moved the American prisoners into a town north of Hadong two days before the door of their prison burst open and a huge American officer walked in on Sept. 28.

Joe said the 11 remaining prisoners cried like babies at the sight of the American. The officer was a member of a 25th Division heavy mortar squad, which had lost contact with the fleeing Reds and was rushing to catch them.

Boyd told me he was never happier and never saw a more welcome sight than the officer who made their rescue official and the troops who passed out cigarets to the liberated prisoners.

Joe suffered lacerations in the bombing incident and is now in a Tokyo Army hospital awaiting evacuation.

FOXHOLE JITTERS

Too Scared to Think Of Sleep, GI Writes

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Courier Far East Correspondent)

WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN SOUTH KOREA—Corp. Billy Hughes, Austin, Tex., and Pfc. Ray Vincent, Hagerstown, Md., along with Arthur Bellman, Rutlerford, N. J., were sweating out their first night in a foxhole.

Vincent, squatting in a foxhole outside the command post, stated: "This is a helluva place for a desk soldier to be."

Dat. 9-26-50

"When I came to Korea, I'd figured on keeping the morning reports straight, but you have to be ready to dig and shoot with the rest of them."

Hughes was writing this in his letter to the girl back home. "Every time I thought I was ready for the enemy, I had visions of them coming at me from all directions, so I dug a few inches deeper. To make matters worse, there were mosquitos by the thousands buzzing around my head."

Pittsburgh,

BELLMAN, THE New Jersey kid, kept a diary that he said would be as famous as "Roosevelt's history or Churchill's mem-o-ran-dums some day."

One page, dated Saturday, Aug. 12 stated, "As daylight faded away, I began to get a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. Each shadow seemed to be an enemy soldier creeping up on me. With orders not to shoot until the platoon sergeant gave the command, I squatted and tried to look in all directions at the same time. Each time I moved, my gear seemed to get twisted around me and when I tried to straighten it out, the noise seemed to me like someone celebrating a wedding on New Year's Eve. Trying to move around without my shovel and canteen banging together was a feat, but when accomplished I felt like a pretzel."

* * *

THE DIARY WENT on to state "The moon came up about 1 o'clock in the morning and so did the clouds. I had heard horror stories of how the enemy loved to attack at that time. The funny feeling in my stomach and my nervousness increased."

The New Jersey GI wrote: "I had been ordered to dig in about 200 yards in front of the platoon so I could warn the machine gun crew if the enemy tried to come in that way. Each time I heard a noise above the roar of the mosquitoes, I thought they were trying to surround me."

"To scared to think about sleep, because of the visions I had of white-robed Communists reaching out of the brushes and strangling me, I waited and hoped for morning."

"When the sun finally crept above the mountains, after the longest night of my life, I looked around and everything was the same as the night before."

"The machine gun and all its crew were still there and every fox-hole had its original occupant, including mine with Hughes and Vincent. I plan to make a habit of it, so pardon while I clean my rifle for tonight."

Puerto Rican Troops Join Forces in Korea

By BRADFORD LAWS

WITH UN FORCES IN KOREA —The 65th Infantry Regiment, a unit of Puerto Rican troops with history dating back to the time President William McKinley, is on duty here in Korea.

Authority for the first body of native troops was contained in legislation enacted in 1899 after which the "Puerto Rico Battalion of Volunteers of Infantry" was organized. In 1920 it received its present name.

Early in World War II. the 65th was stationed in Panama, but after a combat infiltration course at Fort Eustis, Va., sailed for North Africa and went to France in September, 1944.

The regiment was awarded battle participation credits in Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Central Europe and Rhineland campaigns.

It was stationed in Puerto Rico until its recent assignment to Korea. At latest reports, the 65th Infantry Regiment had not as yet engaged the "Reds" in battle.

AFRO Writer to Korea

James L. Hicks, pool correspondent for the AFRO-AMERICAN News papers, who left the States Monday for Korea where he will write about the part colored American troops are playing in that war zone.

Guide Editor Off To Cover War In Korea

NORFOLK—Albert L. Hinton, Journal and Guide Associate Editor and a veteran journalist of 20 years' experience, will soon be reporting direct from Korea on the fighting there.

Selected to represent the Guide and a "pool" of other weeklies, Mr. Hinton embarked for the Far East by plane July 15. His dispatches from the scene of the conflict are expected to be available for Guide readers by the end of the week.

Cooperating in this outstanding newpaper project are the Cleveland Call-Post, Afro-American, Chicago Defender, Kansas City Call, Atlanta Daily World and the Houston Informer.

Readers will recall the Guide's outstanding coverage of World War II fighting and the Bikini atom bomb tests, by staff war correspondents, and will look forward to these on-the-scene reports, supplemented by the dispatches of a battery of top flight INS correspondents.

No other weekly can match this completeness of coverage of the Korean fighting.

ALBERT L. HINTON

Hicks Off to Korea

Afro Correspondent En Route to Tokyo

WASHINGTON

James L. Hicks of New York City, a World War II veteran with a distinguished record, left here Saturday, 9 at 10 p.m. for San Francisco via Pan-American Airlines, en route to Korea as an accredited war correspondent for the pool of AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers.

He left San Francisco Monday, 9 a.m., for Honolulu, Hawaii, the next stop being Tokyo, Japan.

Acompanying him is Albert L Hinton, associate editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, who will represent a pool of six other newspapers including his own. The others are:

The Kansas City Call Cleveland Call and Post, Houston Informer chain, Chicago Defender and the Atlanta World.

Will Report to McArthur

Upon their arrival in Tokyo, the war correspondents will report to the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U N commander in Korea.

In Japan, they will wear civilian uniforms. In Korea, they will don military uniforms without Army insignia.

Route of Travel

They will travel approximately over 9,000 miles by air in from 44 to 46 hours to reach the battlefront as follows:

Saturday, July 15: Left Washington for San Francisco. Distance 2,456 miles. Flying time, 12 hours

Monday, July 17: Left International Airport in San Francisco 9 a.m. Eastern Time, for Honolulu Hawaii. Distance(2,400 miles. Flying time, 14 hours.

Tuesday, July 18: Leave Honolulu for Tokyo, Japan. Distance 3,860 miles. Flying time, 18 hours

After July 18: Tokyo to Korea Distance 300 miles.

Hicks Qualified

Mr. Hicks is especially qualified by his academic background, journalistic reputation, and his experiences as a former Government employee and World War II veteran for his present assignment.

The 35-year-old news man joined the Army in 1940 in his native Akron, Ohio, and was among the first colored troops to land in Australia in May, 1942. He was in the South Pacific three years.

He served with an infantry unit in New Guinea, returned to Australia in 1943, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the field and placed in command of the 92nd Quartermaster Regiment.

His unit's valiant support of the 41st Division in the Papuan campaign in New Guinea resulted in its receiving the Presidential Citation.

Journalistic Career

Upon his discharge from the Army, Mr. Hicks became editor of the Negro Interest Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. He left that post to join the staff of the NNPA in Washington where he remained until 1947.

He was next assigned to New York City as NNPA representative and became chief of the AFRO's Bureau in NYC when the NNPA dissolved in 1949.

Wife in Puerto Rico

Mr. Hicks was serving his second term as president of the N.Y. Press Club when assigned to Korea.

His wife is the former Miss Daisy Turner of Washington, a teacher in New York City, now on a six-week study grant in Puerto Rico awarded by the Board of Education. They have no children.

Studied at Howard

He was born May 9, 1915, the second child of Mrs. Mary Hicks of 346 Campbell St., Akron, Ohio, and the late Byrd Hicks. His two sisters are Mrs. Marie Crockett of Ashtabulah, Ohio, and Mrs. Lucinda Lee of Akron.

Mr. Hicks was reared in Akron and studied in the public schools there and at Howard University.

He became a clerk in the U.S. Treasury Department in 1934 and held a similar position in 1940 with the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. Hinton's Background

Mr. Hinton, 46, was born in Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1904, and studied in the Norfolk (Va.) public schools, Elizabeth City (N.C.) State College, and at Howard University.

He has been on the editorial staff of the Journal and Guide since 1931, serving as reporter, city editor, managing editor, and associate editor.

He won a Wendell Wilkie Award in 1948, is married, and the father of three children.

Both war correspondents, who were accredited by the War Department on Apr. 28, took the required shots for typhoid, smallpox and typhus fever. They also carried a supply of atabrine to combat malaria in Korea.

Envoy Greets Hicks

Mr. Hicks had the impact of the Korean war on diplomats of the Korean Republic brought home to him very forcibly when he took the emergency passport granted him by the State Department to the Korean Embassy.

The war correspondent said that the Korean ambassador, a very fine statesman, told him he has not heard from his relatives in Seoul since the Communist invaders marched in.

He asked Mr. Hicks to give them his love and regards if he runs across them and to so notify him

Danger Ahead

Another grim reminder of what colored war correspondents may expect in covering the war in Korea lies in the fact that they will be in daily peril, ironically, because of their color.

The embattled Koreans, Communists and non-Communists, are also colored people, who in the heat of battle will find it difficult to hold their fight to tell whether the human target which comes into view is a Korean, friend or foe, or a colored war correspondent.

Plane Reservations Tough

The problem of securing plane reservations for Mr. Hicks and Mr Hinton revealed the fact all seats on commercial planes between Washington and San Francisco are reserved far ahead in advance.

Reservations on this particular aerial route were almost unattainable. Hicks and Hinton—whose reservations were cancelled three times—had to finally go to the Washington airport and bide their time.

On one occasion they thought they had two seats out of Boston and were set to fly there, but their luck did not hold.

TENN. STATE GETS $3,000 CHEMICAL RESEARCH GRANT

NASHVILLE (ANP)—Among 83 grants totaling nearly $250,000 announced recently by the Rearch Corporation in New York, was one for $3,000 to Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College

for continuation of a chemical study. Being conducted by Dr. C M. Hill, professor of chemistry.

World's War Correspondent Arrives In Tokyo

C. A. Scott, Editor and General Manager of The Atlanta Daily World and its newspaper chain announces the arrival in Tokyo Saturday of Robert L. Hinton, of Norfolk, Va., who has been named War Correspondent for the World and several other affiliated members of the Negro Publishers Association.

The 46-year-old staff member of the Norfolk Journal and Guide following clearance to Korea, will begin regular dispatches to this and member papers on activities on the fighting front throughout the war theatre.

A native of Portsmouth, Va., Mr. Hinton studied in the public schools there, Elizabeth City State college and Howard University.

He has been a member of the Journal and Guide staff in Norfolk for 20 years.

Albert Hinton World And Pool Writer, Lost

25 Go Down With American Plane Off Japanese Coast

TOKYO — Albert L. Hinton, associate editor of the Journal and Guide, Atlanta Daily World, and NNPA pool war correspondent, was one of 25 persons missing and presumed lost in the crash of an American plane off the Japanese coast Thursday.

The plane went down South of Oshima island and there was only one survivor, it was announced by General MacArthur's headquarters. The craft was a General Headquarters courier plane.

It was believed that the 25 reported missing are lost. Four of those aboard were newspapermen. The others were crew members and presumably service personnel.

The plane left Haneda Airport near Tokyo at 4:05 A. M. (1:05 P. M. Wednesday EST) on a regular run to Kyushu, Japanese island nearest Korea.

The other correspondents aboard were James O. Supple, Chicago Sun-Times; Maximillien Philonenko, Agencie Francais Presse; and Stephen Simmons, Hilton Press and London Picture Post.

FILES MESSAGE

Prior to departing Tokyo for Korea Mr. Hinton filed a 2100-word cable covering his more than 8000-mile plane trip and his observation in Hawaii, Wake Island and Japan.

Mr. Hinton was born in Portsmouth, Va. and was 46 years of age. He studied in the Norfolk public schools, graduated from Elizabeth City (N. C.) State College and studied further at Howard University. He joined the staff of the Journal and Guide in 1931 and served successively as reporter, city editor, managing editor, and associate editor, his present position.

He was always a fearless and brilliant reporter. A few years ago he flew to the Virgin Islands to cover the inauguration of William H. Hastie as Governor. Among the big stories he has covered were the third Scottsboro boy's trial at Decatur, Ala., the rioting trials at Columbia, Tenn. and the celebrated mass trial of alleged lynchers at Greenville, S. C.

A remarkable series of articles constituting an expose of school conditions in Princess Anne county, Va., in 1946 was the basis of the public service award to the Journal and Guide by the Wendell Wilkie Foundation in March Journalism. 1947. The award was personally presented by President Truman at the National Press Club in Washington.

Mr. Hinton's wife is the former Miss Dovie Collins of Norfolk. He has four children: Albert Jr., 11; Lelia 8; Carl 5; and Gale 4. His mother, Mrs. O. D. Hinton, five sisters, and one brother reside in Boston, Mass. His father, a retired letter carrier in Norfolk, is deceased.

(Mr. Hinton had wired N. N. P. A. pool papers earlier in the week from Wake Island following a 2,500-mile hop from Honolulu. He stated that his next stop was Tokyo and then Korea.)

AFRO Writer Gets Korean War Assignment

James L. Hicks, AFRO writer left the States for the Korean war front, on Monday, gets last minute instructions from Carl Murphy, left, AFRO president. Mr. Hicks is pool correspondent for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

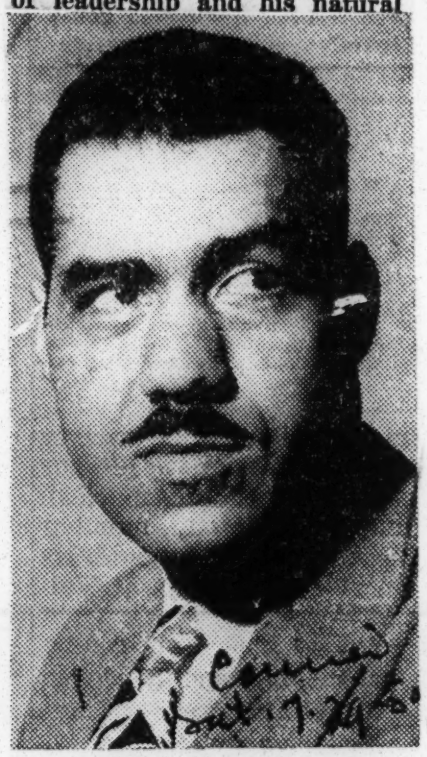
To Cover War

Courier Reporter To Korea

Frank Whisonant, battlefield hero of World War II, who received his officer commission under fire in Italy, will leave Detroit this week to fly to Korea. He has been chosen by The Pittsburgh Courier to cover the Korean war for the more than a million Courier readers.

Whisonant, for the past four years police reporter for the Detroit edition of The Courier, is a native of South Carolina. He is the brother of the famed concert artist and former star of "Call Me Mister," Lawrence Winters.

The Courier's war correspondent entered World War II in February, 1941, as a member of the 370th Infantry Regiment. He went to Italy with the Ninety-second Division in 1944. Because of his qualities of leadership and his natural



FRANK WHISONANT

... to Korea for The Courier

command of men in the absence of the commissioned leader, Whisonant received one of the few battlefield commissions granted to members of the Ninety-second Division.

He was wounded twice in the Italian fight—once in the left shoulder and again above the right eye.

During his sixteen months in Italy he came to be known well by Gen. Edward Almond, then the general of the Ninety-second Division and now chief of staff for General MacArthur, out of whose headquarters Whisonant will work.

He is married to the former Blanche Sloan, a member of The Courier's Detroit office staff.

Whisonant will leave this week by plane for San Francisco, Tokyo and the Korean battlefront.

Looies Now

SGT. ADDISON SGT. OWENS

Sgt. Charles Owens of Los Angeles and Sgt. George W. Addison, Rendville, Ohio, who were commissioned second lieutenants on the field, according to AFRO War Correspondent James Hicks. Both are members of the 159 Field Artillery Battalion.

Afro Now Has 3 Reporters at War Front

Theodore (Ted) Stanford, Philadelphia newspaperman who served as a war correspondent in World War II, left this week for Korea where he will replace the late Albert L. Hinton as pool correspondent for seven member papers of the National Negro Publishers' Association.

This means that the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers will now carry dispatches from three front line correspondents.

James L. (Jimmy) Hicks, first colored correspondent to reach the war area, is filing stories exclusively for the AFRO. In addition, Bradford Laws, combat correspondent, attached to the Far East Command, is sending weekly news reports to the AFRO.

Most Extensive Coverage

With reports from three correspondents, the AFRO now has the most extensive and intensive war coverage of any weekly newspaper.

Mr. Stanford, who has been writing for newspapers since 1932, was a member of this newspaper's Philadelphia staff in 1944.

Afro's Ace Correspondent Welcomed Back

Carl Murphy, AFRO's president, welcomes Jimmy Hicks, ace war correspondent, back home after his brilliant job of reporting the Korean conflict. Mr. Hicks was the first correspondent for a weekly newspaper to cable dispatches from Korea. He now returns to his New York beat, while Milton Smith, already in Tokyo, will take over the Korean coverage.

Newsmen Swarm To War Area

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story is believed to be Hinton's last dispatch before taking off on the last lap of his ill-fated flight to the combat area.)

By ALBERT L. HINTON

TOKYO, Japan — Call it what you will: Police action, anti-guerilla counter moves, tactical military maneuvers, or just plain old - fashioned war, but this fracas in Korea is getting that most thorough news and picture coverage of any war in history regardless of size or duration.

James Hicks, war correspondent for the Afro-American, and I arrived at Haneda airport outside Tokyo on Saturday, July 22, from Honolulu and Wake Island at about 12:15 p.m. Tokyo time (10:15 p.m. Friday, July 21—EST) The first thing I heard upon arrival at the Tokyo Correspondents Club, our temporary headquarters was that there were, at that time, a total of 275 correspondents, either here or in the field in Korea, covering the war. And more were coming in, or expected, all the time.

As a matter of fact, they tell me that there are more correspondents covering the Korean War at the moment than covered the entire Pacific Theatre in World War II.

As this is being written, Monday, July 24 at 4:00 p.m. Tokyo time (2:00 a.m. Sunday, July 23 EST) Hicks and I are the only two war correspondents here representing the Negro Press although there are unconfirmed rumors that another is en route, Newsmen, many of them with names famous all over the world are here from everywhere imaginable.

THERE IS A STEADY 90-degree plus temperature here and the club lounge and bar at the Correspondent Club hear some tall tales each evening as many of them who have just arrived, or are awaiting military clearance into Korea, gather to recount their experiences in all sorts of odd corners of the world.

While the American correspondents, naturally, far outnumber al others, there are reporters here from China, Japan, France, Italy Great Britain, Austrialia, and other corners of the world equally as distant. At the moment I am awaiting Army transportation orders to 8th Army headquarters somewhere in Korea.

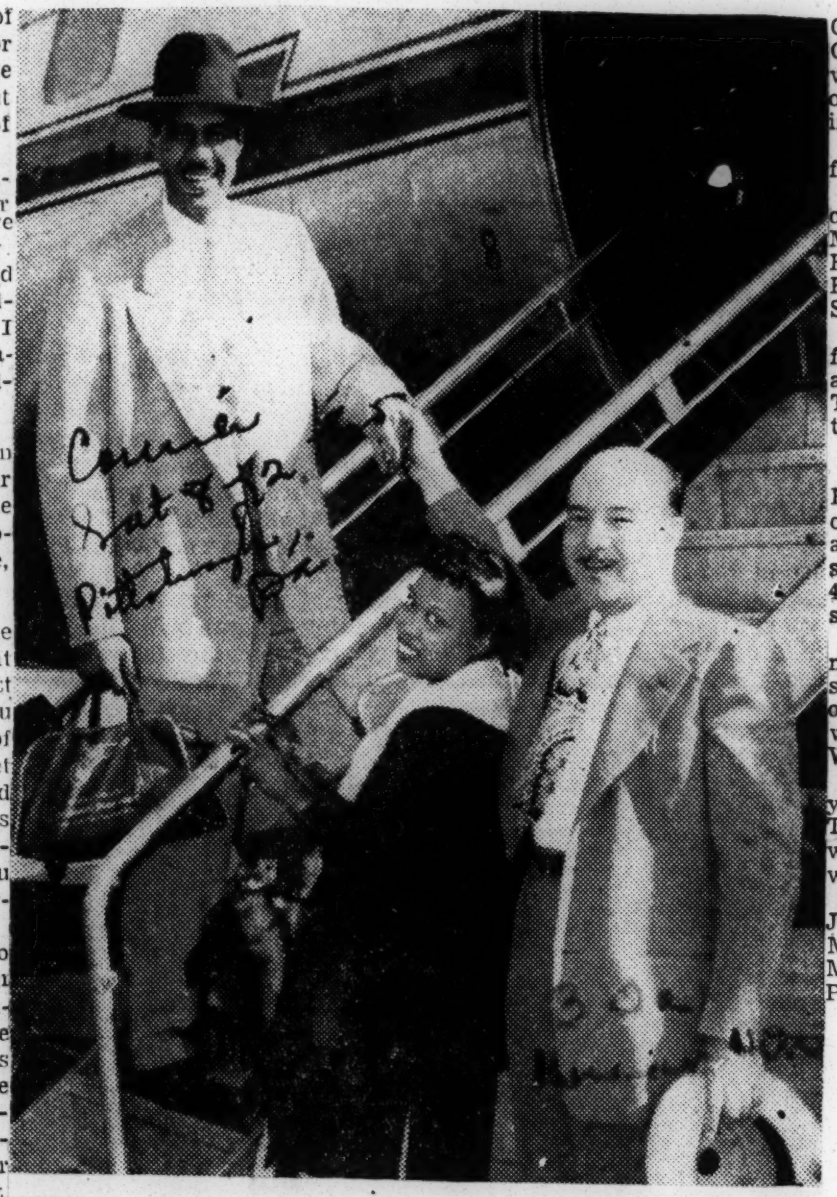
WHEN I GET THEM and on my way like all acredited war correspondents, I will have gone through an extensive Army processing which all of us must have, but which everyone dreads.

One must check in first at the Public Information Office at General Headquarters Far East Command. It is here that you pass through the first phases of an indentification process, get at the Tokyo Post Exchange and special permits to make purchases the Quartermaster ales Commissary. This is necessary since you are not listed among service personnel.

In this building you must also make arrangements to have your cable copy ceared since communications out of the Korean theatre of war are still fouled up. In this huge building is also located the press section of the public formation office where you are expected to check regularly for communiques from the war front pictures which you can use, and other similar details.

From the public information office you are routed to the Provost Marshall's office for further identification check and procedures There is another form to fill out, photographs of yourself to be secured, and finally you are issued a lamniated permanent identification card which carries your picture.

ONE OF THE FINAL STOPS in this ong, drawn-out procedure is General Headquarters itself where General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, maintains Far East Command headquarters. Here you come face to face againg with the ubiquitous Army from which you fil out for the Military Air Transport Service. You are then placed on a stand-by basis for transportation to Korea on a "space available reimbursable" basis



Off to Korea—Courier War Correspondent Frank Whisonant starts the first leg of his journey to the Korean war fronf as he boards a plane in Detroit, Mich. Bidding him Godspeed are his wife, Mrs. Blanche Whisonant, and Collins C. George, right, editor of the Detroit Edition of The Courier, himself, a war correspondent in World War II.

Ace Reports GI's Piling Into Korea

By L. ALEX WILSON
Defender War Correspondent

TOKYO—Negro GI's are piling into Korea.

As the allied command masses troops for counter-attacks against advancing Red forces, thousands of American Negro soldiers are being poured into Korea to anchor United Nations battle lines.

Many battle wise veterans of World War II can be counted among the outfits which embark for the front. Crack service units are also being sent up to aid the 24th Infantry Regiment and other UN armed forces as they battle savagely to halt the numerically superior enemy.

Commanding one outfit, whose identity cannot be revealed for security reasons, is Lt. Edward J. Goodwin, Sr., of 1124 N. 26th st., Omaha, Neb. The young officer was recently appointed commander of his unit. He has been stationed in the Far East for three years.

He is married and his family left for the States a few weeks ago.

Among others in Lt. Goodwin's outfit are Supply Sgt. Marcellus M. Wheeler of 2403 Lyons ave., Houston, Texas, and Pfc. Willie Richards of 523 Dingle st., Sumter, S. C.

Wheeler has been with his unit for three and a half years. Richards has been in service two years. They report that the morale of their outfit is high.

* * *

DETROIT — The 1279th Combat Engineers Battalion of Detroit was ordered last week to be ready for active duty within a month. Also summoned to active duty was the 402nd Engineers Panel Bridge Reserve Company.

Lt. Col. Felix McDavid, commander of the all-Negro 1279th said there are 280 active members of his unit. About 12 per cent of his warriors are veterans of World War II, he said.

Enlistments are made up of youths between the ages of 18-25. The commander said that the unit will begin training three times a week effective immediately.

Battalion staff officers are Major Joseph C. Jenkins, Major William M. Womack, Capt. Fleming W Mathews, Jr., Capt. Robert G Pitts, and Capt. Joseph Prather.

James L. Hicks- Afro-American War Correspondent

5,000 Pupils Hear Hicks Tell of Korea

WASHINGTON

James L. Hicks, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers war correspondent, who recently returned from Korea, told 5,000 Washington high school pupils here Tuesday that he feels the United Nations forces will eventually be forced to evacuate the whole of Korea, but that "if they push us out we'll have to go back and try again."

Hicks admitted that in such a case we would be in for a long hard campaign which might further "seriously" weaken our fighting strength.

Hicks, who spent four months in Korea and was the first colored correspondent there, spoke at the assembly periods at Cardozo, Armstrong and Dunbar High Schools with capacity audiences in attendance at each.

The AFRO correspondent refused to be pinned down to a statement on whether he felt the Unitd States should have entered Korea "in the first place," as one pupil flatly asked him.

He answered instead that "we had to stop Russia somewhere" and said that since the high command had picked Korea "we'll have to settle it now once and for all."

From a military standpoint, Hicks told the students, "if they push us out we'll have to start all over again and go back after them."

Against Bombing Manchuria

Asked by a pupil whether he felt that the United States should bomb targets in Manchuria, Hicks said he did not feel that we should and reminded his listeners of the peace between Russia and Red China.

"If we bomb Manchuria," he said, "it will be virtually an open declaration of World War III."

He was then asked by the sharpwitted pupils whether he thought we would enter into a third world war, and replied, "Frankly, I think the third world war already has begun."

No Atom Bomb on Korea

Hicks said in reply to another question that he did not feel that Korea offered our forces a "real military target" for the atomic bomb.

Pressed by the students for his views on the use or non-use of the A-bomb, Hicks said "if we are forced to us it I think we can find a better target." He did not name the "other target."

Hicks told his listeners that many of the GI's in Korea preferred the M-1 rifle over the smaller and lighter carbine in battle because of the way the North Koreans and Chinese Communists fight.

He explained this by stating that often the fanatic enemy charges our lines at close range in Banzai charges carrying hand grenades in their hands from which the pins have already been pulled.

Thus, he said, even though the GI might make a direct hit with his carbine on the on-rushing enemy, the fanatical Reds are often able to still stagger from 25 to 30 yards before he falls and dies.

M-1 Stop Him Cold

This distance, Hicks said, often is enough to permit the dying enemy soldier to stagger to his foxholes occupied by our men with the result that when he does collapse and die the hand grenade which he clutches in his dying hands will explode and kill or wound the American soldier in his foxhole.

The much higher powered M-1 rifle on the other hand usually stops a charging soldier in his tracks when he is hit and Hicks said therefore the boys in Korea often say "Give me an M-1 so I can leave him where I hit him."

At both Armstrong and Dunbar, Hicks presented a 15-minute talk, then answered questions from the students for another 15 minutes. At Dunbar, the lively question period ended at 3 p.m., the school closing time, but Principal Charles S. Lofton granted permission for students who desired to do so to stay later and Hicks was detained for another half hour answering the many questions asked by the eager students.

At Cardozo, Hicks' talk was followed by the showing of a 29-minute film, "Battle for Time," a documentary account of the early stages of the Korean war.

Th Cardozo assembly was sponsored by the joint girls and boys' cadet corps. Those who participated in the program included Miss Jennie Mustapha, assistant principal; Mayor John W. Posey, Cadet Major George Stover, Cadet Major Lula DeWalt, and Mrs. Guinevere D. White, sponsor of the girls cadet corps at the school.

At Dunbar, Principal Lofton presided, and at Armstrong, Cadet Major Clarence Addison presided.

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Happy 24th Sends Message by Afro's Hicks to Home Folks Here

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent

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Embattled men of the 24th Infantry welcomed this corespondent with open arms on August 11 as he caught up with them on the road to Pongnam-ni.

The hard fighting third, first element of the 24th committed to combat on Juy 19 and who came through with the first major U.S. victory at Yechon, have been fighting steadily since that day with the exception of a two-day break during which time they traveled 160 miles to another front.

As I caught up withtheir weary column a few miles outside of Chingdon-ni the Third Battalion, which had been expecting a rest, had just received orders to make forced march ahead and engage a enemy battalion of North Koreans who had cut off the American drive toward Chingju near Pongnam-ni.

The 24th's mission in the big drive previously had been to follow the 35th regimental troops and mop up pockets of enemy troops left in the wake of the drive.

Thrown Into Front Line

With the enemy battalion seriously threatening to cut of American troops who had already gone ahead, however, the 24th was pulled off the mop up drive and thrown into the front line.

I told the men that the AFRO would be glad to relay any messages home to their people especially so in view of the fact that they have so little time to write.

They eagerly jumped at the opportunity.

Corporal Harry Harrison, 613 Tenth Street, Columbus, Georgia, asked that the following message be passed on to Mrs. Margaret Harrison, same address.

'I'll try to see you soon as possible. Am well, Can't write often. Please take care of the baby"

Cpl. Paul Christiain, 1712 Home Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, sent a 'hello" to his mother, Mrs. Hattie Christian. He also reported that he is doing well. Corporal Ora Mitchell of Austin, Texas, had just captured a Korean prisoner with two machine guns and had his hands too full to send back any message.

From Virginia

I found Cpl. Edward Gillis of 309 Brunsey Avenue, Emporia, Virginia, sitting in a ditch by the side of the road away from sniper fire, busily reading his Bible. He simply asked the AFRO to tell everybody, "I'm doing OK."

Pfc. Kenneth Bell, 642 Burwood Street, Dayton, Ohio, had a message for me. He told me that there were snipers up ahead and and that I had better get something to fight with beside my pencil. He offered me an M-1 rifle which he had recaptured from a North Korean and one of the men with him gave me three clips of ammunition.

Sends Two Messages

Sergeant First Class James Foy, 425 South Ripley Street, Montgomery, Alabama, asked to send two messages. He wants Mrs. Cober L. Wagner of Montgomery to "take care of herself and the kid. I'll write soon as possible when time permits."

The other message to Mrs. Rowena H. Bracken of Post Office Box 472, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama said "well and happy. Every thing fine. Will write soon."

From New Jersey

Sgt. James H. Fowlkes, 146 Lincoln Street, Montclair, New Jersey, sent the following message to Miss Marion Smith of the AFRO staff: 'Everything under control. Be home soon as possible. Hello to all the gang."

Private Oliver L. Chaney, 1122 North Woodyear Street, Baltimore, sent the folllowing message to his mother, Mrs. Clara Cheney, same address: 'Won't be able to write

From Baltimore

sible. Feeling fine. Hope you are for a while. Will write when possible. Same."

Others seen along the route included Cpl. William Lawrence, 1209 Brevard St., Baltimore who sent a "Hello and I'm doing OK" to Cleveland Lawrence of the same address.

In Good Spirits

Master Sergeant Walter Ratliff, Jr., communications chief of the third battalion, Route 1, box 72, Wilson, Virginia, sent his best wishes to his wife and child, Mrs. Etta Mae Wilson of Wilson.

The men, though naturally tired after days of fighting in the Korean hills, appeared to be in good spirits. They were considerably cheered by the fact that some of the North Koreans are beginning to surrender and because of the fact that our troops for the first time are on the offensive.

They were considerably angered because they had just shot down some North Koreans who had painted their faces black and tried to infiltrate their lines. The ruse did not work, however.

Food is Good

They are eating as well as can be expected for troops in battle. The food consists of the Army field rations, mainly meat and beans or cold canned hamburger with salted crackers. They have ample cigarettes and the field rations usually contain a small delicacy such as a piece of chocolate or chewing gum.

Alex Bolden in Korea Red Cross

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent

WITH 24TH INFANTRY SOUTH KOREA — Alexander R. Bolden, 310 Convent Avenue, New York City, has arrived in South Korea with the Red Cross and is now on duty with the famed "Deuce Four" Regiment, the name given here to the 24th Infantry.

A field director in the Red Cross for two years, Bolden is a former employee of the Welfare Department of the City of New York and is a graduate of Columbia University and the New York University School of Social Work.

For the past two years he has been serving with the Red Cross in Yokohama. He is a veteran of World War II.

GI Officer Serves All Over; Too Busy to Get Married

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent.

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WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA — If you take a look at the way Luke R. Moore is dressed as he walks around 25th Division headquarters you probably will think he is one of the division staff officers but if you look more closely you'll find that Luke isn't wearing any bars.

Moore's job puzzles a lot of them around here and I finally got around to asking him just what his story was.

I found him tight lipped and reluctant to talk about either himself or his work but I did learn this:

Luke is attached to the G-2 section of division headquarters and everyone knows that G-2 spells intelligence.

His job is just what it spells. One minute he may be interviewing a North Korean prisoner, the next time you see him he may be in close conversation with a South Korean, and the third time you see him he may be talking to the commanding general of the division.

Army's Eyes and Ears

It's all intelligence and as a member of the G-2 intelligence team Moore serves as one of the many eyes and ears of the Army in a country where every civilian is a potential spy or source of information.

A native of Fort Worth, Texas, living at 1225 Cannon Street, Moore graduated from Prairie View College and served for a time as a reporter for the Fort Worth Mind.

During the last war he got into intelligence work and since that time has been moving all over the world. He says his work has kept him moving so much that he has never had time to stop and get married.

Ex-Afro Newsies, Worker Found by Hicks in Korea

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent

WITH TWENTY - FOURTH INFANTRY SOUTH KOREA — An AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent visiting the 24th Infantry Regiment lands right in the middle of friends in the persons of former AFRO newsies, relatives of AFRO personnel, and former employees of the paper.

Among those I ran into recently between artillery fire, mortar shells and the other hell that is Korea were Sgt. Malcolm Fulcher, now serving as assistant PIO officer for the regiment. He is a resident of Brooklyn and formerly wrote a column for the AFRO entitled "Believe Me."

Then there is Corporal Johnny Gathings of 1848 East 123rd Street, Los Angeles, who says he is a sousin of Chaplain Captain Douglass Raymond C. Hagins of 38 West 18t Raymond C. Hagins of 38 West 18t Street, Bayonne, N.Y., is always around and is a former AFRO newsie.

Sergeant Meyer Howard, Nephew of politico Perry Howard, is a former member of the AFRO's circulation staff. He now lives with his wife at 1640 Dwight Way, Berkley, Cal. His wife, the former Hilda Wright, is from Washington.

Corporal John B. Phelps, 1032 Galt Street, Norfolk, Va., was happy to see the AFRO on hand.

He explained that he is married to the former Vista Kindred of Norfolk and that his wife's sister is married to Ellis Corbett, circulation man for the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Haven't Seen Papers

Most of the men have not received newspapers from the states in months. Papers are sent them but reading matter here is scarce enough to make anyone bold enough to violate postal regulations.

When a paper or magazine falls into one's hands, he does not hesitate to rip it open, read it thoroughly for a few days, pass it around among his friends and then, if he ever gets it back, he may send it on to the original addressee—if he can remember to whom it was addressed.

Korean War

James L. Hicks
War Correspondent

Three Million Take Orders From Loftin

Afro-American Sat. 11-11-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND—Lt. Col. Harry F. Loftin, commanding officer of Camp Gifu in southern Japan commands more people and exercises more executive responsibilities than any other colored American has held.

Col. Loftin, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., and a former member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, inherited command of Camp Gifu when the 24th Regiment was suddenly ordered to Korea last July.

Along with this inheritance he automatically became responsible directly to the Commanding General of the Kobe Zone of Logistical Command for the smooth and effective operation of plans and activities in the Gifu area of responsibility."

Broken down into non-military language the above phrase simply means that Col. Loftin, in addition to his command responsibilities at the Camp, is responsible for, and actually in direct charge of, more than three million Japanese people who fall within the boundaries of the Camp Gifu "area of responsibility."

Covers 4-State Area

This area of responsibility takes in four "prefectures" of occupied Japan and all its people. These prefectures are Aichi, Ishikawa, Toyama, and Gifu. A prefecture in Japan is roughly equivalent to a state in America and thus Col. Loftin roughly corresponds to one man actually governing four states in Japan.

Some idea of his power and responsibility may be seen in the fact that each week he spends more than $75,000 of the United States government's money, employs 3,000 Japanese laborers at Camp Gifu alone, and can spend up to $2,000 of the government's money on his own authority without consulting or going to anyone for approval.

Operates Big Business

Further ideas on his responsibility may be gained from the fact that at Camp Gifu alone the Post Exchange store on the base in a recent month revealed a retail accountability of $338,255.15. In this same month there was a total retail sale in the store of $122,639.49.

This PX of which Col. Loftin is entirely responsible is one of the three top exchanges operating in the Far East Command and has operated for over two years without a one percent loss for any one month.

A look at Camp Gifu itself will give a detailed description of merely one of the functions of his command. And it should be borne in mind that this is merely one of the various activities under his command.

205 Housing Units

Camp Gifu, former home of the 24th Regiment, covers an area of 911 acres, has 442 buildings in the troop area, and 205 housing units for dependents of officers, enlisted men and Department of the Army civilians.

With the 24th in Korea the number of troops now at the base would ordinarily be small but at present time thousands of Japanese policemen are being trained at the camp for police duty and while on the base these troops are subject to Col. Loftin's orders as base commander.

As to American troops now on the base under Col. Loftin's command there is the 567th Engineer Service Company, the 8029th Composite Service Company, the 291st Army Band, the 930th Engineer Aviation Group, and the 395th Station Hospital.

Railroad on Post

In addition the Gifu command embraces the Signal Supply Company, medical dispensary, engineer supply, public relations, fiscal and cost accounting, the APO unit, the Provost Marshall's office, post property office, the labor office, safety office, the commissary, the counter intelligence detachment, the Nagoya detachment, the Kobe Port command, the special services, the PX and snack bars, the post garage, the personnel billeting, claims and investigation section, the plans and training, the information and education program and the supply and transportation section which, among other things, manages a railroad running onto the post.

It should be understood that all of these various departments on the post have responsible personnel at their heads but it should also be borne in mind that at any hour of the day or night any of them, or all of them, may call on Col. Loftin as commanding officer, to approve or make decisions which they do not have authority to make.

Aiding Col. Loftin in the execution of his heavy duties are sixteen officers ranking from major on down to second lieutenant and of this number only six are colored officers, the remainder including his executive officer, a major, being white.

25 Civilians Work

On the non-military side there are 25 Department of Army Civilian personnel on the base of which 13 are colored and the remainder white Americans.

These figures do not include the hundreds of dependents of the three thousand men of the 24th Regiment who remained at the Post when the men went off to war.

These people, the wives, children and relatives of both white and colored officers and men, make up the community of Gifu at the Camp and their handling and treatment on the post, especially at time of war when their loved ones are away, constitute one of the major problems which Col. Loftin currently faces and one in which they admit he is doing an excellent job.

I rode with the Colonel around his vast "empire" and thrilled to the attention he rightfully received from both white and colored personnel as commanding officer and ruler of the large camp.

Handles Many Problems

During this time he wrestled with problems ranging from giving directions as to the paving of a highway on the post, to what to do about some Carnation Milk for a white woman's baby. The milk had become lumpy in the post icebox.

Father of a young daughter whose mother died at childbirth. Col. Loftin is a bachelor and still lives in the bachelor officer's quarters on the post despite the fact that as commanding officer there is a spacious mansion reserved for him on the base.

He is beyond a doubt the busiest man this writer has ever seen but finds time to relax a few minutes each day with his little mongrel Japanese dog which he has named "Gifu."

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

All Kinds of Tan Outfits Massed Around Seoul

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE TENTH CORPS IN SEOUL—Among the many colored units participating in the invasion of Inchon and who are now supporting and crossing with United Nations troops across the 38th parallel are:

The 8051 QM Service Company, the 573rd Engineer Pontoon Bridge Company, the 559 and 560 Ambulance Companies, the 96th Field Artillery Battalion;

The 73rd Combat Engineers, the 65th Ordnance Ammunition Company, the 549th QM Laundry Company;

The all-colored infantry battalion of the Second Infantry Division, the 811th Engineers, the 539th Truck Company and the 55th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company.

All Around Area

There are many other colored units in the mass build up of troops around Seoul, Inchon, Yongdongpo and Asgom City—too many for one reporter to contact beause of their wide dispersion.

In hitchhiking along the road to Seoul from Inchon, Yongdongpo and Ascom City where I stayed prior to going North to the 38th parallel, I hitched rides with the following men:

Cpl. Ulysses Carter, MAllister, Okla.; Sgt. Carter Beatty, 127 Winowa St., Charlotte, N.C.; Cpl. Lawrence Kelly, Glenmore, La.

Operate Pontoon Bridge

These three men were operating the pontoon bridge ferry across the Han River just south of Seoul which our troops used in the invasion.

Night Ferry at Night

They built the pontoon bridge and maintained it. They are members of the 573rd Pontoon Company.

At the ferry I also met Cpl. Johnny Bentman, 1539 Carr Drive, St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. John A. Burton, 837 Third St., Gallipolis, Ohio; Cpl. Howard Kennedy, Cherry Tree Addition, Oceana, W. Va.

They are members of the same outfit and form the night ferry crew across the Han.

55th Bridge Co.

Further up the river on another crossing, I met members of the 55th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company who to date have built bridges for our troops in crossing of the Naktong, at Seoul and at Waegwan'

Among these were Cpl. Handy Lipford of Danville, Va.; Pfc. Dennis Thomas, 604 S. Calhoun, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Pfc. Frank Edwards, 2524 Griffith St., San Francisco; Pfc. Sal Taylor, 1106 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Repair Air Strip

At the Kimpo Airstrip south of Seoul, I found the 811th Engineer Aviation Battalion repairing the damages done by our bombers and naval ships prior to the taking of the strip.

The 811th landed on the strip shortly after it was taken by the Marines.

I found Sgt. Joseph Alexander of 1736 Willard St., N.W., Washington, whom I remembered as one of my junior officers with the 92nd Quartermaster Company in New Guinea.

From Newport News

Working on the busy airstrip were Sgt. Arthur May, General Delivery, Eskdale, W. Va., Cpl. Robert Shropshire, 762 41st St., Newport News, Va.; Pfc. Samuel Holt, 627 Wabash, Wichita, Kan., toryville, California.

They took me to chow where I met MSgt. Wilburn Williams, 118 West Scott St., Greenwood, Miss.; battalion sergeant major.

He told me the battalion has 609 enlisted men and 36 officers, with only the chaplain, L. Williams among the officers.

Waldorf-Astoria Hut

Sgt. C. K. Allsbrook of 1163 Kirn Ave., Portsmouth, Va., invited me to see his quarters on the shell pocked airstrip. He and the others who live in the hut call it "The Waldorf-Astoria."

Inside I found TSgt. C. Tichenor of 716 Pollawalomie St., Leavensworth, Kan.,and Sgt. Harry T. Myall, who said his address simply is "Waldorf-Astoria, U. S. Army in Korea."

Assistant from Philly

The supply sergeant of Headquarters and Service Company of the battalion is Sgt. James C. Sanders of 2405 North Hamilton Rd., Nashville, Cpl. Perry A. Holzindorf of 837 Hutton St., Philadelphia, is his assistant.

In Company A of the battalion I met:

First Sgt. James Palmer, 235 West 110th St., New York; MSgt. George W. Crenshaw of 24 E. Madison St., Pulaski, Tenn.; Pfc. George Thompson of 4833 South Paririel, Chicago.

Capt. Melvin M. Currier (white), Corpus Christi, Texas; and Cpl. John V. James of 4422 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis.

Hicks Gets Hair Cut

Sergeant Crenshaw gave me an excellent haircut and while doing so showed me his excellent equipment. Being engineers, the outfit as electric generators with plenty of electrical current.

Sergeant Crenshaw,whose father owns a barber shop on N. First Main St., in Pulaski, has 3 sets of electric clippers with 15 sets of blades for each pair of clippers. He has 11 razors (straight edge) and 8 pairs of shears.

$250 a month Extra

As battalion barber he makes $250 a month on the side, in addition to his Army pay. He is unmarried.

His tent mate is MSgt. Leland P. Harrell of 53 Hillside Pl., Newark, N.J. and the room is adorned by a large picture of Harrell's beautiful wife.

73rd Combat Engineers

Back at the airstrip boarding a plane for an emergency flight to the combat zone where they will fight with the marines, I met or rather caught up with SSgt. Clifton R. Strickland of 609 52nd St., Philadelphia, who was on his way up with the following men of the 73rd Combat Engineers:

Cpl. James W. Moore, 1916 Clanton St., Shreveport. La.; Pfc. John J. Joyner, 1007 Willard St., Durham, N.C.;

Pfc. Edwin Harris, 1350 W. 111 St., Chicago; Sgt. Charles Mason, 917 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati; Sgt. Harold Rhoden, 604 Humboldt St., Toledo, Ohio;

Sgt. John H. Spencer, 1217 Oregon St., Flint, Mich., and Sgt. Wilbert Decura, 711 Orleans St., New Orleans.

There were others but the plane left before I could get their addresses.

Capt. Savoy on Plane

As Sgt. Strickland boarded one plane, he looked over and recognized former Capt. Willard (Chip) Savoy of Washington, who was leaving aboard another plane for Tokyo after a visit to Seoul.

They both served in the 477th Bomber Squadron together. Savoy was here on an Economic Co-operation Administration mission.

Passenger Control

Going into the Base Operations office where all passengers must report for transportation from this busiest airstrip in the Eastern world, I found Sgt. Francis J. Abbot of 115 Hancock St., Brooklyn, serving as passenger control officer, assisted by Cpl. Leo Allen of Dahlgreen, Va.

They are members of the Cargo Support Unit of the Fifth Air Force and serve in their important positions along with white soldiers in the Air Corps' splendid integrated program.

I watched an Admiral of the Navy come into the airport and saw Sergeant Abbott calmly move the moon and the sun to get him a special plane to Pusan in the wonderful co-operation which has made the Air Corps the darlings of this war.

Then, as if to make the day's round complete, I stepped out on the busy strip and was warned against lighting a cigarette by Sgt. John R. Threats of 2486 E. 89th St., Cleveland.

He is a member of the integrated 51st Air Police Headquarters of the Fifth Air Force guarding this important base.

There are four other colored men in his unit. All others are white. He did not have to tell me "It's working beautifully."

Threats simply rides around the airstrip in a jeep as a policeman for Air Corps and keeps an eye peeled for guys doing just what I was going to do—light a ciggie too near one of those valuable planes.

His mother is Mrs. Mattie B. Good of the Cleveland address.

UP FRONT With Hicks

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent in Korea

Like many of the correspondents in Korea, I got caught napping on the landing at Inchon. All of us knew that it was coming but none of us knew when.

The result was that those who could afford to went back into Tokyo and waited around General Headquarters until the time came and then got transportation with either General MacArthur or some of the other big wheels right into Kimpo airstrip.

I knew that the 24th was not going to be in on it and I knew that the colored battalion of the Second Division was not going in.

If I had gone back to Tokyo for the invasion I would have stayed there idle for more than a week. There is, or was at that time, no way to get overland from the Masan sector to Seoul and even now in order to get there one must come back to Japan and get a plane from Ashia airbase. No planes fly directly from Pusan or Taegu to Seoul at the present.

So I stuck with the 24th until the invasion and stayed with them until they, like othes, began the fast move west. Then they moved without too much opposition.

I hung around Pusan for two days. The temperature there is much hotter during the day than at Masan and a touch of malaria which had been bothering me a little came down on me. Instead of staying in the hospital I went to the correspondents billets at Pusan by the sea for two hours. This new substitue for atabrine is great and in two days of double dosing on that I was okey.

I did not miss too much in not getting into the Seoul landing. Harold Lavine of News Weeks tells tells me that when he went in with the Marines he saw scattered colored Marines in the medics and ammunition companies such as they had when I jumped off with them around Chingdon-ni.

Rickely Planes

Correspondents have learned not to count too heavily on planes. Most of us thought up to two days ago that the C-54's with 4 motors are better than the 47's with two motors, but one of them fell in the drink a coule of days ago, and the news was not pleasant. More people were saved from C-54's than on the 47's that went down.

One is only to ride in one of these planes to feel it. They are mainly jobs which saw service in the last war. The take a terrific beating from overloads of cargo and troops they carry. There is in Japan a strong fear that Hinton's plane and all the others which have gone down have been sabatoged. It is noteworthy that all the planes which have gone down are those leaving Japan. The planes out of Korea get in all right.

The Japanese here do all the work for the American Army. They load and unload the planes and have their fingers in the pie of everything we do here. This is reasons our occupation Army is so soft.

It is very simple for one to sabatoge a plane leaving Tokyo, much easier than in Korea.

Speaking of Trading

At Pusan I had the use of a jeep all day in exchange for my automatic carbine which one can pick up from any dead man up front and which I cannot bring back to the states anyway.

Speaking of trading, I saw men

trading 45 Army pistol, German Lugers and P-38's for woolen sweaters or undershirts. It is an old story. The Army got caught napping again. The Army is not able to catch up on everything.

Though the temperature is still hot in the daytime, the nights have turned brutally cold, especially to a man dug in atop a mountain where the fog and clouds chill to the bone.

The Army did not have woolens issued until October 1 and only the men who had a sweater along are keeping warm during the night.

The trading is terrific. This is an error without cause.

I had one of those fleece lined air corps jackets which I have since traded for a lightmeter on my camera.

That's the way it goes. You start with something and end up with something else according to the dictates of the situation. If I find I need something more important I will trade the camera which did not cost me anything in the first place.

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Officer Says Our Girls in Japan Not Attractive

Afro American Oct. 11-25-50 Baltimore, Md.

Defends Morals of Native Women

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — No other stories which this reporter wrote during four months in the Far East have provoked such widespread comment both in America and abroad as the ones which depicted the relationship between colored soldiers and colortd women in Japan with regard to the attitudes and actions of the GI's toward Japanese women.

In summary, this writer pointed to the fact that the colored men were favoring Japanese women over the American women and the conclusion was drawn that it was being done because the majority of them found the morals of the Japanese women more tailored to the kind of life they wished to lead in occupied Japan.

Both Men, Women 'Salty'

When the story broke in Japan, this writer was sharply criticized first by the women who gave him the information on the basis that it made them look like a group of women who could not get and hold their man.

Next the GI's got hot about the story because they said it touched on a subject which might put them in an unfavorable light with the folks back home.

But since the story was published from facts gleaned from the girls they demanded their day in court and insisted that the writer do another story in which they gave cause for their actions. This was done.

Upon my return to the States, I found that many persons both military and civilian had jumped into the controversy and that other newspapers had picked up the issue.

In reading back copies of the AFRO which I had not seen overseas, I noted that some letters have been published about the writer which sharply critcize the contents of the stories and the way in which they have been written.

Too Calloused to Feel Hurt

Let it be said here that at this stage of the newspaper game this writer has long since grown calloused to the brickbats thrown by readers of his articles who sit down and write their honest comment on them. A free press could not remain free without such liberties, and this writer is in no way discouraged in his reporting by them.

On the contrary I am happy as a reporter to have been the first correspondent to smell the smoke cates how much there is obviously so much fire. The international interest in the stories clearly indicate how much fire there actually is behind the smoke.

The letters continue to pour in both to me and the paper. Many of the letters sent me are from men and women whom I have met who honestly differ with me in the articles, but who because of our friendship have first sent their letters to me for censure instead of sending them directly to the paper.

They point out that they do his because they fear that some of the things they say might make it hard for me with my editors.

Editors Play Square

While the writer is grateful to these friends for their thoughtfulness he is at the same time most happy to inform all that the AFRO-AMERICAN ediors are newspaper men who lay the work of their reporters on the line for any comment by the public without any resultant kickbacks to the reporter concerned.

The one single reservation is that if the reporter's story is proved wrong the paper will immediately, and is happy to, print a correction. I know this from years of experience with the paper.

But to this date no one yet has been able through letters or otherwise to disprove what Isaid in the original stories. On the contrary the very text of many of the letters tends to bear out what the story said in summary — that friction does exist between colored men and women in Japan because of Japanese women.

PRO Man Fury Over Issue

Such a letter has been sent me by L. Clinton Moorman, public information officer for the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea who is a personal friend of mine.

Lieutenant Moorman, who is reported engaged to be married to a Japanese girl, takes a somewhat fiery but honest exception to the articles from the standpoint of a GI. His letter which is sharply critical of the writer was sent to me instead of the paper.

But because as a reporter I feel that all are entitled to their day in the press I am forwarding the letter to my editors with the reques that it be printed.

Here is the letter in its entirety.

In James Hicks' story on "GI's in Tokyo Lavish Gifts on Jap Girls, Shun Our Clubs," he stated it was one he hated to write. Contrary to his statement I enjoy writing this letter so you might realize how much I and an untold number of men in this unit disliked it.

Nope it is not that the truth hurts. It is the fact that the article contained very, very little truth.

He did not conduct any type of in vestigation to obtain straight facts, and even it it was true she should have never writen it because of the people it is subject to hurt.

Since I have had an opportunity to read the distasteful article I have waited for Mr. Hicks to make his appearance so I could talk with him about it. But it looks as though he does not intend to show his face around here; hence this letter to you.

I've Been Here Longer

After spending 10 months in Japan I feel as if I am a little more qualified to give you a picture of our life in Japan. And I will attempt to point out the many fallacies in the good Mr. Hicks' article.

He begins his article by saying "Colored women on civilian duty in occupied Japan are being ignored by colored soldiers stationed here." And believe me he starts off false!

When I was stationed in Japan we had eight DACS (Department of Army Civilians who are colored women referred to by Hicks. Editors note)

Out of this group, one left to be married in the States when the soldier she was keeping company with finished his tour. Another was married the night we parted for Korea. Still another has a steady boy friend. All have plenty of dates.

Taboo on All Lacking Rank

"But then there were well over 3000 soldiers. I have yet to see the young (or what have you) ladies spend much time with the enlisted men. And none with any below sergeant.

Why?? Because they would much rather associate with the officers and take advantage of the numerous privileges that we are fortunate enough to have. Many enlisted men have asked for dates, but have been promptly turned down.

"At Christmas time the fellows send them many gifts in an attempt to crack the ice, but even that does not work. In all fairness to the men in the Far East, Mr. Hicks could have written a much truer and more lengthy article on "The GI's Being Ignored by the Colored DAC's."

Morals Not Racial Matter

"Then Mr. Hicks comes up with the fact that the morals of the Japanese girls make it easier to have a "good time." One can find some girls such as that in any group. Oftentimes money has been known to change the DAC's morals quite contrary to the description.

"There are Japanese girls from very good families who would stop no lower than the better young ladies of any other country. And this rigid moral discipline and all of these government regulations. That hurts.

Men leave DAC quarters as late as three or four in the morning. Any number of times they just journey to a Japanese hotel for a night with their man of interest. Rigid moral discipline my eyeball! (Editor's note: Mr. Hicks said in his article that the DAC's were governed by the Army's rigid discipline)

Some Very Nice Places

"Most dance halls and night clubs are not "off limits." How many did Mr. Hicks attempt to visit? But I do not doubt the one in which the good Mr. Hicks got drunk and rolled on the floor was "off limits."

There are any number of Japanese places that are quite nice and are on limits. Did he try the Kanko Hotel in Tokyo, the Yugawara Hotel in Yugawara, the Nagaraku in Gifu or the Chosikan in Naka to name a few? They are much better than the average places the Army offers.

"Take the service club where I was stationed. Some nights the director would obtain an orchestra for the evening. What girls came? The DAC's. See they were against having Japanese girls in and did not attempt to arrange to have them.

I myself agreed many times that they should be admitted. Have you ever gone to a dance and found only six women? If you were lucky you might rate one dance before the dance closed.

Same Thing Done Everywhere

"And I would not go so far as to say the fellows "own" girls. That is misrepresenting the facts. Sure a guy likes a girl and gives her presents. But I was under the impression this was done in several countries.

But contrary to Mr. Hicks I will speak only for countries that I have been in and spent some time namely, England, France, Belgium Germany, Austria, Hawaii, the Philippines, Korea and most of the United States.

Any number of the fellows would be married to Japanese girls if it were not for the present law. But yet many have married by Shinto fashion (Japanese) and many have what many States in America honor — common law marriages. If Mr. Hicks can find more countries that contradict my observations my hat goes off to him.

Attractive to Him, Not to Me

"Mr. Hicks's standards of attractiveness must be a little off also (Editors note: Hicks said in one of his stories that by his standards, many of the colored women in Japan were attractive).

"Now think yourself! A young girl 8,000 miles away from home and unmarried. Why? The average girl that is attractive would never go so far without marrying. That is nowadays. Oh yes, you may run across one but then she is not interested in men anyway.

I Hold My Nose

To be brutally frank I have been highly disappointed in colored DAC's here in the Far East as to looks, personality, general appearance and over-all conduct.

"Mr. Hicks saw five. I have seen what Nara, Tokyo, Yokahama, Kyoto and Gifu have to offer. And what do I say? To the group nothing. To a large majority I just hold my nose. But still the odor creeps in.

The United States has finally permitted the fellows to marry. do you think that article places their future wives in a decent light? With a nasty war in progress it amazes me that one would have space to print such trash.

Why Need Color Matter?

"Most guys over here think about the same as I do. If a young lady is attractive is cultured, has nice manners, who cares what color she is? Let her be pink, green, yellow, brown, white or blue.

"In one article Mr. Hicks has completely wrecked all the faith and confidence this unit has had in him and your paper. When the AFRO's Hicks is mentioned they see red. He did it by writing it. You did it by printing it."

GI's Boarding Ships Still Seek Mail

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

WITH THE TENTH CORPS IN SEOUL — When United States Marines began falling wounded on the beach head at Inchon, they were picked up and carried back to aid stations by members of a crack colored ambulance unit who arrived in Korea under fire and have been under fire ever since.

The men who picked them up are members of the 560th Ambulance Company, which was attached to the Tenth Corps for the landing and assigned to the Marines and the Seventh Division Army troops for the operations.

Home for Christmas

When I reached them on Oct. 6, a platoon headed by Sgt. Walter E. White was preparing to board a ship and make another landing with the Marines above the 38th Parallel which they hoped would break the backs of the North Koreans and get them home by Christmas.

Sergeant White lives at 1268 First St., S.W., Washington. In his platoon and prepared to move out were:

Cpl. Roy Simmons, 313 Welder St., Alexandria, La.; Pfc. Robert Burrell, 54 Waverly Ave., New ark; Pfc. Charles Dobson, 106 Talbert Lane, Easton, Md.;

Cpl. Fletcher Owens, Route 3, Box 207, Moulton, Ala.; Cpl. William H. Mason, 1109 Sheppard St., Petersburg, Va.; Cpl. Joseph T. Dent, 1924 10th St., N.W., Washington;

From East to West

Pfc. Roger B. Spencer, 1020 N. Washington, Wichita, Kans.; Pfc. Henry Watkins, Norlina, N.C.; Pfc. Henry Watkins, Norlina, N.C. Pfc. Booker T. Murray, 1130 86th Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Pfc. Albert Mouchett, 1377 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N.Y.;

Pfc. Howard Satchel, 721 Pearl St., Waco, Texas; Pfc. Jimmy Jefferson, 2802 St. Ann St., New Orleans; Pfc. Dalton Howard, 415 General Mouton Avenue, Lafayette, La.; Pfc. Willie Jones, 820 Armory, Cincinnati;

Pfc. Raymond A. Wilson, 296 W. Browning Rd., Belmar, N.J.; Pfc. James Hartsfield, 412 Cherry St., Pfc. David Malone, 163 Iron St., Johnstown, Pa.;

Pfc. Allen B. Kennedy, Route 1, Box 144 Taylorsville, Miss. Cpl. Johnnie S. Polk; 502 N. Eighth Street, Artesia, New Mexico, Pfc James Thompson, 2209 E. 13th St., Austin Texas.

Just Call Me Major

Pfc. Thomas O. Simms, 139 S. Monroe St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Pfc. Major W. W. Johnson, 1418 N. Eden St., Baltimore (Johnson told me I could leave off the Pfc. before his name and just "make me Major Johnson").

There were also Pfc. Louis C. Clarke, 208 E. 13th St., Flint, Michigan, Cpl. Robert L. Johnson, P.O. Box 241, Homer, La.; Pfc. James Robinson, 202 12th St., New Kensington, Pa.; Cpl. John R. Woodbridge, 1829 S. Gordon St., Evansville, Ind.;

Cpl. Harry J. Mayfield, 719 and a half Canal Street, Jackson, Miss. Corporal Mayfield has a brother in the unit, Cpl. Albert Williams, who lives at 1126 Maderia St., Jackson.

Also in the same platoon were Pfc. William H. Bynum, 1343 T. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Pfc. Charles L. Johnson, 27 West 112th St. New York City.

Send Messages Home

After Sergeant White's platoon had moved out I had time to chat with members of the other platoons who stood by and wished them luck as they went on in with the Marines.

Some wanted to send messages to the girls back home. I agreed. Here they are:

Pfc. Jimmy Jefferson, who hung around when he heard about the messages, asked to send one to Miss Christine Blythe, 407 W. Van Buren St., Battle Creek, Mich. The message: "I'm not dead yet. Please write."

Cpl. William Tinsley of 122 Maxwell Street, Kosciusko, Miss., asks Miss Milinda Mallet of 1444 Clairmont Ave., Detroit, to "Please write."

Remembers School

Pfc. Allen Kennedy, mentioned above who said he was a graduate of the Smith County Training School of Taylorsville, Miss., asked to send greetings to his former school mates and the principal of the school and to tell the football team to "carry on in 1950 as you did in 1949."

Pfc. Frank Hudson, 48 Forrest Avenue, Phoenix City, Ala., sent a salute to his principal, Mr. Mayweather of the South Girard High School of that city and asked him to tell the students to drop him a line. (The address is 560th Ambulance Company APO 909 PM San Francisco, Calif.)

Win Games or Fight

Pfc. William Holley of 1238 N. Leffingwell St., St. Louis, told me to tell the football team at Sumner High in St. Louis that if they can't win all their games this year they should be in Korea.

Pfc. Roger B. Spencer of Wichita, Kans., sent word to Miss Dorothy Graham of 608 E. First St., Hopkinsville, Ky., who is a barbershop owner there that "the barber business might be heavy but you still can find time to write."

The platoon sergeant of the platoon which moved out is under 1st Lt. Arthur Warren of 2808 Avenue W in Brooklyn. He is a white officer. His platoon sergeant, along with Sergeant White, is Sgt. William B. Brown of 6238 Banks Pl., N.E., Washington.

Like Coming Out of Cold

Pfc. Herbert M. McClelland sent the following message to Miss Tinnie Ford of 2049 Fernon St., Philadelphia, "Received message. It was like coming out of the cold into a warm room. Can't answer your letter now. Will write when times get better." McClelland lives at 5502 Master St., Philadelphia.

Also in the unit is Pfc. Johnny Truesdale, 430 N. Summit St. Charlotte, North Carolina; Pfc. Robert S. Fields, 5924 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia; Sfc. William R. Ligget, 2712 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and Corporal George A. Burl (The Second) of West Liberty St. in Chambersburg, Pa.

Penn

Platoons of the ambulance company are split and sent with various striking units to haul their wounded back from the front lines to the rear aid stations. All the officers in the unit are white

'Greatest Fighters I Ever Saw'--C. O.

Afro-American
Sept. 9-23-50
Baltimore, Md.

24th's Co. A Yields Hill in Pre-Dawn Struggle; Sgt. Recommended for DSC

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
By Cable to AFRO

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WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA (Sept. 17)—M/Sgt. Curtis David Pugh of this division's 24th Infantry Regiment has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for saving the life of his battalion commander during fierce predawn fighting above the clouds on a mountain ridge 15 feet wide.

He was recommended by Maj. Melvin R. Blair of Alibene, Kan., a West Point graduate and himself a winner of the DSC in the last war. Major Blair termed Pugh "the greatest fighting man I have ever seen." Sergeant Pugh lives at 128 Wynnton Rd., Columbus, Ga.

The major and a small group were trapped on Razorback Hill, just west of Battle Mountain. He asked for volunteers to protect the highly exposed left flank.

Major Personally Sets Up Defense

Sgt. William S. Winter, 9608 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, said, "I can hold the position if you show me how to set up the defense!" The major personally set up the defense.

Winters, aided by Sgt. George S. Bussy, 2234 W. Turner St., Philadephia; Cpl. Thomas Burton, 5305 Marguerita St., Houston; Pfc. Willie J. Belcher, 1203 Fourth St., Hampton, Va., and Pfc. Timothy Jackson, Route 3, Box 207, Kilgore, Texas, held the position until others could prepare for a last-ditch stand.

Then they joined the others in a shoulder-to-shoulder ing.

Bear Brunt of Attack, Kill 125 North Koreans

Major Blair then called on Pugh to defend the key joint against the enemy attack with a Browning Automatic Rifle and assigned Pfc. Alley Waler Jr., 1014 Saulmer Street, Houston; Cpl. Howard Jaren, 5626 Indiana Ave., Chicago, and Pfc. Jackson to work with him.

Unable to call for artillery or mortar support due to narrowness of the ridge, the group beat off the Banzai charges. Pugh and men bore the brunt of the attack, piling up 125 enemy dead.

When all ammo was gone except Pugh's BAR and Blair's pistol, the enemy charged. Pugh and the major stopped the charge. When the major had empted his pistol he threw it at the enemy.

His Sudden Turn Saves Major's Life

Blair then ordered the men to retreat, Pugh volunteered to cover the retreat. After retreating a hundred yards, Major Blair heard Pugh still in the position blazing away. He started back to tell him to come on. Pugh could not hear.

The major attempted to go nearer. Two of the enemy tackled the major in the clouds hanging over mountain. Knocked to his knees, Major Blair yelled, "Pugh," as the enemy turned their rifles on him.

Pugh whirled and downed the two enemies, then turned and kept fighting, but the blast of the enemy guns knocked the major off the ridge. He fell 75 yards.

Calls Men Back to Help Pugh

The West Pointer climbed back on the ridge. "I just couldn't leave him there alone," he said. On the ridge, he, overtook the retreating men, and had them pick up ammo off the ground and return to help him help Pugh fight his way out.

They covered while Pugh and his men crossed the field amid enemy fire. The group then picked up the wounded and dead. Pugh covered his own men's three-hour retreat down Razorback Hill, remaining a hundred yards behind to kill off the enemy as they came.

"I have never seen anything like it," Major Blair said. "When I called Pugh to leave the position, he said, 'Hell, I am having fun, Major.' "

Major Blair called the men a "bunch of the greatest fighters I ever saw."

Fighting Battalion Believed Wiped Out

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

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WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE MASAN-HAMAN FRONT—Although a division spokesman reported on Sept. 3 that battle casualties in the 24th Regiment were "moderate" after the great enemy offensive which began here on Sept. 1, a check by this writer showed that between Sept. 1 and Sept. 5 a total of 518 casualties passed through the regiment's collecting station and this figure does not include the men dead or missing in action.

These figures come directly from Capt. Eugene W. Dassent of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is heading the 24th collecting aid station and spending sleepless nights trying to care for the wounded which pile up in the aid station much faster than his staff can care for them.

They do not include approximately 120 men of the 24th who were hit in the line of battle in areas where they could not be evacuated to Capt. Dassent's station but had to be sent on to another station.

These are the bare cold facts. When the 24th's Second battalion was surrounded, I was not able to fight my way through the battle ring and get first hand information on how they were faring.

Jimmy Couldn't Get Through

I tried to get up there but I was pinned down and halted by enemy fire just three miles outside of Masan.

I had to depend on division headquarters for reports. For two days there was a complete blackout. Even division heads admitted that they knew nothing of what had happened to the battalion.

Then on the third day, a division spokesman, in reply to a direct question as to how the battalion was faring, said that a battalion sent to relieve them had made contact with them and that they "appeared to be in pretty good shape."

Wiped Out, Stragglers Said

When I asked for the number of casualties he said they were "moderate." This did not jibe with reports that I had received from men who had straggled into various rear areas from the Second battalion. They reported that their organization had virtually been wiped out.

As a trained reporter who understands how a man in the heat of battle might make exagerations, I went along with the division spokesman and reported to my office that the casualties were "moderate."

But a day or so later at the briefing session, it became more or less apparent to me that no one in division headquarters actually knew what had happened to the Second Battalion.

Would Have to Fight Through

I tried again to reach regimental headquarters but the position was attacked by the enemy for the second time and forced to move its location, and once more I could not get through without getting a rifle and actually fighting my way through.

At the present time the trip to the area where the Second Battalion is located (this is Sept. 5 is so hazardous that it is one risk that I have decided not to take.

Our own division headquarters reports that at least five enemy battalions have broken through our lines during the big attack and are now behind our lines as guerilla forces.

Killed Close to Headquaters

This statement is amply borne out by the photographer and two newsmen who were shot yesterday less than four miles from division headquarters and by even of our men who were shot and killed by the enemy almost in sight of division headquarters here in Masan.

Thus at this date, four days after the attack, I must depend on what facts I can pick up in the so-called rear area to tell what happened to the Second Battalion.

Today I went to the aid station which is located back on the road a few miles behind our front lines.

Only 80 Answer Roll Call

There I learned on good authority from officers both white and colored who were present at the time, that a roll call yesterday in the Second Battalion produced only 80 men!

This was a foxhole check up on the front lines. I was unable to get the actual number of men who went into combat with the Second Battalion on the night of the enemy drive.

But a battalion officer told me that six months ago in Japan this same battalion had more than 1300 men and it seems safe to assume that at the time of the action this battalion, despite its prior casualties, men have had at least a one-third of the company may be missing for several days before they can regroup.

This is also the fact that at one thousand men.

Often Routed and Scattered

This is time for level thinking and not a time to be alarming. Let it be said then that the total count of 80 men should not immediately be interpreted to mean that 980 men have been wounded or killed.

Here in this theater our forces have been frequently hit so hard by the enemy that many times they have been routed and scattered to the extent that perhaps a possible thousand can only show that the organization has been badly decimated, disorganized and virtually broke up. As soon as the situation clears here, and no one actually knew what had happened to the Second Battalion lines and render a full report.

Still a Serious Situation

But when one considers all this such times many allowance for exception in such cases. The 24th is no a roll call of 80 men from

LATE NEWS Bulletin

Situation Very Grave in Korean Fighting

Afro-American
Sat. 8-5-50

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent

(By Cable to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

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WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—The 24th was hit Sunday in the heaviest attack of the war, but is grimly holding on. However, the First Cavalry gave way on the 24th's left flank near Kumchon, seriously weakening the 24th's position. If Kumchon falls, the 24th may be completely cut off. The situation is grave.

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA — The 24th Infantry Regiment, after 15 days of heavy fighting in the Yechon-Sangju area, advanced 2,000 yards on July 28 and was stopped only by official orders from higher headquarters.

An Eighth Army spokesman said the regiment was stopped in its advance to avoid creating a military salient with other friendly troops fighting on their flanks.

The advance came two days after this writer had entered the front lines of regiment and watched men of the 24th stand off two heavy enemy attacks in which they suffered losses but held ground without yielding an inch during the three-day fighting.

Sgt. Joe Simmons, 7393 St. John St., Detroit, covered himself with glory by holding his machine gun fire until the enemy patrol was trapped and then cutting loose. He has been credited unofficially with killing 30 of the enemy.

Every Available Man Pressed Into Service

After fighting round the clock for three days, Lt. Oscar L. Pusey, 765 Dawson St., Bronx, N.Y., and Lt. Charles Gray, High Point, N.C., called on every man available to hold off the attack, including medical aid men under Sgt. Harry Archie, 2400 Middle St., Norfolk, Va.

The attack centered on companies under Lt. Clifton F. Vincent of Houston, Capt. Thurston Jamison of Cleveland, and Lt. Vernon Dale of Los Angeles.

During the heat of battle, Pvt. Francis Hawkins, 1816 Walbrook Ave., Baltimore, said: "If they don't stop us, we'll go all the way to Seoul."

In the heart of the fight, Sgt. Lawrence Lane shot and killed a South Korean who had been serving as interpreter for the 24th, but who he caught giving signals with a mirror to the enemy. Lane lives at 21 Brook St., Staten Island.

Artillery Support Held Main Factor

Colored artillery support given by the 24th has been praised by the division artillery officer, who said, "They just kept that outgoing mail going out."

A few yards back of the artillery unit Chaplains John A. Deveaux, Jacksonville, Fla., and Gray J. Johnson, 622 Peach Orchard Lane, Baltimore, set up headquarters to give battling troops and wounded spiritual support. Despite the number of North Koreans killed, they kept coming at the 24th.

Said First Sergeant Wilber Lawton, 2822 Woodland Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.: "We have too much real estate and not enough men, but we are not giving any ground away."

Hicks Forced to Jump Into Rice Paddie

I was carried to front lines in a jeep driven by Lt. Clinton R. Moorman of Columbus, Ohio, a former Hampton football star. An artillery shell burst forced us to dive into a rice paddie. He insisted that we on on; I had little choice.

Lieutenant Moorman, who is PIO officer writing the history of combat action, goes to the front lines to get the facts.

The 24th arrived here from Gifu on July 12. The Third Battalion moved and took Yechon on July 21, then relieved South Koreans at Sangju, all three battalions of the regiment going in line. The first 24th man wounded was on July 17; the first killed on July 21.

Casualties thus far have been fewer than 100, and some are missing in action.

Army Officers With 24th

There are 60 colored officers with the regiment. They include:

Capt. Richard Williams Jr., Waycross, Ga.; Lt. Gorman Black, Chicago; Capt. Nathaniel McWee, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; Lt. Reginald Sapenter, Goliad, Tex.;

Lt. Leonard P. White, Louisville; Lt. C. D. Bartholomew, Memphis.

Lt. William Ware has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action. He lives in Prairie View, Tex.

Philly Sergeant Leaps Off Cliff to Safety

Lt. Horace O. Estes arrived as a replacement and was sent into combat on the same day. He lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Land mines and mortar fire are causing most casualties. The regiment is getting good air support. Morale is high, but the men ask for more mail from home.

Sgt. Clarence Gibson, 2118 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, was forced to jump off a cliff to avoid machine gun fire. He is still living. Hard days of fighting are ahead for the regiment. Lt. Harry F. Lofton is now serving in the Korean theater.

Two of my stories have been held up because names of casualties were given. They will be sent on when the next of kin have been notified.

Here's 1st Casualty List From Korea

By JAMES L. HICKS
(AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent)
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SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Here's the first official list of wounded and injured from Korea.

Cpl. Robert Howard, 503 W. 12th St., Junction City, Kan.

Pvt. Isaiah Ross, Mound, La., brother of Miss Matilda Ross.

Afro American

Pfc. Eugene E. Shelton, 3709 Broadway, Kansas City, brother of Mrs. Loraine Young.

Pvt. Leroy L. Johnson, son of Mrs. Sedonia Johnson, 1125 E. Kennedy St., Okmulgee, Okla. Sat. 8-19-50

Second Lt. Alonzo O. C. Sargent, son of Mrs. Senora Sargent, 210 W. Gray St., Houston, Texas.

Pvt. Henry Coleman, 1993 Kentucky St., Detroit.

Cpl. Luther Cunningham, brother of Miss Mary Lee Cunningham, 2310 Avenue F., Ensley, Ala.

Sgt. 1/c Charles L. Ingram, husband of Mrs. Lula M. Ingram, now in Far East Command, and son of Mrs. Alma B. Ingram, Box 1293, Auburn, Ala.

Alfred Moore, Nashville. Baltimore.

Cpl. Jack Pearsall Jr., son of Mrs. Ada Pearsall, 230 E. 60th St., Los Angeles.

Cpl. Jessie Smith, son of Mrs. May Smith, Alpaugh, Calif.

Pfc. Charles L. Kennedy, son of Mrs. Gladys Kennedy, 401 Penn St., Brookhaven, Miss.

Pfc. Theodore Scott, brother of Mrs. Sylvia Kelley, 414 Kinsley St., Checotah, Okla.

Wounded in Korea

Pvt. Robert L. Smith, 831½ E. First St., Tulsa, Okla., son of Mrs. Pearl Mae Smith.

Pfc. Esley Wise, son of Mrs. Ella Wise, 1301 Martin St., Snow Hill, Md. Afro-American

Pvt. Roosevelt King Jr., Route 3, Van Buren, Ark.

Pfc. Eddie Ellis, 818 Taylor St., Waco, Texas, son of Mrs. Mary Hunt.

Pfc. Earl J. Rowell, 6076 South Lafayette, Chicago.

Pfc. Walter Dowdy Jr., 242 Walnut St., Benton Harbor, Mich., son of Mrs. Ora Lee Dowdy.

Pvt. James W. Rose, 47 Marion St., Brooklyn, N.Y., son of Mrs. Alice Rose.

Pfc. Wallace R. Dent, 459 Hayzard St., Hillsboro, Ohio son of Mrs. Estella Dent.

Pfc. Norman M. Ellis, 630 E. 107th St., Cleveland.

First Lt. Clifton F. Vincent, 2403 Russell St., Houston, Texas.

Pfc. Robert E. Alexander, 1642 Artison Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Second Lt. James Wilson, 300 Oklahoma Ave., N.E., Washington; husband of Mrs. Mary E. J. Wilson (now in Japan).

Pfc. Adell Spicer, Route 1, Box 98, Maysville, N.C., brother of Mrs. Elsie M. Meadows.

Pfc. Walter C. Ayers, Arvonia, Va., son of Walter Ayers.

Cpl. George S. Lewis, 204 Rogers St., Brewton, Ala.

Pvt. Calvin D. Montgomery, 619 McAlpine St., Talledega, Ala.; husband of Mrs. Emma J. Montgomery.

Cpl. James Lee, son of Mrs. Della Lee, 339 Washington St., Kingsport, Tenn.

Cpl. Ewing A. Brandon, son of Mrs. Fannie V. Brandon, Route 1, Box. 745, White Haven, Tenn.

Injured in Korea

Pfc. Eddie L. Smith, 129 Sotello St., Los Angeles, son of Mrs. Ruby Jefferson.

Second Lt. Oscar L. Pusey, 763 Dawson St., Bronx, N.Y.

Pfc. John E. Phillips, son of Mrs. Jessie L. Phillips, 457 Bloomfield Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

Already many of the above have recovered of their wounds and injuries and are back beside their buddies.

The fact that the condition of many of the men is not more serious is credited to Medical Corps members who go straight up to the front with the fighters.

One of the top medical detachments is that of Sgt. Harry Archie of 2400 Middle St., Norfolk, Va.

Brass Hats In D. C. Are Behind Times

Thinning Battle Lines Outmode Segregation

By JAMES L. HICKS
(Afro-American Correspondent)

WITH THE 25th DIVISION IN KOREA.—The brass hats back in Washington are trying to catch up its units in the field in this matter of integration, but the dictates of battle are keeping the fighting units far out in front of them.

At this writing integration of colored and white soldiers on the front line is already under way here, but high field commanders can't make formal announcement of the fact because the Washington brass is "still investigating" to see if the time is ripe for integration.

For the information of those generals sitting back in Washington wondering if the time is ripe for integration, I am happy to inform them that the crack 24th Division, the rugged Second Division and now the 25th Division already have integrated colored soldiers in their hitherto "lily white" divisions and thus far the only comment from everybody over here both white and black is that "its a good deal."

The 24th Division is probably out in front of all the rest. Let the generals know that the move came as a measure of war when commanders here found they did not have to wait on the War Department to go through a series of sociological studies.

The 24th was the first division here (not to be confused with the 24th Regiment) and as such they bore the brunt of the Red attack and were cut to ribbons. Soon there were only a few left. (When the complete casualties of this war come out many people will be shocked.)

There came a time when the field commanders began asking for "men." Not white men, not colored men, just men. There was nothing else to do. The 24th began sending "men" to their depleted regiments and some of them were colored men.

Nobody conducted any studies as to whether it would 'work' or not. Every one knew it would work. When you put two men side by side in a foxhole and some North Koreans start shooting at them with one of their dreaded "burp" guns, the men do not have time to argue about the differences between the northern and southern sides of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The 24th began to do better with more men. The Second Division which was being hard hit in the North got the idea. They didn't go all out but they formed a colored battalion. That was a first step and it clicked.

The 25th Division held out as long as it could. In its lines was the famed old, all colored 24th Regiment. Whenever someone spoke of integration the division heads began double talking about the "pride" the colored soldiers had in their reputation dating back to San Juan Hill. They stuck their heads in the sands and said they wouldn't like to be mixed up with the white boys.

Meanwhile the North Koreans continued to whale the daylights out of the 25th Division, including the 24th Regiment Soon the division found itself in the same shape that the 24th division had found itself in. A situation where just "men" were needed.

The 25th threw a "curve" ball. It sent two colored soldiers to each platoon of its depleted 27th all-white regiment and at the same time sent about thirty all white non-commissioned officers to the all-colored 24th regiment.

But the G-1 of the division hastened to inform me that this was not an embarkation on a policy of integration. When I began probing the thing I learned that Division heads were all in favor of the integration plan, but they didn't dare call it integration until they got orders to integrate from higher headquarters.

Then I later learned that all the general officers of the division favored integration. Southern born, thirty year Army veteran, Brigadier General Vennard Wilson bluntly told me he favored it.

We were standing at the foot of battle scarred Battle Mountain and a white battalion of the 27th was moving up to attempt to take the position.

General Wilson said: "I'm not interested in this race question at all. I'm a soldier and all I'm interested in is holding this line out here, (pointing to Battle Mountain). This 24th regiment needs some new men and the best thing in the world to do is to put some seasoned white troops in there with the rest of those good men they have."

He then carefully pointed out that he was speaking as General Wilson and not for the Army.

Next day I learned about some integration in the 8th Field Artillery. Seems though a colored artilleryman had become lost from his unit during an attack. He hooked up with the 8th and fought with them until things cleared up. They liked him. He liked them.

He put in for a transfer to the 8th and it was approved. When last seen he had been promoted to section sergeant in the all-white unit and Brigadier General Barth, Division Field Artillery Commander, was personally raving over his work.

Next came the 35th regiment, an all-white unit of the 25th Division. An AP correspondent, making the rounds of the front, found a colored soldier fighting with an all-white crew on a 57 milimeter recoiless rifle.

I checked the 35th. Yes, they had some scattered in the regiment and all were doing fine.

In short, name a fighting unit over here and I'll show you a colored soldier fighting in it.

After drawing this conclusion based on fact I had this experience:

One night last week I was called to the commanding general's headquarters of the 25th division. There I found a colonel from the Inspector General's office of 8th Army Headquarters.

He told me that he had learned that I had covered the 24th Regi- it went in' combat, that the Army ment almost since the first day was concerned about the performance of the 24th regiment, and that if I cared to make a statement or recommendation as to what might be done in the unit he would forward the statement to Eighth Army.

You can imagine what I said In summary I told him that integration was the only answer for aid to the regiment, that it had been long ago ordered by the President and that I could not see what the Army was waiting for

His Japanese soldier secretary took my statement and I presume it went to Eighth Army. I later learned that all the statement taking was for the benefit of the Army brass who were still thinking about trying to integrate our Army.

This whole article is pointed at saying that if they debate on the question just a little longer the North Koreans will have decided the whole thing for us.

For when battle lines get thin—generals in the field start looking for just "men"!

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

24th Hit Hard

By JAMES L. HICKS
(AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent)
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1. 24th Infantry in continuous fighting, clothing in tatters, equipment lacking.

2. Army miscalculated, thought one division could handle Koreans.

3. 24th's casualties staggering, but new equipment promised.

Afro American

One company, the 24th, was heavily hit by enemy in August 14th engagement (Monday). Sat. 8-19-50

Casualties are heavy; but the line held near Haman.

An Army heavyweight boxing champion and a medic in the 24th are among those killed in action.

The boxer's coach, also a former Army champion, was wounded three times in the same action.

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—This crack regiment is continually being sent into the line without vital equipment necessary for combat and at a time when the casualties in the regiment approach a staggering total which is steadily mounting.

The exact number cannot be published because of security regulations, although the figure is in possession of this writer.

A few months before the 24th was committed to combat in South Korea, some of the much needed equipment in the Regiment was so badly in need of repairs that the enlisted men of a headquarters company chipped in their own money to have it fixed.

Afro-American

They took it along with them when they went off to a specialized Army School for training. Sat. 8-19-50

This information came to light here in a battlefield interview with a member of the platoon who chipped in the money and was verified later by some other members of the platoon.

The Japan incident in which the men chipped in money to have their Army equipment repaired by Japanese civilians does not appear to be a cause for alarm.

It appears that when a group of men were selected to go to the all important Intelligence and Reconnaissance School, so vital to infantry, it was found that the vehicles owned by the organization were not in sufficient repair to be taken to the school.

The base ordnance officer whose name is in possession of this writer reported that the vehicles could not be repaired because the Army did not have the parts for them.

Japanese Took Over

Faced the with possibility of not receiving this training because of the condition of their equipment, the men in the Recon platoon raised $39.00 in Japanese money and had the vehicles repaired by Japanese civilians.

It was not explained why the Japanese could repair the Army vehicles and the Army could not.

But as previously stated, this particular event cannot be regarded as indicative of the regiment's being poorly equipped when it went into combat a few months later.

Wears Out in Time

On the contrary, it appears that when the unit moved to Korea it was rather well-equipped.

But in viewing the lack of equipment with which the 24th is now faced after almost a month of combat, a situation where men are actually fighting in tattered clothing, badly worn shoes, and without certain other vital equipment which will not be mentioned for security reasons, the situation would seem to call for further probing.

This correspondent asked a white 24th officer in responsible position pointblank why the men did not have the above mentioned equipment.

The question was asked of the officer after enlisted men in the regiment had said the equipment was available for them if their officers would go to bat and get it for them.

Thought It a Pushover

The officer, who shall go unnamed, offered a different explanation.

He said that in the beginning American Army commanders figured that the Korean war could be handled by the 24th. Infantry Division and that when supplies were built up at Pusan only enough to supply this division were laid aside.

Later, he said, it became apparent that at least two more divisions would be needed and the supplies were increased to meet their needs.

Just Didn't Have Enough

But, he added, when the situation reached th point where it was obvious that we would have to wage an all-out war in Korea and fresh troops were pouring into this area, the supplies simply were not enough to meet the needs of all the troops.

Some had to go without and will continue to be short until more can be obtained. He reported, however, that more supplies are coming in and said he expected clothing and shoes for the men during the next few days.

Not Good Basis for Judgment

This made sense to me, a former Quartermaster officer trained in the ways of supply, but these facts are recorded now because the 24th Regiment is currently being judged on its performance, the lack of vital equipment notwithstanding.

It might be stated that in the opinion of this writer the troops could perform much more creditably if they were to receive the vital technical equipment necessary instead of the personal equipment needed.

In other words a man can be barefooted and operate a machine gun and protect the lives of his comrades, but the best-equipped soldier in the world is not much good before the enemy if he does not have the proper weapons.

Left Equipment Behind

The officer to whom I talked and another officer of the battalion, made much of the fact that at times the 24th has literally left some of its much needed equipment on the battlefield to the enemy.

They said this type of activity in their minds had been higher in the 24th than in other regiments in the area.

This well may be true, but when one considers that the 24th has been in action almost continually since the day it arrived here. (July 9) there is little cause to wonder why it has used more equipment than many other regiments who have not done much fighting.

Every single regiment here has at one time or other run off and left vital equipment on the field.

A better yardstick might be to compare the number of dead and wounded in the 24th with the number of the other regiments which these officers had in mind.

At last report, we are happy to say, the word is that the regiment will not only get the personal equipment needed but will also soon be given the technical equipment which it should have.

Mixed Chutists Land in Korea

Hicks Reports Racially Mixed Units Rushed to Action in Gigantic Planes

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO WAR CORRESPONDENT
By Cable to the AFRO

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INCHON—Hundreds of colored paratroopers, members of racially mixed units poured into the Kimpo airfield, 15 miles northwest of Seoul Sunday.

They were landed in 150 gigantic transport planes after ships had rushed them at top speed from the United States. More than 2,400 of the sky fighters were believed to have been in the landing.

The fighting paratroopers were completely equipped with trucks, machine guns as well as heavier weapons. They are expected to back up the Marine push for the South Korean capital of Seoul.

The War Department at Washington informed the AFRO Monday that there are presently only three airborne divisions in the United States

These units are located at Fort Bragg, N.C., Camp Campbell, Ky., and Camp Breckinridge, Ky. All three of the divisions contain colored personnel.

It was not clear whether the colored paratroopers in Korea included the famed 555th Battalion which was located at Fort Bragg, although this unit was alerted several weeks ago

The War Department source indicated that the Marines also have units of paratroopers, into which men of both races have been integrated.

There was a possibility that some of the men were gathered from airborne training schools operated by the Army in the Far East and assembled into a fighting unit at Tokyo before being dispatched to Korea.

80 Prisoners Freed in Drive

Hicks Reports Marines, Engineers Signal Men Aid in Capture of Seoul

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
By Cable to the AFRO

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WITH EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA, October 1, 1950—The tan 24th Inf. of the 25th Division is now racing with other elements of the Division across South Korea in a dash to be the first unit to reach the sea on the west coast.

The Regiment captured Namwong, where it liberated 80 prisoners, then continued its drive on the retreating enemy.

The 9th Engineer Combat Team and the colored battalion, with the Second Division, are spearheading the northwest drive past Chongju.

Tan marines, engineers, and signal corpsmen landed in the invasion at Inchon and are now fighting in and around Seoul.

16 RECRUITS REACH KOREA

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent in Korea. Reproduction in whole or in part forbiden.

WITH THE TWENTYFOURTH INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA — The following named enlisted men recently arrived have been sent into combat as members of 24th Infantry.

All became members of the famed Tropic Lightning Division, the name given to the 25th Division of which the 24th Inf. is a part.

Cpl. Harry Vance, S. 2nd St., Brookhaven, Miss.
Cpl. Samuel D. Eichelberger, 313 Elm St., Greenwood, Miss.
Cpl. Willie Miles, 1010 24th St. Oakland, Cal.
Cpl. Walter E. Campbell, 1824 S St., N.W., D.C.
Sgt. John A. Miller 1917 Fawcett St., Tacoma, Wash.
Cpl. Leon Nichols, 5444 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Cpl. Paul A. Polk, P.O. Box 14, Midland, N.C.
Cpl. Bradford King, 1015 Brasher St., Houston, Tex.
Cpl. McNeil, 226 Church St., Chester, Pa. (Rudolph V.)
Cpl. Edwards, 44 W. 35th St., Chicago (Charles R.)
Sgt. Colonel J. Kimbrough, 1513 E. Second St., N. Little Rock, Ark.
Cpl. Walter Harris, 810 E. 12th St., Corsicana, Tex.
Cpl. David J. Butler, 518 Church St., Alexandria, La.
Pfc. Foster Reeder, P.O. Box 864, Galena Park, Tex.
Sgt. Charles G. Grant, 11 1-2 Bilworth St., Boston.
Sgt. Jarvis Basnight, Creswell, N. C.

Japanese or American Girls: Which? Why?

Afro American

Soldiers Say They Prefer Type Which Ackowledges Man as Head of the House

Sat. 10-7-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Corrspondent

(Copyright 1950. Reproduction in whole or in part forbidden.)

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA—Battle-scarred warriors of the 24th Regiment paused at their battle stations here last week after reading the AFRO-AMERICAN and asked for their day in court concerning the report that they gave preference to Japanese girls in dating them over civilian personnel serving with the Army in Japan.

This writer interviewed some of the U.S. civilian girls in Tokyo and printed their complaints of how the boys left them undated in favor of the popular Japanese girls.

The comment from the soldiers varied from statements that the article should never have been written to those who said it was the best summary of the situation they have yet seen.

None Denied Truth of Report

No soldier was found who denied the truth of the article.

They all, however, asked to present their side and show why they give so little time to the DAC's (Department of Army Civilians)..

One officer who asked that his name not be mentioned, said it served the girls right when they are ignored by the boys in Japan.

Says Women to Blame

According to him, the women themselves are to blame.

The officer claimed that most of the girls who are willing "to venture that far from home" are girls who have had some maladjustment and were looking for an escape.

He claimed that most of the girls hold some degree in social work which they could only earn by being "one - sided book worms."

When they arrive in Japan or elsewhere overseas, he added, they expect the GI's to automatically put them "on the pinnacles" which they would have liked to "sit on" at home but which they failed to attain.

Pull Rank on Soldiers

The officer claimed that the girls are briefed and told when they arrive that they hold the simulated rank of an officer in the Army and they for that reason are not supposed to socialize with enlisted personnel as equals.

This little talk, he saw, goes to many of the girls heads and they go around demanding that enlisted men, years their senior, reply to them with "Yes mam" and refuse to talk with them if they do not.

Ban on Girls Noted

Another officer said at Gifu, Japan some of the women workers running a service club refused to allow the enlisted men to bring their Japanese girls to the club.

He said they threatened to quit if they were allowed, despite the fact that the club only had several women to entertain a battalion of soldiers.

Afro-Am

Can't Hold Light to Them

Another soldier who said if he had his way he would live in Japan "the rest of my life" said: "I don't care what they say.

"They never saw the day they could hold a light to a Japanese girl when it comes to treating a man like he should be treated. Let them howl. Maybe it will wake them up and the will stop taking men for granted."

Still another soldier put it this way: "It's not just us. Your article should have pointed out that the white soldiers are doing the same thing.

Lets Him Know He's Head

"The whole thing is that the women of the Eastern world have been conditioned to the fact that a man is head of the house and when one falls in love with a guy she simply gets behind him and lets him lead the way.

"This is both flattering and extremely well liked by all men and whether it is good or not, the GI's in Japan have simply been doing what other men do everywhere else — going for the women who appeal to them most.

"And boy, do these Japanese girls have appeal."

There you are. That's the other side of the controversy!

UP FRONT With Hicks

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent in Korea. Reproduction in whole or in part forbiden.

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA —Six years ago in New Guinea, I saw 1st Lt. Earl Garden of Philly married by proxy to the former Lillian Jackson of the same city.

Afro American

He was my exec officer in the 92nd Quartermasters Company that won a presidential citation.

His was the only proxy marriage I know of in the S. Pacific.

I was hitch - hiking as usual on a dusty road to Kumhae in South Korea when out of the dust of the road popped Lt. Garden in a jeep. I had not seen him since we said good - bye at Oro Bay in New Guinea in 1944.

Baltimore

Earl was as surprised as I was and we almost embraced each other. Then we went into a long talk about wife "Jackie" and "Daisy Mae" (My wife) and how we both drove jeeps (named after them) through the last war.

His marriage was working like mine —nice home, lovely wife — only one thing wrong: These things called wars keep you away from them too long. Earl and his wife live at 109 W. Duval St. in Philly.

After the last war Lt. Garden was discharged, then re-enlisted as an enlisted man. He soldiered his way back up from Sergeant to First Sergeant and then the ultimate commission.

At the present time he is serving as adjutant of the 65th Truck Battalion attached to I Corps.

Garden had driven his jeep alone sixty miles over a road covered with snipers and even more so now with the enemy in flight. He went out of his way twenty miles to take me to Kumhae, then started back on the way after picking up mail, reading material and other morale building supplies for his men.

At Kumhae we shook hands. As his jeep roared away in a cloud of dust it suddenly came to a grinding halt.

Out of the dust came Garden's voice: "Hey, Hicks —you got any kids yet?" "No," I yelled, "You?"

"No," he answered, and then both of us yelled simultaneously: "But wait till I get back!"

The new medicine made from lmoulds like penicillin is taken by mouth and one dose lasts a whole week.

I am now in Tokyo awaiting flight to Seoul.

I stuck my head in the Hospital at Pusan with a touch of malaria.

Since the last war, the Army has developed a new treatment.

There we took several Atabrine tablets every day, and it turned our skins a dirty yellow color.

24th Advances, Captures and Burns City of Tundok

Afro American

Sat. 9-30-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

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WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION MASAN—Sept 21, (By Cable)—Elements of the 24th Infantry Regiment continued the advance started Sept. 20, swinging southwest and capturing and burning the key city of Tundok, 18 miles east of the strategic city of Chinju, as all elements of the division advanced west of Haman.

Baltimore

Pvts. Edward I. Johnson, 284 Alter Dr., Pittsburgh; James L. Joshua, 116 Euclid St., San Antonio, Texas, and Cpl. Benjamin Smith, 47 Fulton St., Phoebus, Va., were outstanding in the capture of Tundok.

Sgt. Timothy Redden, 404½ First St., Washington, braved enemy fire to evacuate the wounded.

It was said that many of the wounded cried because they were forced to leave the attack. Chaplain (Lt.) Ernest W. Armstrong, 4215 E. 73rd St., Seattle, Washington, ignored mortar fire and got up front with the men.

UP FRONT With Hicks

Dear Boss, ...

This pen gal idea is clicking all over the base. Today, I repeat, I got three letters sent to me at the 159th Field Artillery by girls who read the story.

I saw some of the men up front and they told me there was some mail for me back at Service Battery. I went down and Lieutenant Marvin, PIO Officer, told me the mail for the battalion had jumped 50 percent!

There were guys with pictures and letters from girls all over the states. I was amazed. I am having a non - commissioned officer get the names of the girls who have written and sent pictures and I will send them along when they are compiled.

And Girls Look Good Too

Most of the letters contained pictures and some of the gals were sharp. I asked for some of the pictures to run in the papers, but I found it was like asking a soldier for his gun.

The men who received letters were in that bunch I mentioned in the original story. The word got down to the 24th, and Lieutenant Moorman said he had redoubled requests for the little forms which the men fill out.

All the letters contained envelopes, self-addressed and stamps. It's a nice gesture on the part of the girls and I am happy to be a part of it.

As for me, I received a letter from Miss Blossom L. Cann, a co-ed at Wilberforce University (219 Shorter Hall), She asked me to send her names enough so all the gals in the school could write the boys.

Others 'Going to Steal' Idea

Stars and Stripes is going to do an article for publication on the idea. And Stan Swinton of AP says he might do something on it too if it continues to snowball.

A Chicago newspaper man just came over to me and said: "Hicks, I saw one of your forms the other day and the boys were talking about it all over the place. It's a great idea. Well I'm telling you to your face, I'm going to pick up on your idea." (Copy Cat!)

I laughed, told him that the only thing the AFRO liked to do was to be first in such ideas and to go ahead and have his fun.

JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

JAMES L. HICKS
KOREAN WAR CORRESPONDENT

Hicks Finds Complete Integration in MacArthur's Headquarters

Manages to Meet Many Civilian Workers From United States While Being Processed

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent in Korea. Copyrighted. Reproduction Forbidden.

TOKYO, Japan — Colored soldiers, Wacs, recreation workers and civilian employees appear to be integrated with all the races of mankind in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters as his command and staff officers wrestle with the problems of how to defeat a new kind of enemy in the new kind of war that is Korea.

While going through the usual red tape to gain clearance to enter the combat zone of Korea, this correspondent was able to make a quick summary of the life of colored Americans serving here.

That summary is the result of impromptu interviews with persons encountered on the streets of Tokyo and of chats with headquarters personnel working in the thousand and one offices a war correspondent must visit before going out on the front lines and saying to the enemy, "Let's dance."

His Bombing Group Mixed

The first person I encountered on the streets was handsome Lt. Paul Lehman, a member of a bombing group in the Air Forces stationed at Okinawa. His home is in Los Angeles.

He reported that his Air Force unit is thoroughly integrated, said the morale is excellent. However, he had to cut short his brief interview because he was then rushing back to his unit because of the clear weather which he said his unit has been waiting for to make another bombing strike on North Koreans.

Norfolk GI Relaxes in Park

In Hibia Park, a short distance away from General MacArthur's headquarters, I chanced upon a husky sergeant and an attractive Japanese girl seeking to gain a few moments respite from the sweltering 92-degree Tokyo heat from which there appears to be no relief.

The sergeant turned out to be Sgt. Chelsie Rhodes of Norfolk, Va., who came to Tokyo six months ago from Hawaii. He is stationed at the Haneda Air Base here, key point of arrival in Tokyo.

Sgt. Rhodes says his unit is a mixed one and that when he says mixed he means mixed in every respect. According to him, his outfit is just waiting to "get into it."

Follows Girl to Headquarters

My meeting with Lelia Bryant of Pittsburgh was not by chance—it was planned. I saw her walking down the streets early last Monday morning and simply followed her to her office. It turned out to be General MacArthur's headquarters.

There, I met Esther V. Case of Lambertville, New Jersey, by whom all war correspondents must pass in order to become accredited to Korea.

Through Miss Case, I was reintroduced to Wilma Brazelton of my hometown of Akron, Ohio, whose uncle was my former school teacher.

Staying at One Hotel

The girls then told me that they live at the Oldkaij Hotel in Japan and that there are about 11 of them there, while others are living in hotels throughout the city.

Among those at the Oldkaji are Rouzelia Gayles of Berkely, California, Elvira Turner of Louisville, Ky., Helen Simms of Newark, Mrs. Naomi Sykes of Los Angeles, Elizabeth Rivers of Washington, and Mrs. Francis D. Martin of Youngstown, Ohio.

Told of Others in Yokohama

They also said that about 19 miles away in Yokohama, Mrs Ozie Roundtree is club director of the Yokohama Golden Dragon Service Club.

Also in Yokohama are Loyce Holly, of Oakland, Cal.; the former Irene Towles of Washington, who is now married here and is a Mrs. Robinson; Dorothy Mitchell, Betty Spriggs of Los Angeles and Jackie Edwards, address unknown. Florence Goins is another Los Angelite living in Yokohama.

Also serving in Special Services in Yokohama are Kitty Davenport of New York and Penny Payne of Brooklyn.

The majority of the girls have signed up to serve with the occupation forces for a period of at least two years and they have already served periods ranging from 11 months to 2 years.

Here's 1st Casualty List From Korea

AFRO Correspondent
Sat. 8-19-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
(AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent)
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SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Here's the first official list of wounded and injured from Korea.

Cpl. Robert Howard, 503 W. 12th St., Junction City, Kan.

Pvt. Isaiah Ross, Mound, La., brother of Miss Matilda Ross. Baltimore, Md.

Pfc. Eugene E. Shelton, 3709 Broadway, Kansas City, brother of Mrs. Loraine Young.

Pvt. Leroy L. Johnson, son of Mrs. Sedonia Johnson, 1125 E. Kennedy St., Okmulgee, Okla.

Second Lt. Alonzo O. C. Sargent, son of Mrs. Senora Sargent, 210 W. Gray St., Houston, Texas.

Pvt. Henry Coleman, 1993 Kentucky St., Detroit.

Cpl. Luther Cunningham, brother of Miss Mary Lee Cunningham, 2310 Avenue F., Ensley, Ala.

Sgt. 1/c Charles L. Ingram, husband of Mrs. Lula M. Ingram, now in Far East Command, and son of Mrs. Alma B. Ingram, Box 1293, Auburn, Ala.

Alfred Moore, Nashville.

Cpl. Jack Pearsall Jr., son of Mrs. Ada Pearsall, 230 E. 60th St., Los Angeles.

Cpl. Jessie Smith, son of Mrs. May Smith, Alpaugh, Calif.

Pfc. Charles L. Kennedy, son of Mrs. Gladys Kennedy, 401 Penn St., Brookhaven, Miss.

Pfc. Theodore Scott, brother of Mrs. Sylvia Kelley, 414 Kinsley St., Checotah, Okla.

Wounded in Korea

Pvt. Robert L. Smith, 831½ E. First St., Tulsa, Okla., son of Mrs. Pearl Mae Smith.

Pfc. Esley Wise, son of Mrs. Ella Wise, 1301 Martin St., Snow Hill, Md.

Pvt. Roosevelt King Jr., Route 3, Van Buren, Ark.

Pfc. Eddie Ellis, 818 Taylor St., Waco, Texas, son of Mrs. Mary Hunt.

Pfc. Earl J. Rowell, 6076 South Lafayette, Chicago.

Pfc. Walter Dowdy Jr., 242 Walnut St., Benton Harbor, Mich., son of Mrs. Ora Lee Dowdy.

Pvt. James W. Rose, 47 Marion St., Brooklyn, N.Y., son of Mrs. Alice Rose.

Pfc. Wallace R. Dent, 459 Hayzard St., Hillsboro, Ohio, son of Mrs. Estella Dent.

Pfc. Norman M. Ellis, 630 E. 107th St., Cleveland.

First Lt. Clifton F. Vincent, 2403 Russell St., Houston, Texas.

Pfc. Robert E. Alexander, 1642 Artison Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Second Lt. James Wilson, 300 Oklahoma Ave., N.E., Washington; husband of Mrs. Mary E. J. Wilson (now in Japan).

Pfc. Adell Spicer, Route 1, Box 98, Maysville, N.C., brother of Mrs. Elsie M. Meadows.

Pfc. Walter C. Ayers, Arvonia, Va., son of Walter Ayers.

Cpl. George S. Lewis, 204 Rogers St., Brewton, Ala.

Pvt. Calvin D. Montgomery, 619 McAlpine St., Talledega, Ala.; husband of Mrs. Emma J. Montgomery.

Cpl. James Lee, son of Mrs. Della Lee, 339 Washington St., Kingsport, Tenn.

Cpl. Ewing A. Brandon, son of Mrs. Fannie V. Brandon, Route 1, Box. 745, White Haven, Tenn.

Injured in Korea

Pfc. Eddie L. Smith, 129 Sotello St., Los Angeles, son of Mrs. Ruby Jefferson.

Second Lt. Oscar L. Pusey, 763 Dawson St., Bronx, N.Y.

Pfc. John E. Phillips, son of Mrs. Jessie L. Phillips, 457 Bloomfield Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

Already many of the above have recovered of their wounds and injuries and are back beside their buddies.

The fact that the condition of many of the men is not more serious is credited to Medical Corps members who go straight up to the front with the fighters.

One of the top medical detachments is that of Sgt. Harry Archie of 2400 Middle St., Norfolk, Va.

24th Quickly Learns New-Style Fighting

AFRO's Hicks Tells How Writers Fare in 'Filthiest Place in World'

By Cable From JAMES L. HICKS

(Exclusive AFRO War Correspondent in Korea. Copyright. Republication forbidden.)

The 24th Infantry's colored troops are still in the front line after 14 days of continuous fighting.

It is new style fighting for the 24th which did its stint in World War II.

Stories of individual heroism pour out from the front as the 24th Regiment men on Wednesday and Thursday staved off another attack from hordes of fanatical enemy troops.

Biggest Thing Since Yechon

The battle, headquarters here declares, was the most intensive and largest since the 24th took Yechon a week ago.

When the order to withdraw came, the men hated to do so, but had to because of superior numbers. Afro-American

North Korean enemies can't be told from South Korean friends. Sat. 8-5-50

We let supposed refugees through our lines and they stab us in the back.

At night time the enemy is often in our rear as well as at our front. Baltimore

Everyone serving here, both white and colored, is hungry for news from the States. In Radio Tokyo, headquarters of the Public Information Offices there, I was questioned at length by white WAC captain Mary O. Kelly, who was once stationed at Fort Meade with the Wacs and had only praises for the AFRO-AMERICAN for the aid it gave in recruiting and training Wacs during the last war.

Captain Kelly inquired specifically about Mrs. Lillie Jackson of Baltimore, whom she termed an "organizational genius," Col. West Hamilton, and Capt. Tommy Martin of Washington, Maj. Harriet West and Lt. Clarence Blount of Morgan State College, with whom she said she attended school at Carlisle Barracks.

Our Boys the Talk of Newsmen

At the Tokyo Correspondents' Club where Albert Hinton, pool correspondent of the Negro Newspaper Publishers and I stayed, the talk of veteran correspondents was of the work of the colored infantry regiment who took Yechon on the day we arrived in Tokyo and of the great job being done by two colored jet pilots with an F-89 squadron.

Correspondent Tom Lambert already has reported from the front lines how the 24th Infantry Regiment scored the first major victory of U.S. forces in the Korean war and the news of their victory was given a headline on the front page of the Nippon Times, largest paper in Tokyo.

In this connection, it might be stated that Tokyo papers give plenty of space to any reports coming out of America on colored people.

Althea's Victories Make Headlines

Althea Gibson's recent tennis victory made the headlines in the sport pages here, and the announcement that the New York Yankees had purchased two colored baseball players was also prominently played up here.

The Tokyo Correspondents' Club itself is worthy of note. It is located at Number 1 Shimbun Alley, about three blocks from MacArthur's headquarters.

The Korean War is the most "covered" war in history with 27 more corestpondents presently covering it than covered the last par. To accommodate this group, the press has taken over what was formerly a large restaurant building with five floors.

Here all correspondents sleep, get their mail, receive military communiques and store their baggage before they hop off into the combat zone of Korea.

Hold Briefing Sessons of Own

Loving life like everyone else and not having the benefit of military intelligence to guide them, the correspondents have established their own briefing sessions in which veterans just returned from Korea go over maps with correspondents on their way to Korea so as to help them be fully advised when they reach the combat area.

The one single fear among reporters, if it can be said that there is one, is the fear that they will attach themselves to some unit which will get cut off and surrounded. The fact that several have already been killed and others are missing in action makes these briefing periods a very serious study.

Here's What I Was Told

At one such briefing period I, who was preparing to go up and connect with the 25th Infantry Regiment, was told:

That Korea is the most filthy place on earth; that I would start out by sleeping in what is now press headquarters in an old Catholic school building; that would sleep on the floor of this building and on the ground when I am out with the troops; that the place is infested with fleas and that the mosquitoes virtually pick one up and shew him to pieces.

That it is never wise to leave your typewriter at a rear headquarters because the headquarter may be gone when you return; that I would have to hitch hike at least 20 miles a day to get to a place where I can file my copy.

That I could be prepared to go days and nights without sleeping, and that it's a good idea to keep your eyes on the unit's command post and move out immediately as soon as it sohows signs of moving because the indication probably will be that the unit has been outflanked and has to make a run for it to avoid capture.

Cannon Also Extols Tan Yanks

Popular Jimmy Cannon, sports editor of the New York Post, is baked like a red lobster and his body is literally covered with red welts from mosquito bites.

He saw the colored troops in action and has said to me, "There're plenty of stories up there on what those guys are doing."

Also in Tokyo are Marguerite Higgins of the New York Herald Trib, one of the top women correspondents, Homer Bigart of the Tribune, Phil Potter of the Baltimore Sun. Frank Holman of the Washington Daily News, left earlier, and I didn't see Carl Mydans of Life and Tom Lambert of AP.

Tokyo Complacent Sure She's Safe

Korea is only about 60 air minutes from Tokyo, but our superiority in the air has left Tokyo with what appears to be a complacent air that "it can't happen here."

The activity among service personnel and civilians seems to be routine although it must be said that such an air does not prevail around General MacArthur's headquarters

After arriving at an advanced Army base in Korea, my first job was to report to Army headquarters there, to be briefed as to where the unit is that I want to make contact with, and then hop a jeep truck or whatever available transportation might be going up front and take off.

To get back to headquarters, I have to follow the same procedure or walk.

Some of the veteran reporters say that it is never wise to sleep up at the front lines. They say instead that it is wiser to make a double trip each day and get back to headquarters at night. This is to guard against the deadly infiltration which the North Koreans make at night. Others however, boldly sleep up front with the troops and take the chance.

Korean War

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Rescued Monday, Red Ring Broken

Afro-American

Sat. 9-9-50

2nd Battalion Morale High, Turns On Enemy, Drives Them From Field

Baltimore, Md

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent, By Cable to AFRO
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WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT AT THE MASAN FRONT—The Second Battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment, which was cut off by the enemy Friday, was reached by re-enforcements Monday and is reported in good shape. Their morale is also high.

Members of the battalion were still fighting as the enemy drive on this front was repulsed except for mopping up infiltrated enemy pockets.

I still can't get up to the battalion's position due to an enemy pocket between. Some are known to be dead, but casualties are reported by a 25th Division spokesman to be "moderate to heavy." The 24th's Second Battalion was completely surrounded and cut off as the enemy launched a full-scale offensive at all points along our line between Haman and Masan.

The regiment's command post was infiltrated by the enemy and forced back.

The 159th Field Artillery Unit, supporting the 24th, was surrounded but fought its way out. Capt. Charles W. Bussey's combat engineer company was attacked from the rear and forced to withdraw.

Colored Quartermaster Bath Company was ambushed 500 yards behind the Regimental Command post. The attack began at midnight, Thursday.

Firing Most Accurate

Captain Bussey said:

Afro-American

"The enemy artillery is the most accurate I have ever seen. The first artillery shell hit a kitchen truck and the second overturned one of our big guns. All command posts of the 24th were hit simultaneously by artillery fire shortly after midnight.

After one hour of this artillery barrage, Colonel Arthur S. Champeney, regimental commander, was forced to leave his headquarters. The artillery company, commanded by Capt. Lavon Smith, levelled its big guns point blank on the enemy but they kept coming.

Flanking Does It

"All of this happened deep behind our lines. On the line, South Koreans gave way on the 24th's right flank and the enemy poured through and cut off the regiment.

"As morning dawned, the battalion fought its way clear, but at this writing all contact has been lost with the Second Battalion and aid is being rushed up. I met two Second Battalion men who escaped—Pvt. Charles P. Thomas, 215 E. Mercury St., Petersburg, Va., and Cpl. Strap Lyles, 305 Warren St., Spartansburg, S.C.

"When his company's position was overrun, Thomas was chased for an hour in the rice paddies until he met one of our tanks. Lyles escaped to the rear."

Meanwhile, the First Battalion is secure in the position it held before the attack was launched.

I had a narrow escape myself on Thursday. I drove in the weapons carrier with the wounded to an aid station amid a hail of bullets.

The enemy shot up the vehicle, blowing holes in two tires, but Lyles kept on driving.

The new attack came as the 24th Infantry received 23 white replacements in the first attempt at integration in the regiment. Two colored West Point graduates arrived with the replacements.

They are 2nd Lts. David K. Carlisle, 2428 Eighth Ave., Los Angeles, and Robert W. Green, 559 Kenmore Ave., Oakland, Calif.

In a great display of courage one company of the 24th Infantry Regiment regrouped and clung to strategic Battle Mountain Tuesday after being bombed and strafed by our own Navy planes through mistake.

In defense of the hill, the planes strafed too close to the surrounded position, injuring 12 South Koreans and Americans.

The enemy took advantage of this mistake and attacked the company after the planes left. But it regrouped and beat them off.

A battalion of Communist troops, armed with bayonets, stormed up the mountainside and attacked the entrenched allied troops.

Unit Cut Off 4 Hours

The 24th Regiment-SouthKorean force was cut off for four hours. The position was consolidated, however, when an American platoon brought its support to the defenders.

The enemy looks upon Battle Mountain as the key to attack on important Masan. The 24th is fighting under orders to hold position at all costs.

Medical aideman Johnny Morris, 990-A Popular St., Memphis, gallantly faced enemy fire after strafing and bombing of our troops, and climbed Battle Mountain to evacuate the wounded.

I watched the unfortunate error from the foot of Battle Mountain, and helped give aid to the wounded as he brought them down.

Now On Duty in Korea

LT. ROBERT GREEN

LT. DAVID CARLISLE

GENERAL PILOTS HIM:

Hicks Says 'Nip' Goes Long Way in Korea

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO-AMERICAN War Correspondent
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ABOVE THE CLOUDS SOMEWHERE OVER THE KOREAN STRAITS—I've seen this done before, but I have never tried it myself—writing a story while flying about the clouds.

Sat. 9-9-50

This is being written aboard a stripped down C-54 plane carrying a new type of ammunition to our fighting troops in South Korea.

Baltimore, Md

I haven't the slightest idea of what kind of ammunition it is, except that it is in a new type box that I have never seen before and, at the present time, is being given priority over all other supplies being shipped out of the Japan airbase from which I just took off.

Luxury to Sleep Between Sheets

I'm on my way back to the front lines in Korea after spending three days in Tokyo where I enjoyed the luxury of a hot bath, some good food, clean white sheets on my bed and ice cream, whiskey and ice water whenever I wanted them.

My destination is the Haman front where the 24th Infantry is fighting, but the plane is taking me to Taegu which is quite a few rough miles away.

But I'm tickled pink at being able to hitchhike the ride on this plane, for otherwise I would not have been able to leave Tokyo for several days.

Up at Four O'Clock

I had orders to leave on the GHQ dispatch plane from Tokyo this morning. I was up at four o'clock, a jeep picked me up and took me 20 miles to an airport outside Tokyo, and I arrived to find that the dispatch plane had been canceled.

Since a GHQ dispatch plane is usually considered one of the most important flights leaving any air base, I immediately sensed that something rather important was shipment that is so important?"

"Ammunition," he said, "a new type, that's all I can tell you."

I got busy. Something certainly was cooking and I wanted to be in on it. I went to the air transportation officer.

I put down the usual line that one learns so quickly over here when he is hitching by land, sea and air over the war front.

Gives Newsmen a Break

Just a correspondent, I told him. Traveling light, just a handbag and typewriter and how about a ride to Korea on that Ammo plane.

Gene Zenier, ace cameraman for Warner Brothers newsreel, came up about the same time and put down the same line.

The transportation officer smiled.

"Okay boys," he said, "if you wanna go hustle out there and climb on."

Loaded With Ammo

The plane has no seats. Lined up from nose to tail in back of the pilot's seats are stacks and stacks of that new ammo.

There is some reading on it and cooking when told that the flight had been canceled.

Something New Added

It was raining and I checked with the weather officer. He told me that it was bad flying weather but that there was a priority plane taking off.

I then checked with the operations officer: "What's this priority

I could pass that on to you, but it might give away something and as a guest of the pilot I wouldn't do that.

There are only seven of us aboard, 2 newsmen, the four crew members and myself. The pilot invited us all to come up front and have a look around, and we did.

We looked at the thousand and one instruments of the plane. We couldn't see the ground or the water beneath us because there are low-hanging clouds and we are flying on instruments about them.

We have at least three hours of flying ahead of us and I get the idea to bat out a story while we are on the way.

Litters Already Lined Up

On the sides of the plane a canvas has been attached running the length of the plane which can be flipped out so as to make a little narrow cot or litter on which a man can lie down.

When this plane comes back to Japan, it will bring wounded men lying on these litters.

I flipped down one of the litters, placed my old portable typewriter on a box of the ammo in the center.

Presto, I have an office about the clouds higher than Dr. Bob Weaver has there high in the RCA building in New York City, where I would like to be right now.

Three Bottle of Scotch

We are flying at 8,000 feet and it is getting cold. There's no heat in the plane, of course, but we knew that before, and I am prepared.

In my bag there are three bottles of precious Scotch whiskey.

Two are for a bunch of guys in the 24th (as far as it can go around) and one is for myself and the people I will meet on the way up front who will be especially extra nice to me.

You've got to be nice—damn nice to a guy in Korea to have him give you a drink of his Scotch.

One Drink Gets Good Meal

The bottle will probably last me a week. It is far more important to me there than money.

One drink (a little one, for I'll be watching) from it might get me a hot meal from a mess sergeant, a jeep ride to the front from a mail orderly, a tip on a good story, or a chance to ride a jet fighter mission.

You can do a lot in Korea with a drink of Scotch.

The only other thing in my bag is a carton of cigarettes, beans, a bright blue striped pair of underwear which a guy in Korea loaned to me when I got thrown in a rice paddie in a jeep wreck, a small package of typing paper, some envelopes, toothbrush, razor and soap.

I'm taking the underwear back to Korea after having it laundered in Tokyo. I don't need a comb, for I've had all my hair cut off.

Going to Follow Ammo

When we reach Taegu, we are going to try to find where this new ammo is going and if it's what we think it is, we are going to go out on something new.

If not, we will try to hitch a ride down to Masan by plane, and failing that, we will have to hit the dirty sniper-infested road and hitchhike our way there.

Not Sure of Reception

Newsmen and the crew have been speculating as to what kind of reception we might receive at Taegu. The North Koreans at the last report were only 12 miles away from the town and we will certainly fly over some of them in order to get in on the air strip.

It's entirely possible that when we land they might have control of the strip. Things happen quickly over here.

Will Let You Know

I realize now, however, that I can't leave you, as a reader, with that last statement hanging in the the air, so I'll wait to finish this piece after we land so you'll know who was on the welcoming committee.

Ha, here comes the sun through the clouds. Looks like the weather is clearing up. None of us bothered to put on Mae West jackets and parachutes for this trip, but all of us selected one and laid it near so we could reach it if we needed it.

Afraid to Smoke

I have traveled by air so much now that Mae West and a parachute to me are like old friends.

I'd sure like to light up a cigarette but none of us know how sensitive this new ammo might be, so we are not flirting with it.

THREE HOURS LATER

"We've got it made." Made a perfect landing at Taegu, found the strip in our hands.

Asked air transportation officer about a hitch to Masan. "If you shake a leg," he said, "I can send you to Pusan with the best pilot in the Far East."

We rushed back out on the strip to find a C-47 ready to take off. We climbed aboard and half hour later skimmed in at Pusan after flying over enemy lines.

A Top Flight General

I climbed out and asked to see the pilot. A lieutenant took me up to him. I blinked.

My pilot had been none other than Brigadier General Timberlake, one of the real big wheels in the Air Corps over here!

The general did not ask for a swig of my Scotch!

A Bastard War

From Pusan we grabbed a slow moving North Korean supply train going north, which covered the 35 miles to Masan in the remarkable time of six hours and thirty minutes.

As I sat down and ate my meat and beans, I thought of that last steak in Tokyo. A bastard war and a few hundred miles sure can change a man's way of living.

Army Passes Buck

New 24th Commander Opens Old Sores—Meals Excellent—Equipment Lacking—Men Unable to Write Folks Home—One False Alarm

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO WAR CORRESPONDENT

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WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — The green young, courageous doughboys of the 24th Infantry Regiment are battling in South Korea with more responsibilities on their shoulders than any soldiers have carried since Leonidas and his Spartans stood off the Greeks at Thermopylae Pass.

"Aroused by the crackle of machine gun fire, he picks up his rifle and advances on the hills. The grimness of warfare on his youthful face, and on his back the burden of a race."

Get this picture in your mind if you can. The men of the 24th already have it firmly fixed in theirs.

The reputation and integrity of the colored people as fighting Americans is on the wings of every bullet, every bazooka shell, every mortar shell, every artillery barrage which the men of the 24th send in the direction of the enemy.

Know Entire Race Being Judged

They know this. You should know it too. They also know that it is unfair to judge a race by one war effort of one regiment.

But they also know that, however unfair it is, it has been done in the past and it will be done in the present. You should know this too.

Some Veterans of World War II

Fortunately or unfortunately, however you may wish to look at it, many of the men of the 24th, though still very young, are veterans of the last war. And as such they served faithfully and loyally and without credit in the service forces, leaving the major battle honors to be grabbed by the combat soldier.

They went through this, they smarted under the criticism of being "labor troops" even from their own people and when the chance came they stepped forth willingly and died bravely for the opportunity to show that they could fight as well as the next man.

Actions of Few Hit All

They also remember how they were judged in that war. How despite the brave way in which many of them died in battle, a few press dispatches written around isolated cases of soldiers shying away from their first dose of fire, resulted in their entire group being unofficially branded as troops who either did not have the courage or the ability to cope with the enemy.

The world at large, now busily fighting the Korean War, has almost forgotten World War II and the isolated unfortunate incidents of the 92nd Infantry Division in Italy.

But the men of the 24th still remember because they have not been allowed to forget it. They have been reminded of it in their training. They have heard bigoted, high-ranking officials of government make capital of those small mistakes.

New Commander Opens Old Sores

And o nAug. 8 the eve of the greatest effort the United States Forces in Korea had made that far in the war, they heard it again from a new regimental commander who had just that day taken over the command of their regiment to lead them in battle.

He told them after their more than 20 odd days in combat that he had commanded a unit of the 92nd in the last war, that he knew their reputation as fighters, and that he was going to make a fighting outfit of the 24th.

This came remind you AFTER the 24th had spent 20-odd days in combat here and admittedly won the biggest victory our forces had won to that date in the war — Yechon.

Casualties High

Men made of less sterner stuff may have wilted and given up to hear such talk from their unproved leader after going through the hell which the 24th faced.

A hell which has seen the organization cut into ribbons by the enemy and suffer such high casualties that Army officials have refused to allow this correspondent to make public their number.

But these lovable dirty doughboys are made of sterner stuff. They realize that this is their chance to prove themselves to all beyond the shadow of a doubt. And to their eternal credit they are welcoming the opportunity.

On Eve of Big Offensive

This is being written as previously stated, on the eve of the U.S. Forces greatest offensive thus far in this war.

By the time you read this, the first phase of the effort will be over and the 24th, along with other troops, will have been committed to this all-out effort.

But though you may read this at a late date I shall record it for you now with the hope that it may be ever left for all men to see.

Eggs and Cakes for Breakfast

Four hours ago I sat with men and officers of the 24th as they girded for battle. This morning for them there were hot cakes and eggs for breakfast. For lunch there were nice juicy steaks and plenty of them.

The dinner meal was equally unusual and equally good for these men like others are going into combat. As I watched them eat I could not but help think of Christ's Last Supper — for to many of them in all probability it was their last.

I went on afternoon mission with about 200 of them. The mission was to climb high into he mountains and flush out and kill off about 400 of the enemy who had been reported in the vicinity.

Are You Ready, Captain?

They stalked into the hills with Capt. Richard W. Williams of Waycross, Ga., leading the way.

Get this. Captain Williams had just returned to the regiment that same day after spending only six days in the hospital after being shot in the ear and the shoulder by machine gun fire.

When we passed the doughboys in the column they yelled to Captain Williams, "You ready, Captain?"

He returned, "I may not be ready but I'm back with you." We marched on.

A Meaningless Mission

After a good three-hour climb the men reached their objective—They met the Koreans who had been reported lurking in the hills.

But the Koreans we met were well-trained troops of the South Korean Army who are fighting daily on our sides. They had the hills well under control and reported no enemy forces in the area.

It was a mistake of our intelligence corps. The Koreans spotted had been friendly troops all the time and the mission was as useless as a ball point pen with no ink.

Accept Mistake Without Word

There was nothing to do but turn the tired troops around and have them lug their heavy equipment and weapons back to the headquarters.

They accepted the mistakes of the higher ups without a word. And it should be said here that Captain Williams was not one of the higher ups making the mistake.

Shoes Worn to a Frazzle

On the way back, I noticed the men's equipment. Many of their shoes were worn to a frazzle from the almost daily fighting in the mountains.

Back at the rear base I asked about his. I was told by an officer responsible for supplies that he couldn't get shoes for the men.

But a soldier told me that he had inquired and been told that the regiment could have all it wanted if their supply officer would ask for them.

I inquired further. What other equipment was lacking? The men told me. Some of it is highly technical needed vitally by an infantry outfit, and it will not be named here.

Why Equipment is Lacking

This time the new commanding officer of the regiment inquired as to why this vital equipment was not on hand in the regiment.

He was told by his staff supply officer that the regiment had asked for and received more of this kind of equipment than any other regiment on the base. He contended that they had carelessly used it and allowed it to get away.

One Knew It Was Lie

After he finished one of the officers was so angry at what he knew to be a lie that he walked over to the staff officer's assistant and asked him, "Where is all this so and so he says we have been getting."

The assistant, not daring to contradict his superiors, mumbled something about it being true and the incident dropped dead right there about 12 or 18 hours before the big atack.

No Envelopes for Letters Home

The 24th men at the front do not have envelopes to write letters home to their wives. This is no isolated case. I have been trying to get some for them ever since I arrived here.

The Red Cross has not been able to get them any, and the men have volunteered to buy them from the Army but they have not received any at his writing.

One hour ago a sergeant from Washington, and a corporal from Los Angeles came up to headquarters here where I am writing this.

They came in to see the Red Cross worker. He was not in. Seeing me, they asked if I could tell them some way to get some envelopes to their men in the lines.

Says AFRO Will Help Out

I got up from my typewriter and went with them to the headquarters staff officer whose job it is to handle such matters.

I told him that the AFRO would be happy to buy envelopes in any quantity to give to the men to see that they did not return to the regiment empty handed.

The officer explained at length to me that things have been moving so fast in the past few days that the PX unit which ordinarily sells such things to soldiers has not caught up with headquarters.

Yet Mail Held Vital to Morale

He gave many reasons for the shortage, many of which as a former officer I could believe. But also as a former officer, I could not help but remember how much importance the Army attaches to mail as a morale factor, and I left the officer with the feeling that though it might not be his fault, somebody, somewhere, had snafued the deal.

The officer was able to give the two men exactly one envelope. He then suggested that they drive to a strange sounding city in Korea and look up the APO officer who he said might be able to sell them some envelopes.

Twenty-five Miles Away

I got out a map and tried to help the soldiers locate the place which appeared to be about 25 miles away and they left me with the statement that if they could get transportation they would go down to the place when they got the chance.

I record these things here now before the 24th goes in battle because I think they should be considered after the battle has been fought.

There is no doubt in my mind as to how the 24th will come out of this whole deal. I know how they will come out because I know how they are going in. They will come out in glory because that's how they are going in.

Primarily a Holding Job

It should be stated here that the mission assigned to the 24th is not one which will at first give them great opportunity to cover themselves with glory.

One cannot criticize a commander for this. His is the right to assign fighting troops to whatever mission he sees fit. The 24th's job is primarily a holding one at first.

But the battle will be hard and before it is won it will take every man and muscle we have and when that time comes the 24th will be ready—and I will be there with them.

Snipers Cause Newsmen Anxiety

Los Angeles

By JAMES L. HICKS
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA —All of the correspondents now carry guns and wear steel helmets. If you go near the front you can generally expect fire from guerillas or snipers.

I was recently under sniper fire and the jeep in which I was riding turned over in a rice paddie. I emerged from the wreck with a bruised leg, drenched from the rice paddie but still count myself lucky.

The sniper opened fire as I was riding with three men of Headquarters Company of the 24th. The outbreak of firing excited the driver as it did me. He swerved the jeep, which hit a tree, and we rolled out into a 10-foot embankment.

Jeep Failed to Follow

When I hit the ground, I began crawling for dear life, because I felt as the others did, that the jeep would come tumbling down the embankment after us.

It plummeted only halfway, however, as its bumper caught on the tree it had struck. That was the only thing that saved us from being crushed.

Wilson (another correspondent) almost got it yesterday from sniper fire.

Korean War

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Writers Cower in Shell Hole at Chingdong

Afro-American

Terrific Shelling Made Them Sure of Death

Sat 8-26-50

MARINES PLUCKY

Baltimore Md.

Fight Minus Shelter Until Planes Arrive

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Republication forbidden in whole or in part)

WITH THE U.S. MARINES IN SOUTH KOREA.—How does a man actually feel when he is faced by a barrage of shellfire from the enemy in actual combat on the front lines?

Every ten persons who have actually had the experience and who are asked the same question will probably give ten different answers because no two men will feel the same about it.

For those who have not had such an experience, however, here are the feelings of this correspondent as he faced all the fire power the North Koreans could muster as the U.S. launched its first great ofensive of the Korean war on August 7, near Chingdong-ni.

Pledged to Secrecy

As war correspondents we had been told what was coming as early as the morning of the 5th of August but everyone had been pledged to secrecy. On the night of the 6th we were told "The jump-off is tomorrow morning at 6:30."

Correspondents were given their choice of what organizations they wanted to accompany in the big push and ordinarily I would have gone in with the 24th Infantry Regiment, but at the briefing session it was stated that the 24th had been assigned to a holding mission to guard against infiltration by the enemy and probably would not see too much action, so I, like the majority of other correspondents, decided to go with the Marines.

Off at 5 a.m.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 7th, I mounted a weapons carrier loaded with correspondents which included Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune, Keeyes Beech of the Chicago Daily News, Frank Holman of the Washington Daily News, L. A. Wilson of the Chicago Defender, Marguerite Higgins of the N.Y. Herald Tribune, Tom Lambert of the Associated Press, Jack James of the United Press, Bill Laurence of the New York Times, a correspondent from Reuters News Service and photographers and newsreel cameramen from Acme, International Photos and a host of others.

We rumbled over the rugged Korean terrain passing a long line of soldiers on foot and in trucks going toward the front. In the center of our weapons carrier was mounted a .50 caliber machine gun and its corporal gunner continually made me nervous by shifting its barrel from one side of the road to the other as he anxiously searched the hills which lined both sides of the valley road.

They Pass Tanks

After traveling about ten miles we began to pass our own tanks and this brought me even greater discomfort because I had always figured that tanks belonged right up in front.

8-26

Soon we began to hear the crackle of machinegun and rifle fire and before you could say Jackie Robinson, the truck pulled off to the side and we were told to dismount.

I bounced off the side of the weapons carrier directly besides a Marine who apparently had had his head smashed in by some weapon fired at close range.

One correspondent stopped to get his name but before anyone could take any action someone yelled "Here comes another" and everybody ran for cover near a small building which I later learned was a schoolhouse.

Dive Into Hole

I dived into a hole which was already crowded with Marines as the earth exploded all around me. When the explosion was over and I learned I was still alive, I asked one of the Marines what it was that they were throwing at us. "Everything," he said, "that last one was a 105."

Then I heard a shrill whistle through the air and I saw the Marine I had just spoken to flatten himself out against the wall of the hole. I did likewise and as I did the whistle stopped and there was another resounding crash a few yards away.

The whistle was followed by another and still another and each time there was the whistle, there came the crash and each time the crash came it got closer and closer to our hole.

Whole World Explodes

It seemed that the whole world was exploding all around me. I began to get a big lump in my throat and I became deathly sick way down deep in the pit of my stomach. I wanted to get the Hell out of there. I wanted to run away. I wanted to crawl up under some dark place like a dog who has been scolded by his master. And I became sicker and sicker as I realized that there was no place to go.

I was scared scared as all Hell. I looked at the faces of the Marines around me and I saw that they were scared too — and this made me even more scared.

With each shrill whistle that sounded, another incoming shell, I found myself pressing my face up into the corner of the squared hole and closing my eyes tightly and bracing myself as one might do when he realizes that he has lost control of his automobile and that he is going to crash into a telephone pole.

Walking Down the Hill

'He's walking right down that hill towards us." one of the Marines said. I later learned that by walking down the hill he meant that the enemy artillery had got the range of our position and was lobbing shells across the hill so that they struck in a straight line about twenty yards apart—literally walking on anything in that line with shrapnel.

"Where the Hell is the Air Corps' another marine asked. If somebody doesn't knock out that artillery he'll kill all of us in the next few minutes.

I got sicker in my stomach. I didn't want to die. I thought about my wife, my mother, and all the things I figured I had to live for. I cursed myself for ever volunteering to become a war correspondent. And I cursed my bosses for giving me the job.

Shell Explodes

Then with my senses attuned for anything that whistled, there came another threat. While I waited for a whistle to warn me of stilll another incoming shell one suddenly exploded without warning a few feet from our hole.

"By God, he's beginning to throw the mortars at us now," said one of the Marines. I asked him to explain. He then told me that mortars didn't make a sound when they came over. "You never have to worry about a mortar shell if you hear it," the Marine said, "because when you hear it the damage is already done." "You'll never hear the one that gets you."

That was too much for me. I became panicky. I got up—I was going to get the Hell out of there —going to go somewhere else. But a Marine sergeant yelled "Get down. You want to get killed. I got down like a meek little lamb. I definitely did not want to get killed.

But one other Marine said "Let him go. He'll have a better chance outside than he will here for the guy has sure got the range on this position."

Difference of Opinion

Later I was to learn that there is a difference of opinion on this claim that when it is obvious that a mortar or an artillery piece has the range on your position it is better to try to escape to another position thn it is to stay there because eventually he will land a shell on you in completing his shelling pattern.

Some argue that an artilleryman never decreases his range once he gets the position and that if you crawl forward in the direction of the artillery gun you have a better chance that remaining where you are or of going back away from it. It is assumed, they say, that the artilleryman figures you will run back and he therefore increases his range slightly after first getting the position.

Stay and Die

I decided to stay right there and die, however, and while I was reflecting on what a Helluva ending this would be for me, someone yelled "There they are, those are our planes" and I heard a group of planes soaring overhead.

This gave me little comfort for in the next three or four minutes a hail of mortar shells burst so close to our hole that it knocked up dirt and rocks into it.

Air Force Arrives

But suddenly the shelling ceased. I looked up from where I had buried my face in the dirt wall of the hole and heard a sergeant say "By God, those planes shut him up." Then I realized what had happened. Our Air Corps, God Bless them, had flown over the enemy artillery and blasted them out of their positions with rockets.

I stood up for the first time in ten minutes and I was grinning from ear to ear like a simple kid. I have never felt so good in all my life.

I looked around. Other correspondents were crawling out of holes with Marines grinning too. I was not ashamed. I had been scared and from the looks of thing everyone else had been scared too.

What Makes Soldiers

There was a degree of difference in the fright, however, and in my opinion this is what makes soldiers better ones.

All during the shelling when I had been cowering in the corner of the hole there had been other men, who though scared, had gone on carrying out their military mission.

For instance a big gun manned by a crew of seven men had been continually firing back at the enemy just a few yards away from me. And each time someone had got hit by shrapnel, and there were many who were hit, some unheralded medical corpsman had crawled from his safe position to the wounded man and given him aid on the spot. There was also a Catholic priest whom I had fleetingly observed giving the last rites to a soldier at the very height of the mortar barrage. Its things like that that make good soldiers better.

One more instance served to show how valuable experience is. Once the enemy shelling ceased, we began to mill around and take notes on the names and hometowns of the men engaged in the action.

The Old Sergeant

But one old Marine sergeant, a veteran of Guadalcanal, warned us, "You'd better get out now while the getting is good. They knocked out that gun but the gunner had our range and he will telephone it to other guns down the way and they'll have it soon enough."

We did not pay him any attention, however, and L. A. Wilson and whole shook.

When He Went Down

I was looking at the sergeant when he went down. I'll never forget the surprised expression on his face. It was the look that a small child might give a grownup who suddenly slapped it after the child had tried to be nice.

Then he died along with three other men of his crew.

I got the Hell out of Ching-dong-ni.

A Familiar Scene

A familiar scene these days is this farewell embrace received by Marine Corporal Clinton Thomas from his wife as he prepares to leave El Toro, Calif., for Korea.

The New York Herald Tribune's Marguerite Higgins joined the ... in a cup of hot coffee a few feet away from our big gun. The gun crew, apparently was green too for they relaxed and began to mill around in the little school yard though still close to their gun.

I was standing there drinking coffee and looking at the gun sergeant when it happened out of the blue. All of a sudden there was a tremendous boom just inches from the big gun itself and it seemed the

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

STORY OF CPL. GREAT, STORY OF GREAT AMERICAN

by JAMES L. HICKS
INFORMER CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE TWENTY FOURTH REGIMENT, SOUTH KOREA—This is the story of a great American.

The odds are a thousand to one that you have never heard of him by name. The odds are ten thousand to one that you may never hear of him again.

The story has no plot and its ending cannot be written now for the simple reason that it is still going on. It is the story of a typical fighting man of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. His hopes and fears, his joys and sorrows, his plans for the future and his memories of the past.

It is the story of one man — a fighting man — a young man with the burden of his race upon his shoulders.

Step up and meet Corporal Walter L. Great, gunner on a five man 57 millimeter recoiless rifle with the 24th Infantry Regiment in South Korea. Cpl. Great — great American! This is his story:

CORPORAL GREAT was born in Charleston, S. C. He is 19 years old. His home address is 12 Jasper Street. Charleston, where his mother, Mrs. Ann Moore lives with his stepfather, George Moore.

Corporal Great went to the Buise Elementary School in Charleston and then on to Lincoln High in McClellandville South Carolina. I asked him why he did not go to high school in Charleston. He said it was a personal matter that he did not care to discuss.

At the age of 16 Corporal Grant dropped out of Lincoln High in the tenth grade, went over to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, lied about his age, and joined the army. That was in 1947.

After three months of infantry training during which time he did not fire a weapon he was given a seven day leave at home with his mother, assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment, shipped off to California and later to Japan.

IN JAPAN Cpl. Great was sent to the 25th division's leadership school and when he finished the course there he went back to his unit and was made a corporal.

He lived the life of the occupation soldier in Japan, teaching classes in the 60 milimeter mortar and the 57 recoiless rifle which he had never fired and which in the case of the 57 there was not a single such weapon in the regiment.

When war broke out in Korea, Corporal Great's commanders pronounced his unit as being "combat ready" and he shipped off to Korea with his regiment arriving here July 12 and going into combat July 14, still not having fired the 57 rifle and still not having one in his regiment. His weapon instead was a carbine.

I asked him about that first time in combat-near Yechon. How did he feel? He said he asked a lot of questions and "In one way I wanted to go in and in another way I didn't. I was all mixed up."

ON THE WAY to the line he saw a newspaper telling of how the Koreans had shot some American prisoners in the back. "Then I didn't want to go." But he went.

He fought at Yechon and tasted victory. At Sangju he tasted defeat—the beginning of long days of retreat.

When his organization pulled out of the northern sector under orders, he came on with it and went in the line at Haman without a rest. He held the line at Haman until the Mariens came and jumped off toward Chingdong-ni.

There he tasted something else. While dug in there in strong positions the enemy attacked in force. The white officer (later killed) commanding his platoon ordered it to withdraw. Corporal Great says he thought the officer was correct in ordering the withdrawal. But the officer was severely critized by higher-ups for withdrawing and the men were branded for "running". Cpl. Great hadn't run away. He was puzzled.

BUT HE FOUGHT on in and around Haman going up and down rugged "Battle Mountain" as it changed hands from one side to the other.

Soon some new 57 recoiless rifles arrived at the regiment. (The Mariens and other regiments had them when they got here). Cpl. Grant was assigned to one.

On August 6 while Baker Company of the 24th was attacking a hill with Cpl. Great's able Company in reserve on the adjoining hill, a call came for a 57 rifle to be brought up to aid Baker Company.

Cpl. Great started down the ridge to Baker Company. On the way, he fell-a sniper's shot through his chest.

A MEDICAL AID man crawled to him and gave him first aid but no one could evacuate him down without being exposed themselves. A captain sent word to him to walk if he could.

Corporal Great crawled out and down the hill to an aid station. He was evacuated out on the long route back. First to Masan, then to Pusan, then to Japan.

He stayed in the hospital in Japan 22 days and was ordered sent back to Korea. "I hated to come back", he said 'but I had to go." Orders are orders to a great American.

Meanwhile, in the hospital he had written to his mother and grandmother telling of his wound. "Just before I left Japan I got a letter from my grandmother which" boosted my morale one hundred percent", he told me.

"SHE SAID in the letter; 'God was with you the first time and he will be with you the next time'. I felt all right after that." His grandmother is Mrs. Rebecca Singleton, Box 72, Route 17, McClellandville, S. C.

On September 44, good soldier Great, reported back to his first sergeant for duty. The company was still staggering under the enemy breakdown of September 1 and he was sent right up on Battle Mountain.

Things were so desparate a white engineer company was assigned to fight with Corporal Great's company as infantrymen. On his second night back, fighting then to support them, he had to fire his 57 rifle so many times he became deaf and was sent back to a hospital in Masan for three days before he regained his hearing.

Then Corporal Great was ordered right back up on Battle Moutain. And he went.

The next morning he dozed in his foxhole which he shares with Corporal George Shelton. He awakened suddenly to find a North Korean enemy a few feet from his position preparing to pull the pin in a hand grenade and toss it in the hole.

CPL. GREAT grabbed his carbine which he keeps beside the big 57 rifle, and fired. The bullet struck the Korean as he pulled the pin and as he fell the grenade went off splitting the Korean's chest in half.

He admitted his error in napping. "I guess I was just tired", he said.

A few days after he got out of the hospital and Red Cross received a notice that his mother was gravely ill. Corporal Great was not easily reached on Battle Mountain but the Red Cross had asked for details from the states and in time asked Corporal Great to come back to the rear to get a states side report on his mother's condition.

That's where I met him, tonight, September 17. He had been on the line last night, hitchhiked seventeen miles back here today for the word from the Red Cross. When I heard his story, I was glad that the news was good. His mother was not seriously ill. He smiled happily when he got the report from N. C. Knapp of the Red Cross, who had been up front hunting him all day.

I ASKED HIM to tell me of his life in the lines. The enemy attacks mainly at night so he and Corporal Shelton alternate sleeping during the day one sleeping while the other stands guard by the gun.

In a defensive position, such as his company has been in for the past few weeks, it takes him about ten minutes to dig a foxhole for preparation against small arms fire. He improves this position each day to make it safe against heavier enemy fire.

In his squad on the defense each man is assigned a specific area to fight in. This prevents disorder in the dark. Each man is always informed of the position of the medical aid man in the perimeter and when someone is wounded the nearest man softly relays this information to the man nearest him in the direction of the medical aid man and when it reaches the aid man he crawls to the wounded man and gives him what aid he can.

IN THE MOUNTAIN fighting a jeep with two litters is always kept at the bottom of the hill and when possible the aid man drags, crawls or carries the wounded man down the hill. This often takes three hours.

Cpl. Great is under instructions never to fire his 57 rifle until his platoon leader orders it. This is because the blast of the big gun will give the position away and the enemy will concentrate on it and attempt to knock it out.

At the present time he is fighting with only two officers in his company. Ordinarily there would be an officer commanding his platoon but the 24th has suffered 120 percent casualties in its officer personnel and a sergeant is commanding the platoon.

When chow time comes the squad leader goes to the rear and comes up with the field rations which the men can eat cold. If things are dull there might be class "A" rations but this is unusual. Class "A" rations contain some fresh food.

THE MAIL filters through at scattered intervals. Corporal Great has a girl-friend — Miss Thomasina Grove of 110 Logan street, Charleston, S. C. She writes regularly. Letters from my wife usually take eight days at the most from the states but he has checked his mail and found that it takes about eighteen days for Miss Grove's letters to reach him in the front lines. This is because the mail orderly often dares not try to get up to the men's position in the lines.

Cpl. Great receives $132 a month as corporal. From this amount he sends $25 to his mother, $25 to his grandmother and $25 to the Bank of Charleston for deposit in his own name.

He admits that he gambles "like all other soldiers when I get the chance" and says when he wins he puts the winnings in the Soldier's Deposit. This is a banking service provided for soldiers to save money.

From his winnings and earnings Cpl. Great has saved "over a thousand dollars." When the war is over he plans to get discharged as soon as he can and go back to the states where he plans to buy a "shrimp boat."

WITH THE SHRIMP BOAT he will catch and sell shrimp and become a business man. After accumulating more money

he will buy a house and get married.

Where will he go in the states? Back to Charleston, S. C. Why Charleston?

When I asked him this question he picked up a copy of a stateside paper which I had shown him, in which there was a story of Ku Klux activity in the south.

UP FRONT With Hicks

MOVE ON TO BREAK UP 24th

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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ALONG THE MASAN FRONT—There is a move here to break up the 24th Regiment. The day after we were hit by Navy planes and came back beautifully, I returned to the rear to find a white captain there compiling data which will be submitted to the Inspector General on the number of men who have left the front in combat, the acts of lack of courage before the enemy and other data.

If isolated instances are used as proof that a regiment is not combat worthy, the captain could discredit every American regiment over here and I know of none (and I have been with them all) which has not broken and ran before enemy fire.

Best 'Track Team' In Korea

The 24th has not lost half as much ground as some elements of the First Cavalry which has earned the nickname among writers here as the "best track team" in Korea.

As to the situation here, there is a change which can only be seen by those of us who have been looking at it for a long time. We are doing better.

Our men have gained experience and are rapidly approaching the combat efficiency of the soldiers of the last war.

Afro-American

Just the other day I saw a company of the 24th badly licked by our own Navy planes through an error. A month ago this company would have been done fighting for the day.

Not any longer. They regrouped their forces, cared for their injured, and then went out last night and attacked the enemy again. At this writing they are still attacking. Only good soldiers can do this. Dat. 9-16-50

A little more time, a few decent breaks and we will be rolling over here. Baltimore, Md.

AFROS at a Premium

I am finding out why I do not get some copies of the AFRO sent by the office.

When I do not get them they show up in all kinds of places.

I visit a battalion and someone will say I have a copy of the AFRO and I begin to look. Someone has sent this soldier a copy in the mail. Then he finds that soldier has loaned it to a buddy.

He finds the buddy and he has loaned it to another buddy and so it goes. He may finally catch up with it worn, torn, and grimy in the hands of a soldier sitting in a foxhole, a motor pool, or in a latrine. Or you might find it in the hands of the battalion commander.

Not Afraid of Postoffice

Here reading matter is at a premium. No one is afraid of postal regulations. If papers arrive in the rear areas and it is determined that they are newspapers, no one hesitates to open and read them.

Their intentions are good. They mean to send them on after they have read them, but another guy will come along and ask to see it for a minute. After this has happened several times, the original label is lost and the first guy does not know to whom to send the papers even if he does get them back.

There is nothing new about this. It happened in New Guinea during the last war.

Wears UN Insignia

I'm now wearing the United Nations War Correspondent's Shoulder Patch. It just so happened I was in Tokyo at the time when Bill Costello of CBS and a few others got together and designed it and I happened to get one of the first ones that was manufactured. It is on a blue and white field and says "UN War Correspondent"

Many of the soldiers mistake the patch and think I am working for the United Nations. I quickly set them straight for the UN is not the most popular organization in the world here.

This is due to the fact that our soldiers feel that the other UN Nations are letting them down by not sending any troops here to aid in the fighting.

Uses Two Blankets

The British and Scotch soldiers are reported to have arrived in the rear areas and maybe when they get up front this feeling will change.

Temperatures here still hit 90 and above during the day but the nights have become increasingly cold and I am using two blankets. It is funny weather.

Intergration Beginning in White Regiments of 25th Inf. Division

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—(By Cable)—Small numbers of colored infantrymen are now being integrated into the previously all-white regiments of the 25th Infantry Division—for the first time in the division's history.

Afro-American

They are being integrated without reservation. (Integration was attempted during World War II, but on unit level. This time, men are being taken into the regiments of all ranks—editor.) Dat. 9-16-50

On the other hand, white men recently assigned to the division's colored regiment (24th Inf. Rgt.) are all non-commissioned officers and are being used solely to train South Koreans assigned to the regiment.

Hicks on Board as Plane Shoots at Battle Mountain

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE 159TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION IN SOUTH KOREA—I got my biggest thrill of the entire war here today—I flew low over the enemy lines for a solid hour and circled around their positions while the 159th Field Artillery Battalion plastered the hell out of them with heavy artillery shells.

I made the trip over the front in a Piper Cub plane flown by 1st Lt. Charles Gethers of Philadelphia, who has one of the most unusual jobs in the Army. Afro-American

Lieutenant Gethers is a pilot, but he is a member of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion. He flies a Piper Cub plane, and he flies under orders to stay over the enemy lines all the while he is in the air. Dat. 9-16-50

Stays to See that Shots Land

His specific job is to fly over the enemy lines, try to pick out their gun positions, their command headquarters or the areas where most of their troops are concentrated and then hover in the air over their position while he radios back to his artillery battalion to lay artillery shells on the position.

I Agree to Go Along

In other words, he lives daily in a crossfire of artillery shells if one can call that living.

He invited me to come along with him and see how he lives. I accepted.

I arrived to find him waiting beside a rickety little contraption just 35-feet long and having a wingspread of 36-feet. The wings of the plane are so low that I could not walk under them without bending my head though I am only 5-feet, 8-inches tall.

Before getting into the thing, I asked a few questions. "How high can this thing fly?"

Answer, "Nine thousand feet, but we won't go up but 3,500 on this flight. The enemy is on a moutain 3,000 feet high and we will fly 500 feet about his head."

I then asked him how much horsepower the plane had and how many cylinders were in the motor. The answer, "Four cylinders with a 65-horsepower motor—about the same power as a jeep.

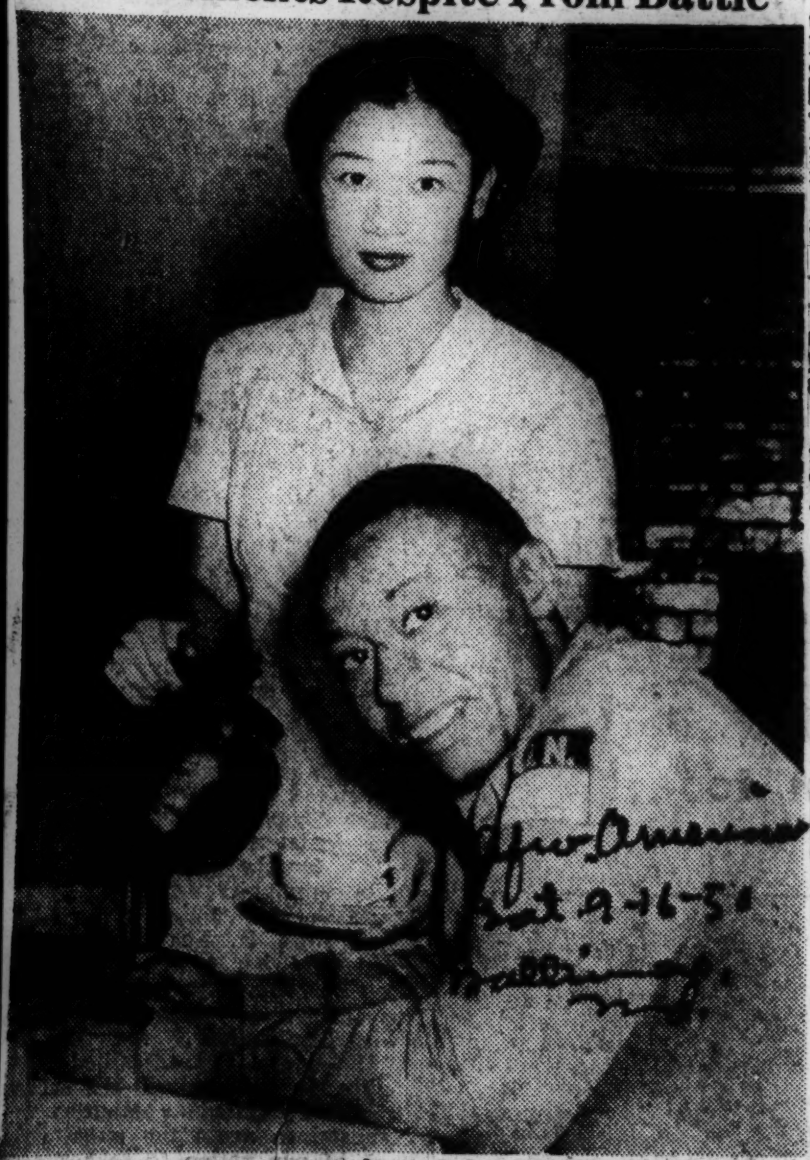
In a few minutes we rumbled down the narrow Korean street and were in the air. It was like bouncing into the air.

Could See North Koreans' Flight

About five minutes later Lieutenant Gethers who was in the front seat turned to me and pointed down.

I looked down as he said "'That's our artillery." He then said something to the artillery battery in his radio mike, and we continued on toward the enemy line.

Few Moments Respite From Battle



James L. Hicks, war correspondent of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, enjoys a square meal at the Tokyo Correspondents Club while briefly away from the danger and discomfort of the Korean front lines on a flying trip to the city. Up front, he covers up his UN correspondent's badge, seen here on his let shoulder, with combat fatigues, and carries a gun like the GI's.

Seven Days from Tokyo Club to Korean Tank

Afro-American

Men Who Served With Patton Enlists Again for Mixed Unit

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent.
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WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA — August 9—Just one week ago Sergeant Glen W. Brown was running the Patterson Club in Gifu Japan for the 24th Infantry Regiment — seven days later he was mounted in an M-26 tank and running it up the hills of South Korea against a North Korean enemy.

It all happened too suddenly that Sergeant Brown's tank unit has not even received his records yet and therefore does not know his hometown address. And last week when I arrived at his unit to interview him I could not get this information from Sergeant Brown because he was busily occupied up front knocking out an enemy road block.

One could only pick up the bits. We needed an armored unit of tanks in Korea and needed them in a hurry. The call went out in Japan for anyone who knew anything about tanks to step forward.

Served With Patton

Sergeant Brown was living comfortably in Gifu with the Army of Occupation but he knew plenty about tanks because he had been

So he volunteered as did many a member of the famed "Murder Incorporated" Tank unit which followed General Patton around in Europe.

other tan yanks of the 24th who like the roughness of the Armored Corps.

When I visited the tank unit last week the company commander told me that " I know we have some colored men in this outfit but I swear I can't tell you how many." He estimated that there were at least five and he especially remembered Sergeant Brown because he is the leader of one of the five-man tank crews.

Crashed Enemy Lines

I went out to the area and met Private First Class Willie Wells of 2100 - 26th Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, who is a gunner in one of the tank crews. He had just come back from the fighting up front and said that they had crashed through the enemy lines without being hit by anything but small arms fire.

He was rushing to the river to take a bath after rumbling through the rugged Korean terrain in 95 degree heat buried in an iron tank.

Wells is single and his next of kin are his two sisters Miss Johnnie Wells and Mrs. Minnie Harris of the Birmingham address.

He learned his tank fighting while a member of the 93rd Infantry Division in the South Pacific.

Also up front and fighting at the time was Corporal Allen Williams whose mother, Mrs. Sue Williams, lives on High Street in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Paul Moore from N.C.

Still another fighting man up front was 30-year old Private First Class Paul Moore of 1706 Edmondson Street, High Point, North Carolina. His records show that he is married to Mrs. Rosa Lee Moore of that address.

The reputation already established by the tankers in their fighting here was too much for Master Sergeant Harold W. McLeod of 315 W Street, Northwest whom I met at the tank outfit although he is a member of the 24th Infantry.

Graduate of the famed Tank Destroyer School at Camp Hood and a captain of infantry with the 92nd Division in Italy during the last war, Sergeant McLeod was over at the tank unit to see its commander for one purpose—he wanted to transfer to the unit and ride the tanks again.

With him to make a similar request was Sergeant First Class John S. Williams of 3709 Union Street in Flushing, Long Island, who is also a vet of the European fighting and also a member of the 24th Infantry.

Wife Lives In New York

No stranger to Korean terrain, Sergeant Williams spent 19 months here with the Army of Occupation as a civilian after the last war. He is married to the former Marie Wilson of Corona, Long Island. Sergeant McLeod is also married, his wife being the former Ruth Cook of Spartanburg South Carolina. Th couple have one child and are now living in Japan as is Sergeant Williams' wife. The CO told them that he would be happy to have them in his integrated outfit.

Battle Weary, 14 Soldiers Are Baptized

Afro-American

Never Mind Ritual, They Tell Chaplain

Balt 9-16-50

STRANGE SIGHT Each Picks Church He Wants to Join

By JAMES L. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE 24th INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA —Fourteen weary soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment climbed down off shell torn Battle Mountain here on Aug. 29 and asked a Baltimore chaplain to baptize them.

Battle Mountain has become one of the most hotly contested points on the Masan - Haman battle front, having changed seven times, and the men were soldiers who had just beaten off an enemy attack on the mountain shortly before being relieved by another company.

They made their request to Chaplain Gray Johnson, a Presbyterian minister of 622 Peach Orchard La., Baltimore.

Denomination Not Factor

The men were of various religious denominations, and Chaplain Johnson, after setting up the rituals to baptize the men of his faith, hesitated and said to some of the other men:

"Soldier, I don't know if I can baptize you according to the rituals of your faith."

The men looked the chaplain straight in the eye. Said one: "Sir, we want to be baptized."

"Bow your heads," the chaplain said, and the mass baptismal went on.

Joined Loved Ones' Churches

The majority of the soldiers requested the chaplain to baptize them into a church to which their nearest of kin, their mothers, sisters or girl friends belong to in the States.

The men baptized, their home addresses, and the persons whose name they gave to Chaplain Johnson follow:

Pvt. Harold S. Jackson, 520 W. 19th St., Chattanooga, to join church in that city attended by Mrs Ada Mobley.

Pvt. Felton Jamerson, 687 Cypress Ave., Pasadena, Calif., to Pasadena Church attended by Miss Ada James of that city.

Pvt. James Clark, 158 Henry St., Clarksville, Tex.. church attended by Mrs. Cathy Winters.

Pfc. James Robinson, Box 481, Mariana, Fla., church attended by sister, Miss Elizabeth Robinson.

Becomes PE Member

Pfc. Albert W. Weeks, 1588 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N.Y., desires to join St. Philip Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

Pvt. Roosevelt Miller, 304 Miller St., St. Matthew N.C., church attended by Miss Rose Irving.

Pvt. John Robinson, 496 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, desires to affiliate with church attended by Mrs. Gladys Robinson of Brooklyn.

Pfc. Earl Grant, 4032 Paris St., Philadelphia, desires to affiliate with church attended by Miss Nola Watson, a friend.

Closes Link With Wives

Cpl. Henry Brown, 168-25 105th Ave., Jamaica, Long Island, New York, wants to join church attended by wife, Mrs. Betty Brown.

M/Sgt. Levy Carter, 1171 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. Lucinda Hobson.

Pvt. Harold R. Bell, 9432 Michigan Ave., Chicago, wants to join church attended by Mrs. Eleanor Pfc. Lawton C. Lawrence, 115 E. Grand Ave., McAlister, Okla., desires church attended by Mrs. C. Benson, 9343 Wentworth Ave., Chicago. L. Lawrence.

Pfc. Arthur Love Jr., 124 Minton St., San Marcos, Louisiana, wants to join church attended by Miss Tillie Bryas of 716 Center St., same city.

The mass baptismal was the largest ever staged in a combat zone.

Largest Held in Zone

Pfc. Robert Coleman, 2124 Griggs Ave., Memphis, desires to affiliate with church of aunt, Mrs.

Dead Fall in Circles, Tanks Beat Off Reds

Afro-American Pat. 8-26-50

U.S. Wins Thrilling Victory, More Troops, New Weapons Reach Front

By JAMES L. HICKS
(AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent)

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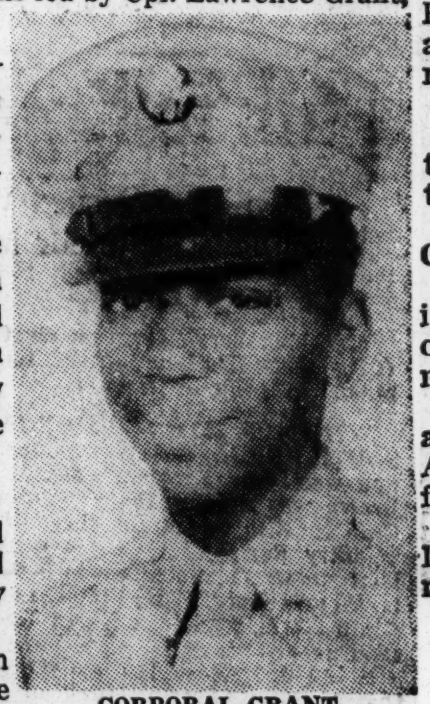
WITH THE 35th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — Tan tankmen fighting with an integrated tank unit in support of the all-white 35th Division are earning a reputation here as first-class fighting men. Baltimore, Md.

The most rugged hand battle on the Haman front this week centered around four tanks led by Cpl. Lawrence Grant, 947 Bennett Pl., Baltimore.



CORPORAL GRANT

Grant, a gunner and commander of the lead tank, told me this story, which has been verified by his superiors and crewmen:

"On Aug. 17, while we were fighting in support of the 35th Infantry, the enemy infiltrated our lines and got behind a heavy mortar company. They overran the position and came up behind our tanks.

Crawl Over Tank Like Fleas

"We swung our tanks around to meet the attack and killed them by the hundreds, but they kept coming.

"We ran out of ammunition for the heavy guns. Then the enemy rushed up to the tanks and began sticking small arms inside and firing at the crew.

They swarmed over the tanks like fleas. As they reached the side of the tank, we would pop up out of it, toss hand grenades at them and then drop back inside.

"The grenades kept them away until I could get out to the 50-caliber machine gun atop the tank.

Must Have Been a Million of Them

"I climbed on top and began manning the machine gun, cutting them down as they came. It seemed as if there were a million of them. Their bullets bounced off the tank and machine gun, but they missed me.

"When I ran low of ammunition, the boys inside the tank handed up a new box. They fought the enemy with grenades and rifles while I reloaded.

"We kept fighting, they kept coming.

Finally Run Out of Ammunition

"When my gun got empty again, I yelled, 'Cover me, I got to reload.'

"They yelled back, 'We are out of ammunition too.'

"I dived back into the tank. We started to move away, running over the enemy as we left. We got out of there back to a reserve tank, gor more ammunition, came back and retook our position, killing them as we came.

"Colonel Peterson of the 35th had told us we had to hold the position at all costs. Another of our tanks came to help, and the enemy fled. Hundreds of dead lay around the tank in a circle.

Afro American

Would Have Killed Them All

"After the attack, Colonel Peterson came over and congratulated us for holding. If we had not run out of ammunition, we would have killed them all."

Pat. 8-26-50

Grant's story of his tank's defense is in line with the new policy here: To take the defensive and hold ground at all costs while we build up an offensive.

In line with this order, the 24th Infantry Regiment, now dug in on the Haman front, has been strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from the States and the issuance of new type weapons.

Baltimore Md.

A large-scale enemy attack is expected.

Baltimore GI Finds Waiting Hard

I visited the furthermost outpost prepared for the defense line, and found Pvt. Levi Bailey, 1515 Mountmor Ct., Baltimore; Sgt. Paul Swain, 918 24th St., N.W., Washington, and Pvt. James O. Williams, 1304 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, ready in their holes.

Williams, caressing his new 7-mm. recoilless rifle, said: "Waiting on them is almost as hard as going out and getting them, but orders are orders, and we will be ready when the bastards come."

CORPORAL GRANT IS VET

Cpl. Lawrence Grant, who is mentioned in the accompanying cable by AFRO correspondent James Hicks, is the 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Grant, 947 Bennett Place, Baltimore.

He is a former pupil at Carver Vocational High School and a member of St. Pius Catholic Church. He enlisted in the Army in May, 1948, and served overseas with occupation forces in Germany.

After a year, he returned to the States on a 30-day furlough and left for Japan on Nov. 9, 1949. His father is a trackman on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

RATES 159th "FIGHTIN'EST FINEST

By James L. HICKS

With The 159th Field Artillery Battalion In South Korea—The "fightinest" finest Field Artillery Battalion in the entire Far East Command is a group of young hell-bent-for-leather youngsters who can put as high as seven shells from a 105 howitzer in the air at the same time and drop them all in the pocket of a North Korean at 7,000 yards (1½ miles).

Their average age ranges in the low twenties, more than 75 percent of them are single, and their morale is as high as the artillery shells they shoot. Brigadier General George B. Barth, field artillery Commander for the 25th Infantry Division personally told The Informer reporter that the 159th field artillery is the best unit of its kind in this theater but when I told the kids about it on their gun positions last Wednesday they said in their cocksure fighting attitude "Aw he didn't have to say that. We already know it."

That's the 159th Field for you. They're good, know they are good and they continue to prove it daily so that every division commander in the Far East is angling to get one of their battalions to support his troops in combat.

Here's a typical example of why the 159th is one of the best outfits over here. Last Wednesday the 159th was supporting a regiment of infantry who were engaging the enemy far out in front of them.

Suddenly the enemy attack on our infantry became too much and they were forced to give ground. In fact they gave so much ground that the 159th gun crew commanded by Sergeant Harry Jones, 310 West Rosehill Avenue, Kirkwood, Missouri, found themselves fighting, not in back of their infantry as is their usual custom, but up in front of their infantry with the enemy himself only 25 yards out in front. Soon Sergeant Jones and his gun crew were completely surrounded with their own infantry no where in sight.

WHAT HAPPEN THEN? Well, ordinarily the only thing for artillerymen to do in such a situation is to get the h— out of there as fast as they can. They are not equipped nor required to fight the enemy in hand to hand combat but the 159th is the best outfit over here and it never gives up one of its guns.

Instead of running away and leaving the valuable gun, Sergeant Jones' crew simply lowered the barrel of the big weapon and began firing at the enemy point blank at 25 yards.

Meanwhile Pfc. Howard Jackson of 36 Marlborough Street, Newport, Rhode Island, climbed atop an ammunition truck on which there was a 50 caliber machine gun mounted.

With enemy bullets ricocheting off his gun and off the ammunition on the truck, Jackson stuck behind the triggers of the '50 firing round after round into the enemy charging the gun position.

WHEN THE AMUNITION from one of the other guns began to run low another 159th man mounted the truck and drove it through the hail of fire up to the other gun, dumped off some ammunition, and drove it back to its original position with Jackson firing like mad all the time.

Finally, with the infantry gone, the artillerymen fighting alone, a tank came to their rescue, blasting the North Koreans from around

Hit Use Of Term 'Gook'

By JAMES L. HICKS

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA — "Tips," an official publication prepared and produced by the Troop Information and Education section of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo scored the use of the word "Gook" by American GI's in referring to the people of Korea.

Afro correspondent Jimmy Hicks who read Ralph Matthew's article in the August 5 edition, saw the "Tips" article at the front line and sent it back to the Afro.

The "Tips" article, entitled "What Are the Dangers of Anti-Oriental Prejudice," said:

"There is one word in particular which sabotages the idealistic efforts of those who are striving to achieve the goals of democracy. It's a four letter word seldom printed or discussed. But let's put it down on paper, talk about it, try to realize the consequences of its careless and repeated use.

"The word is gook."

"The word does not describe the Oriental: it only insults and alienates him. But it does describe, in a sense, the person who uses the word. It describes him as a person who is unwittingly guilty of 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy.'

"He is on the same level as the small minority of Americans who by the use of similar epithets—'kike,' 'wop,' 'dago,' 'greaser,' provide ammunition for the propaganda war waged against democratic nations."

Lonesome Lads in 159th Field Artillery Beg Girls Back Home to Write Them

By JAME SL. HICKS

AFRO War Correspondent. Copyright.

WITH THE 159TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION IN SOUTH KOREA—The 159th Field Artillery Battalion—the roughest, toughest, most cocksure outfit in the Far East Command, say they are going to give the girls back home a break when the war is over and get married in mass ceremonies—and about 90 percent of the enlisted men in the organization are single.

Get to Girls Later

When a war correspondent drops around to the average army unit it isn't long before a group gathers around and start mooning over the girls back home and asking questions about this one and that one. Not so, the 159th. Most of the men are young and single and while they all have girl friends, they're not worried. As one of them put it, "We've got a few more shells to throw at Joe Korea and then when the war is over we're going to go back to the states and give the girls a break and marry them."

And all one can say to such high tone talk that if the men of the 159th make as good husbands as they do artillerymen the girls back home are due to get some darn nice breaks for everyone from the generals on down say the 159th is the best unit of its kind over here.

I walked around the unit area the other day and joked with the guys about not being married — there were so many of them. Here are some of the eligibles — all single— most of them told me to go ahead and put their names in the papers "Might as well let the girls know who's eligible," one said.

Can Take Your Chance

Pfc. Leroy Venderbilt, 9 Strawberry Lane, Charleston, S.C., Cpl. Clarence L. Burwell, 3013 13th St., Meridan, Miss., Wilbert L. Gibson, 408 N. Green St., Portsmouth, Va., Arthur Davis, 3621 Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Ashley Lowery, 343 N. Church St., Madisonville, Ky.,

Sgt. George W. Burton, 814 S. Madison St., Albany, Ga., Julius C. Rippy, 610 E. Horah St., Salisbury, N.C., Pfc. Williard J. Scott, Eolia, Mo., Cpl. Jeremiah Calloway, 2184 E. 46th St., Cleveland, O., Cpl. James Dixon, 304 W. 10th St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Cpl. Clabon Risby, 1426 Allen Ave., S.E., Canton, Ohio;

Pfc. Lester Holmes, 417 Mount Mt. Vernon, Detroit, Cpl. Alexander Carter, 2641 W. Lake St., Chicago, Cpl. Oscar L. Ellison Route 1, Five Points, Ala., Cpl Ennis T. Williams, 1642 Fifth Av Columbus, Ga., Cpl. William Judd 742 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn. (Cpl Judd and I had a ball gabbing since we were both from Brooklyn.)

All of the above men are single girls, and they say if you want to write just sit down and copy the names and arreess them to "159th Field Artillery Battalion, Service Company. APO 25. Postmaster San Francisco, California."

Many Others Happily Married

All of the men are not single, however, some are happily married. I bumped into the following on my rounds in this category:

Sgt. first Class Alvin Harris, 130300 W. 149th St., New York City, Agnes St., San Antonio, Tex. He's been in the Army 22 years and is up for retirement. His wife, the former Velma Johnson of Houston, is now in Japan. First Sgt. Walter Malichi Jr., Bennettsville, S.C., married to the former Juanita Wallace of Orangeburg, present address Box 303. Master Sgt. Otto W. Alexander, 616 N. Smith St., Pittsburgh, Kan. His wife is now at 2214 E. John St., in Seattle, Wash., and was preparing to leave for Japan with their three kids when Sgt. Alexander was sent to Korea.

Cpl. Edward A. Fletcher of 933 J. C. Napier Courts, Nashville, Tenn., is married to the former Louise Reese of Nashville. Other married men include Cpl. Tollman G. Ross, Route 1, Hope, Ark., Sgt. First Class Smiley T. Easley, Route 1, Box 66, Renfro, Ala.

Don't Separate My Crowd

Mess Sgt. Henry A. Royston, who supervises the preparation of the fine food served in the Service Battery mess hall, was particular about the way I took down the names of his staff. Sgt. Royston said he wanted his cooks listed all together. He didn't want anything said about his marital status and he wasn't giving out his home address. You don't argue with a mess Sgt., so here is Service Battery's mess squad just as Sgt. Royston wanted it.

Sgt. Henry A. Royston, mess sgt. Service Battery

Sgt. Jackie Walters, 4601 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. Henry Thomas, 126 Willis St., Webster Grove, Missouri, cook.

Cpl. Clarence Cannon, 1722½ Felicity St., New Orleans, La.

Pfc. Louis Vail, 1792 E. 142nd St., North Phila., cook.

Pfc. Leonard Jones, 708 Pennsylvania St., Wichita, Kansas, cook.

Cpl. William Judd, 792 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., cook.

Single or Married

Among others with whom I talked but did not go into their marital status were Cpl. Ernest Jones, 1714 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., Pfc. Richard E. Plant, Cpl. James H. Whitehurst, 3205 McKinley St., Norfolk, Pfc. Frank Felton, 15646 Baylis St., Detroit, Cpl. Oscar Cureton, Route 6, Box 440, Greenville, S.C., Pfc. Henry Johnson, 418 Elm St., N.W., Washington, D.C., (Johnson once ran a sub station for the AFRO-American in Washington), Sgt. David Pool, 238 E. 9th St., Junction City, Kan., Cpl. Willie Butler, Parole, Md., Pfc. Arvel Williams, 1521 E. 10th St., Winston-Salem, N.C.; Cpl. Howard M. Wilcox, 66 Nelson Ave., Woodbury, N.J., Ernest Wilds Jr., Chicago, Pfc. Arthur Brunson, 807 Sheridan St., Philadelphia, who says if the circulation department of the AFRO will dig deep enough it will find that he was once a subscriber to the paper while in the States.

Lonesome Lads in 159th Field Artillery

Pfc. Roosevelt Cash, left, and Cpl. Frank McCall, right, who are with the United Nations Forces in Korea, find time to write to the folks back home during a lull in their battle

159th Field Outfit Gets High Praise

Called Best Unit of Kind By Gen. Barth

By JAMES L. HICKS
(Afro-American Correspondent)

WITH THE 159th FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION IN SOUTH KOREA — The "fightnest" finest Field Artillery Battalion in the entire Far East Command is a group of young Hellbent-for-leather youngsters who can put as high as seven shells from a 105 howitzer in the air at the same time and drop them all in the hip pocket of a North Korean at 7,000 yards (1½ miles).

Their average age ranges in the low '20's, more than 75 percent of them are single, and their morale is as high as the artillery shells they shoot.

Best Outfit Of Its Kind

Brigadier General George B. Barth, field artillery commander for the 25th Infantry Division personally told me that the 159th Field Artillery is the best unit of its kind in this theatre but when I told the kids about it in their gun positions last Wednesday, they said in their usual fighting attitude "Aw, he didn't have to say that. We already know it."

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Missourian Leads Crew

Suddenly the enemy attack on our infantry became too much and they were forced to give ground. In fact they gave so much ground that the 159th gun crew commanded by Sergeant Harry Jones, 310 West Rosehill Ave., Kirkwood, Mo., found themselves fighting, not in back of their infantry as is their usual custom, but up in front of their infantry with the enemy himself only 25 yards out in front. Soon Sergeant Jones and his gun crew were completely surrounded with their own infantry no where in sight.

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Fire At 25 Yards

Instead of running away and leaving the valuable gun, Sergeant Jones' crew simply lowered the barrel of the big weapon and began firing at the enemy point blank at 25 yards.

Meanwhile Pfc. Howard Jackson of Newport, R. I., climbed atop an ammunition truck on which there was a 50 caliber machine gun mounted.

With enemy bullets ricocheting off his gun and off the ammunition on the truck, Jackson stuck behind the triggers of the '50 firing round after round into the enemy charging the gun position.

When the ammunition from one of the other guns began to run low another 159th man mounted the truck and drove it through the hail of fire up to the other gun, dumped off some ammunition, and drove it back to its original position with Jackson firing like mad all the time.

Finally, with the infantry gone, the artillerymen fighting along, a tank, came to their rescue, blasting yhe North Koreans from around the gun.

No Injuries Suffered

And when the smoke died away Sergeant Jones found his fighting gun crew intact with no injuries. A check of the 50 caliber machine gun handled by Jackson showed that at least nine bullets had struck the gun as he stood and fired it around the clock. Jackson is being recommended for the Silver Star for his gallantry in action.

The crew of the cut off gun under Sergeant Jones was made up of Pfc. Burton Taylor, 3301 Myrtle Ave., Neptune, New Jersey; Pfc. Claude Griffin, 3435 Drew Ave., Houston, Texas; Pfc. Vernell King, 445 Park Ave., Clearton, Pa.; Pfc. Harry Moseley, 2824 Highland Place, Indianapolis, Ind.;

Tables Are Turned, GI's Capture Koreans

A few weeks ago the North Koreans in the above picture stood in the places shown by the 24th soldiers with the guns. Left by the now retreating Reds to die, these two prisoners were captured by the alertness of Capt. Lavon Smith (Mr. Artillery) of Austin, who became suspicious of the woman shown at the right, when he saw her enter a supposedly empty Korean hut with food. He followed her and found that she was giving food to the two prisoners shown here. The woman proved to be a Communist partisan who was aiding the Reds behind our lines. Guarding the prisoner is Cpl. David Brown Jr., Houston, Texas (foreground) and Pfc Joseph Hume, Jamestown, New York. Captain Smith is not shown in the picture. The two men are members of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion commanded by Captain Smith. They support the 24th Infantry in combat.

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

AFRO, Wrapped in Cellophane, Making Rounds of Korean Front

Hicks Brings 24th Infantry Men First Newspaper They Have Seen in Weeks

Afro-American

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers on Aug. 18 provided front line troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment the first actual news reports they have yet received on how the people of the states are reacting to their gallant efforts in the Korean war.

Balt. 9-9-50

James L. Hicks, AFRO war correspondent, on his first trip to the front lines, noted that the men in the holes doing the actual fighting had not seen any newspaper for weeks and he was constantly asked, "What are the people back home saying and thinking about us over here."

Were Being Slighted

Hicks also noted that the men of the regiment were complaining as all other troops here are doing, about the wide publicity being given to men of the First Cavalry Division by Stars and Stripes, official newspaper of the Army, and the only publication to reach them in the front lines.

The men were complaining that efforts of the First Cavalry were widely publicized whether they retreated or advanced while those of other divisions such as the 25th of which the 24th is a part, and the 27th and 35th which have borne brunt of the fighting here has received little publicity.

The situation grew so bad on the morale of both white and colored troops in other divisions that a non-commissioned officer of one of the divisions has been sent back to Tokyo where the Stars' and Stripes are published, to serve on the staff there and see to it that other regiments and divisions get their share of credit in the fighting.

Some Favoritism Evident

Army officials explained that Stars and Stripes was being edited and written mainly by former members of the First Cavalry who were members of the occupation forces in Japan and that they naturally tended to favor the activities of their old division.

Knowing of the favorable publicity that the 24th has received in the general press back home and aware that the men at the front had not seen such publicity, Hicks, acting in concert with the PIO officer of the 24th, made an effort to help the situation.

When a single copy of the Aug. 5 issue of the AFRO arrived here the issue was eagerly read by all correspondents here who have not seen a newspaper for weeks and then Hicks prepared to get it to the men at the front of the 24th.

General Keeps It a Day

Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commanding general of the 25th however, who is in the same boat as all others here so far as reading material is concerned, first expressed a desire to see the AFRO.

The paper was then turned over to him and he read it thoroughly, keeping it one day.

From Foxhole to Foxhole

Then, because there was only one copy, Hicks and Lt. Moorman got together, obtained some of the cellophane paper which the Army uses for its map overlays, carefully clipped all articles appearing in the AFRO about the 24th, and then sealed the clippings in between two layers of the cellophane, making it waterproof and protecting the paper from being worn out through handling.

These clippings, thus protected, were then taken by Hicks and Moorman to the furthermost outposts of the 24th defense line and given to a man in his foxhole. The man read the clippings and passes it on to the man in the next foxhole. In this manner all the front line troops will eventually read the articles.

The Aug. 5 issue carried a commendation for the 24th delivered on the floor of Congress by Thomas J. Lane (Dem., Mass.) and this proved especially interesting to the men to know that their activities had been officially recognized on the floor of Congress.

Hicks Adds Short Statement

Accompanying the clippings wrapped in cellophane was the following statement prepared by Hicks:

"To the fighting men of the 24th Infantry Regiment:

"The AFRO-AMERICAN is happy through its news columns to make available to you at the front lines a summary of the reaction of the people in the States to the way you are now fighting in the highest tradition of the American soldier.

"More recent issues of the AFRO AMERICAN are on their way to you by air from the States and when they arrive they will be brought to you in your homes by the AFRO'S war correspondent. meanwhile — keep fighting — "THE AFRO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS"

Forced to Sit and Wait

It should be stated here that a soldier in his foxhole at the front spends much more time just sitting and waiting than he does fighting and any newspaper, especially one which might carry news from home, is almost priceless to him.

In battle, forward outposts and air liaison keep the front line troops aware of enemy activity and they generally know when to expect an attack from the enemy.

When such an attack is not pending, and when the soldier himself is not under orders to attack, he has nothing left to do but lay in his hole, clean his weapon and wait.

During such time he has ample time to read without impairing his combat efficiency.

The AFRO-AMERICAN is endeavoring to make the waiting period more pleasant.

MASSING IN SEOUL FOR ATTACK:

Marines Called Great by Their Commander

Afro-American

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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HICKS WITH FIRST MARINES IN SEOUL, KOREA (Oct. 7) — A fighting Marine lieutenant said today that four colored marines in his platoon are "the four greatest fighting men I have ever seen, and I wouldn't trade them for any four men I know."

10-14

He referred to Cpl. Joseph Maxwell, 375 W. 127th St., New York City; Pvts. Joe Murphy, 1419 Church St., Wilmington, N.C; Willie L. Harmon, 809½ W. Seventh St., Michigan City, Ind., and Cpl. C. J. Chubb Route 3, Rome, Ga.

They landed at Inchon with his platoon in the first wave and have been fighting with it ever since.

Same as Any Other

The officer, Lt. Tilton Anderson of Topeka, Kan., questioned on the marines' integrity said, "They are marines.

"I started out with nine colored in my platoon. One turned yellow on me just as I had some white boys to turn yellow, but the others fought like marines.

"I lost four of them on Hill 56 near Seoul, but they made the enemy pay before they went.

"If they would give me a whole platoon of colored men like the ones I now have, I'd be pretty happy."

Wouldn't Trade Them

White platoon sergeant, Jay Griffin of Wilmington, N.C., said "I wouldn't trade them for anybody. They are great marines, both up front and back in rest camp.

Balt. 10-24-50

Both Griffin and Anderson said Harmon is "the best barman we've ever seen."

Anderson said that when they were attacking Hill 56 a machine gun located in a cave took heavy casualties of his platoon.

Did It With Grenades

When other means failed to knock it out, Anderson said, "Harmon walked up to the mouth of that cave just like he was walking down Main Street and threw in hand grenades. That did it."

All four men have been recommended for promotion and for Bronze Star Medals for heroism, Anderson said.

Marines' Beauty Contest

I found Marine Corps integration complete to the squad level and working beautifully, with all satisfied.

The platoon held a "Beauty Contest" to kill time while awaiting orders. One colored marine was selected as the "ugliest" in platoon. Another placed second at the "most handsome."

The significance was that in such horseplay no consideration whatsoever was given to race.

Thousands of combat-ready colored troops are here poised for whatever action commanders may direct in the direction of the 38th Parallel.

UP FRONT
With Hicks

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent

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WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—I needed a bath—and I didn't need my best friend around to tell me so.

For five solid weeks I had been bathing up front by using my steel helmet for a bath tub. It just wasn't working out. I was getting so I wasn't nice to be near any longer. So I came back to the rear area to look for some hot water.

Then they told me about it. About the Korean bath house. I said "That's for me."

Not Allowed to Scratch Up Floors

I went to the place. It was one of the few buildings in the shabby "town." I was met at the door by a slender Korean.

He couldn't speak English, but he showed me by sign language that I couldn't get into the place at all until I took off my boots.

Then I remembered. In Korean homes where they have the luxury of a wooden floor (many of them do not have floors) you don't dare walk in until you pull off your shoes.

Gets Ready Before Entering 'Sanctum'

I took off my shoes and walked into a small front room of the building. The Korean motioned me to undress. I asked him where the hell was the bath house. He understood and motioned behind me. There it was.

Leading from the room in which I was standing was a door about eight feet wide. In the States it would be like a double door leading off the reception room into the dining room. All except there was no door—just the opening where the door should have been.

Cement Floor Bounded by Trench

Looking through this doorway I gazed into a larger room about the size of the average American dining room.

The floor of this room was cemented and around the edges of the cement floor where the baseboards ordinarily would be in the American home there was a little trench about six inches deep and three inches wide all around the room.

There was no furniture whatever in the room. Absolutely nothing. I found mself gazing at a round object in the center of the room. I walked to the doorway and looked in.

Pool a Circle Within a Circle

I found myself gazing into a circular mosaic pool of water about 10 feet in diameter built right down in the center of the floor.

There was first the base of the pool which was of concrete and which was a circle sitting about eight inches off the floor.

Inside this circle there was another circle which formed the actual pool. The walls of this circle extended upwards about two feet high.

Inside this circle was the water and as I looked down into it I noted that its bottom curved downwards like a bowl so that the center of the pool was about three feet deep while along its rims the water was not much deeper than six inches.

Just Right Temperature Too

On the ledge formed by the outer circle around the pool were nine little brass bowls about the size of a soldier's helmet and after I had hesitatingly removed my clothes, the Korean took them and handed me one of the bowls.

I leaned over and touched the water—firmly convinced that wonders will never cease. They won't—for the water was at perfect bath temperature!

I immediately set the bowl down and put one foot upon the outer edge of the pool, preparing to plunge right into this thing which I was sure was a bathtub.

You Don't Take a Bath in Pool

But my Korean friend almost screamed murder.

I stopped. I looked at him. He looked at me.

Then as if in disgust he walked over picked up the bowl, bent low over the pool, got a bowl of water, set it on the edge of the pool and began going through the motions of washing himself from the bowl.

I got the idea. You don't bathe in the tub. You dip water from the tub and bathe in the bowl.

I thought of my helmet. I could have built a fire under it up front and got the same results but—well, when in Rome, you know.

Drippings Run Into Trench

So I began dipping and bathing. As soon as I splashed one bowl of water over me I dipped down and got another. The water I splashed meanwhile rolled across the floor and into the little trench all around the room.

A couple of GI's came in. They were old hands at that kind of bathing. They got one bowlful, soaped themselves good, and, then got another bowlful and splashed it over their heads washing the soap away.

Get Bath, Picture for Six Cents

There seemed to be no end to the amount of water one could use and soon I was thoroughly clean again.

I walked across the room naked into the other room. The Korean got me my clothes and I asked him what was the cost of the luxury. He raised a 100 Won note and pointed to it.

I gave him 100 Won (about 5½ cents American money) took a picture of the place and left.

I was happy. I was clean. I had learned how to take a bath Korean style—and I was nice to be near again! I went on back up front.

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

THIS IS KOREA

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO WAR CORRESPONDENT

By Cable to the AFRO

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second and final installment of the descriptive analysis of Korea by the AFRO's on-the-scene correspondent In the first installment, last week, Mr. Hicks described the unbelievable filth that abounds in Korea. He also painted a graphic picture of the Koreans themselves, a picture which would tend to assure the women the soldiers left behind.)

The vegetation in Korea is confined chiefly to the mountains which average about 2,500 feet.

All the mountains have some type of scrawny growth on them which grows from three to eight feet tall but I have just looked around me and nowhere on the horizon, nor have I ever seen in Korea, a tree which is more than 20 feet tall or more than 8 inches in diameter.

Rice is everywhere. Around Pusan in the south and in scattered places around Masan I have seen scrawny cotton plants about 10 to 18 inches tall. The cotton is now in bloom

In the retreat from Kumchon in the north, I saw a well-kept peach orchard laden with peaches. I got out with the rest of the GI's and raided the orchard and they proved to be good peaches. This was in July and they were ripe.

There are watermelons here too but not like the watermelons in the States. The largest one I have seen was not larger than my head (size seven).

I have never tasted the Korean watermelon though the GI's say they are good.

Over here the GIs are under strict orders not to eat any food which they get from the Koreans and this rule is generally followed because everyone feels that the food might be unclean.

But as in the case of the peaches where one can take them right off the trees and peel them, the GI's pay no attention to the regulations if they can get their hands on such fruit.

I'd eat a watermelon if I could find one growing on the vine.

Grow Differently, He Says

In this connection one GI swears to me that the Korean melons do not grow on a vine.

He says he found a melon field and that the vine grows straight up in the air like a beanstalk and that the melon's weight gradually pulls it down so that it rests on the ground. I doubt this.

I've seen apples, grapes and some gourdish looking melons for sale by Koreans on the side of the road but have never been tempted to eat any.

Pick of Girls Taken Away

There is a story kicking around that all the young Korean girls who might be called attractive have been taken away in the hills. Some say they are kept indoors all the time. This may or may not be true.

But it is true that 90 percent of the women we see here are over 30 and seemingly closer to 45 and 50.

But every woman either has a baby tied on her back in Indian papoose style or is holding a string of kids by the hand. If not that, she is pregnant.

Densely Populated

I have never seen so many babies and expectant mothers in my life. This area is reputed to be one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

The Koreans in the main appear to have blunt, square faces. They are extremely short people, very few being more than five four or five six. The lack of heels on their rubbers shoes makes them all appear to be five feet even.

They have a yellowish color which browns from work in the rice paddies. I'd call them colored people if the Japanese are colored.

Most Lean, Wiry

There are very few fat Koreans. Most of them are lean and wiry including their women. The women generally have short but well formed legs.

The people themselves, I believe are physically influenced by their work in the rice paddies.

This work calls for them to stand straight-legged hour after hour day after day, and bend low in the rice paddies. (Every rice plant is set out individually).

Everything Done Squatting

This type of work, plus the fact that they sleep on the floor, and sit on the floor, has made the stooped position among the Korean, what the sitting position is to us.

For example, when a Korean woman washes her hair, she simply goes to the rice paddy trench and straddles it in unladylike squatting position.

It's a squat which places the full weight of the body on the pull around the knees and which sees the thighs resting virtually on the rear of the leg muscles, the buttocks almost touching the ground, and yet the feet are still planted firmly on the ground.

It's the position football coaches make players assume when they "duck walk" to build up the muscles in their legs.

Can Beat Us Any Day

It's not too hard, when watching a Korean squat for hours in this position, to understand why they have it all over our soldiers when it comes to running up those mountain trails and hills.

When I first went into a Korean school building, I wrote my wife that we had occupied a school kindergarten.

I said this because no chair I saw in the building was more than 10 inches from the seat to the floor and the back of the chair never went beyond 18 inches.

Gives Newsmen Backache

Later, after retreating through many, many schools, I found that all Korean chairs and tables are made low like that.

Chief complaint of correspondents here is the backache one gets "reaching up" to their typewriters from sitting in a Korean chair.

No roads are paved between towns and only two blocks of Masan are paved. All the modern buildings here were built by the Japanese when they occupied the country, and the Koreans have shown their contempt for the improvements by letting them go to pot.

Used Roads for Fuel

For instance, it is said that the Japanese paved much of their roads for them but that the Koreans took up the asphalt and burned it in their stoves.

The roads between rice paddies are so narrow that when a jeep passes a 2½ ton truck, the truck or the jeep must halt and one guide the other past.

If you meet a tank on most roads, one of the two just has to back up until a wide enough spot is reached in the road where the two can pass.

Hard on Operations

This, of course, hampers military operations and results in much of our supplies being overturned in the rice paddies.

The roads can't be widened because where ever there is a road, there is a rice paddie on either side and the road actually is a high ridge running between the paddies. If you cut the ridge down, you let the water from the rice paddie in on both sides.

Average Temperature is 98°

The climate is extremely hot. The temperature in July and August here stayed between 95 and 100 with the average being about 98.

I recall it raining in the north around Sangju three times in July, and I know it did not rain but twice in and around Masan in August.

This means that our big trucks make the dirt roads a dust inferno. Those of us who can get them wear dust masks and most everyone wears goggles.

Silicosis of the eyes is a common ailment.

Neither Will Bomb It

There is one railroad in Korea. It runs from south to north and probably is the safest road in the world.

The reason is that we don't dare bomb it in the North for we hope to use it when we push up there, and the enemy does not touch it in the South because they have hopes of using it, when they get down here.

Any child could blow it up. It's one track and between Masan and Pusan I counted nine tunnels.

Three Kinds of Flowers

I've ssen three kinds of flowers here. There is a beautiful blue kind of flower, which resembles and iris, that has been planted around many of the schools.

There is another flower which I easily recognized as one which we as kids called "stinkers." Actually the flower does not stink, and I don't know the name for it.

It's about as big as a rose but has petals more like a small chrysanthemum and it is a deep orange color. It is al over the States but I can't name it.

Elephant Ears in Bloom

There is another beautiful flower here which I cannot name. I saw a swamp of plants which in the States they call "elephant ears."

I never saw any of these things bloom before nor did I know they grew in water.

But I saw a large group of them growing in a lagoon and they had blooms on them like some jungle orchids that I once saw in New Guinea.

At the present time in Korea, the rice paddies are being allowed to drain and the rice fields are turning from green to yellow. Apparently the rice is getting ready for harvest.

The weather is changing. We already have had rain for four days in September and the nights are getting snappy though the days still are 90 degrees and above.

The Army is issuing field jackets for the men to wear at night and blankets are becoming very popular.

This is my Korea. Before you be too harsh on me, remember that I am seeing this country in its hinterlands during wartime, at its very worst.

But frankly from what I see of it now, it couldn't have been much better in peace time.

P.S. One more thing. Over here everybody calls the Koreans "gooks." We have warned against use of the word, but all GI's here feel the same about them, both white and colored.

Everybody keeps on calling them "gooks" and the Northern "gooks" keep on kicking hell out of us.

22 Recruits From States Sent to Mixed Regiment

White GI's Comment, 'Best Idea Army Ever Had,' Know New Setup Will Work

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE 24th DIVISION IN IN SOUTH KORA —— Colored troops arriving here from the States on Sept. 18 to be integrated in an all-white infantry regiment expressed no concern about their new assignment and were received by their white comrades-to-be with open arms.

Last night (Sept. 22) I drove over a sniper-infested road to interview some of the 22 freshly arrived troops who were assigned on their arrival here to the famed white "Wolfhounds" of the crack 27th Regiment commanded by "miracle boy" Col. John H. Michaleis.

Considers It 'Good Deal'

Pfc. Johnnie B. McGill, 616 South Seventh Ave., Laurel, Miss., said he had just arrived from the States and thought it was a "good deal."

"I fought with an integrated tank unit in the last war and I'll be glad to do it again," he declared.

Pfc. John Gary, 415½ Martha Ct., Birmingham, said, "I'm ready to fight and I'm not concerned about who is fighting besides me."

'Only Way to Do It'

Pfc. Edward Lance Logan, 410 Lewis Ave., Charleston, W. Va., said he thinks it is a "good idea."

David Cooper, 126-A W. 127th St., New York City, said, "This is the only way to do it."

His sentiments were echoed by Pfc. Milford Chandler, 311 W. Vermont St., Indianapolis.

Battle-Tired GI in Favor

Their white comrades-to-be gathered around them near the "Kitchen train" where they were fed before being sent to the front lines.

Battle-tried Sgt. Clyde L. McKinley, white, of Fort Jones, Calif., whose brother was in the famous "Bataan Death March," said, "This is the best idea the Army has ever had."

Sgt. Donald S. Brown of Liberty, Ill., also white, said, "It'll work. The thing to do is get started on it."

Willing to Try It

Pfc. Jack W. Adams, white, of Brazil, Ind., had a few reservations. "I've never seen it done before," he said, "but the fellows who have, all says it's okey. I'll wait and see. I'm willing to try it."

As in the case of all men here, their records are kept back in the rear arears and I, therefore, was not able to interview them all for their home town addresses.

Names, No Addresses

Their names as they were given on the orders assigning them to the 27th Regiment follow:

Milford R. Chandler, George C. Jackson, David Cooper, Cleveland Townsend, James B. Turner, Lawrence Tyrone Jr., Gilbert Williams, David Leftridge;

Al L. Smith, Edward L. Logan, Johnnie B. McGill, John Gary, Leo H. Burwell, George Robertson Jr., Hylie E. Boyd ;

Hickman Leonard Jr., Anthony L. Ervin, Harry L. Cassell, I. V. Murray, Vecen Ackerson, Herbert G. Love, George G. Davis Jr.

All the men are privates first class.

Their home addresses will be published when I make a visit to the rear areas.

Others Sent to 24th

Most of the men have never had infantry experience. Logan was a supply clerk. Others came from the cavalry and armored services.

Twenty-four other men arriving with the above mentioned men were unavailable here and they could not be reached for personal interviews.

Mixed Squad Kills 200 Reds

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY SOUTH KOREA — The heroic action of colored GI's integrated in previously all - white units of the 25th Division began to come to light last week, with all on the Masan front agreeing that the idea is working.

Belated reports reaching the headquarters tell of the action of Sgt. Rudy Putnam, of Jersey City, N.J., who has soldiered his way up to the position of gun section leader of an all-white gun crew since being integrated in what was formerly a white Field Artillery unit several weeks ago.

Repelled Them Over and Over

During the recent defense of strategic Taegu when elements of the 25th Division were rushed from this sector to the Taegu front to save that city, Sergeant Putnam went along with his gun crew.

In the action that followed, although continuously under small arms fire, Sergeant Putnam and his crew leveled their big 105 milimeter guns straight at the hard-charging North Koreans and repelled them time and time again.

When the attack had finally been beaten off, 200 enemy dead were found in front of the gun position.

And Just 20 Years Old

Sergeant Putnam lives with his mother, Mrs. Virginia Golden, at 49A Jewett Ave., Jersey City. He is 20 years old.

The white members of his gun crew are:

Pfc. Calvin K. Marine, son of Mrs. Sadie Marine of Rosedale, Md.; Cpl. Darrell H. Eubank of Hackers Valley, W. Va.; Pfc. Ezra Miller, 622 E. 4th Ave., Williamson, W. Va.;

Pfc. Charles R. Burgan, Crystal City, Mo.; Pfc. Donald G. Shoaf, 308 Nelson St., Portsmouth, Va.; Pfc. Samuel K. Carrico, Mountain Home, Idaho, and Pfc. Edwin L. Cunningham of 752 Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Medics the Angels With Dirty Faces

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA —The unsung story of the work of the combat medical aid men of the 24th Infantry Regiment is a beautiful ballad of unshaven angels with dirty faces.

Their song is not too often sung because the men who know the tune best —the wounded GI's in the battle lines — are often too shot up to put all the notes together.

But when a correspondent picks up a few notes of the song from this wounded man, and a few more bars from that one, it's easy to see that here is a melody of love and comradeship, with one life being laid on the line to save another life.

Cannot Carry Arms

Prevented from carrying weapons by the rules of international warfare, the combat medical aid man must go into the front lines, find the wounded, give him first aid and evacuate him bacw to the rear lines as soon as possible.

That's a big order —especially when the battle lines may be a raging hell of lead on top of Battle Mountain, 3,500 feet above the clouds and straight up.

To fill this order, the 24th Regiment has 13 officers and 215 enlisted men who work night and day in fulfillment of their mission.

Philly Sergeant Directs Men

The hub of this mercy mission is 1st. Sgt. Howard N. Matthews, 214 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Pa., who sits in the collecting aid station at regimental headquarters.

He directs his men on their missions into the battle lines as a master chess player moves his pawns across the board.

Sergeant Matthews, serving his second war as a combat medic, works with only one aim in mind: Get those wounded men off the battle ground and give them first aid as quickly as possible.

Working directly under Sergeant Matthews is the collecting platoon headed by SFC Frederick D. Hamm, 1813 N. Clemont St., Winston-Salem, N.C.

18 Run Stations

A further breakdown in this smooth running machine places 18 men under the hand of Sgt. Richard R. Jackson, 240 Shell Road, Hampton, Va.

Of these 18 men, 8 operate the regimental collecting aid station, and 10 station themselves with the service units which are part of the regiment to render first aid to these units.

Included in this group are the regimental service company and such units as headquarters company.

25 Litter Bearers

Next in the breakdown comes the Litter Bearer's Section headed by Sgt. George Reddick Jr., 2136 E. 119th St., Los Angeles, who commands 25 men broken down in sections of four men to each litter.

The last breakdown in the collecting section is the Ambulance Section headed by Sgt. James Reed Jr., General Delivery, River Junction, Fla.

Sergeant Reed has 19 jeep drivers whose mission is to evacuate the wounded men from the battalion aid stations and take them to the regimental collecting station.

All these men generally are concerned with the wounded man AFTER he has been brought out of the lines by the front line medical aid man. Let's go down the echelonment to him.

Battalion Platoons

Next we come to the Battalion Medical Platoon. The 24th has three battalions and one medical platoon of 35 men is assigned each battalion.

The First Battalion's platoon is under SFC J. Mayfield Jr., P.O. Box 161, Walnesboro, Miss.

The Second Battalion's platoon is headed by SFC James C. Snow, 443½ S. Ninth St. Louisville, Ky. In the Third Battalion the platoon is guided by SFC Leslie Johnson of the 400 block of Green St., Germantown, Pa.

The 35 men of each of these battalion medical platoons are broken down so that four aid men are stationed with each rifle company of each battalion (four companies in each battalion).

Three aid men are stationed with the Heavy Mortar Company (only one such company in the regiment) and 20 aid men are with each battalion headquarters. (Each of the three battalions has a headquarters company).

Of the 20 aid men stationed in each battalion headquarters, 12 of them, or three teams, serve as litter bearers and the other 8 operate the battalion. aid station, just as the 8 men formerly mentioned operate the regimental collecting aid station.

No Fighting, Just Watiing

Thus when a rifle company goes into action on the line, somewhere in each company's line of battle are four unarmed medical aid men.

The medic does no fighting—just waits there with the men, or charges forward with them until someone is hit by a bullet, shrapnel or shell. Then he goes into action.

The man hit might have been shot down while charging an enemy position. His body may still be lying in front of that position and the rest of his company may have pulled back.

Crawls Thru Fire to Aid

It is the job of the unarmed medic to crawn out there in the face of enemy fire and give him first aid and try to get him back into our lines.

And to their eternal credit, they go out there and try to get them.

Take the case of medical aid man Cpl. James R. Sims, whose home address was 20 Travis St., St. Augustine, Fla. Corporal Sims ran into just such a situation.

Stabbed in the Back

He did not hesitate. Sims bravely crawled out to a wounded comrade in a direct line of enemy fire. He reached him, but while giving him first aid, he was stabbed in the back by an enemy bayonet and shot dead.

Further proof of the heroism of these unarmed front line soldiers lies in the fact that since the outbreak of the war 9 medical aid men have been killed and 36 wounded in action in the 24th.

If you want further proof, the medics will tell you that the first man killed in the 24th in the Korean fighting was Pvt. Eldridge Gamble, 88½ Brush St., Pontiac Mich., who fell in the victory at Yechon.

Other heroic medics include Pfc. Willie Gooden, 410 Northwest 3rd Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., wounded, but still alive;

Cpl. Levi Jackson, Army heavyweight boxing champ from the 24th who died as a medical aid man bravely carrying two wounded men out on his back; and

Sgt. Abraham Scott, 5742 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia, who has been wounded in action and received the Bronze Star Medal for heroism in rescuing the wounded.

6 of 13 Officers Colored

Of the 13 officers assigned to the medical company of the 24th, six are colored officers. The officers are broken down into two groups:

The Medical Service Corps officers who are former enlisted men now commissioned in the MSC and who perform only administrative work, and the other officers, who in civilian life would be classified as doctors or dentists:

Capt. Russell M. Marshall, 205 Windmill Lane, Southhampton, New York, is an MSC officer and serves as administrative officer of the regiment.

Surgical Assistants

Capt. William Hall, address unavailable, is an MSC officer and a battalion surgeon's assistant.

First Lt. Alfred J. Coingnet Jr., 3507 Paris Ave., New Orleans, is an MSC officer and a surgical assistant.

First Lt. Charles King is also an MSC officer and also a surgical assistant. He lives at 1249 Wabash Ave., Wichita, Kans.

Capt. Leslie E. Hedgepath of 187 S. Walnut Street, Chillicothe, Ohio, is a medical doctor and surgeon of the Third Battalion.

Two Dentists on Staff

Capt. Eugene M. Dassent of 619 Woodland Park, Chicago, is a dental officer and regimental dental surgeon.

His assistant is 2nd Lt. Hamilton S. Cloud, 641 E. 94th Street, Los Angeles, a June graduate of Northwestern University.

The chief clerk of the whole streamlined system and the man whose job it is to record the casualties among his buddies is Sgt Harry Archie, 2400 Middle St., Norfolk, Va.

Brothers Just 3 Miles Apart Haven't Seen Each Other Yet

Afro-American
Sept. 9-23-50

BY JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
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Baltimore Md.

WITH THE 24TH REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—Chaplain 1st Lieut. Ernest W. Armstrong of the First Battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment has been within three miles of his brother, 2nd Lt. Morris Armstrong of the 159th Field Artillery, since Aug. 31 when he arrived in South Korea, but has has not seen him since 1944.

The reason: Lt. Morris Armstrong is a forward observer who stays up beyond the front lines where chaplains have no reason being. His brother hopes to catch up with him one of these days before the war is over here.

Lt. Ernest Armstrong is a Baptist minister, married to the former Luella Whitaker of Washington, D.C. (622 Princeton Pl., N.W.) He stated that the AFRO was a weekly visitor to his Chapel-by-the-Sea at Fort Lawton, Wash., where he was formerly stationed and said he is happy to see it arrive in Korea with him.

GI's Attack Savage as News Comes In

Afro American
Sept. 9-23-50

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Reproduction forbidden in whole or in part)

KOREA, Sept. 16—(By Cable)—"We've got it made in Korea."

Baltimore Md.

This expression, used by GI's to indicate when they have the situation well in hand, rang through the foxholes of the 24th Infantry Regiment here today as they jumped off in the new offensive launched by the 25th Division when they heard the news that our troops had made a landing near Inchon.

The regiment, on its 62nd straight day of fighting, gallantly jumped to the attack as the division commander called all troops in this area to put pressure on the enemy here to prevent him from sending reinforcements to the North.

'It Won't Be Long Now'

Tired, burly Capt. Nontell Kysler, commander of the only colored heavy mortar company in the Army, urging his men to action, said, "We've got it made if the news from the North is true. It won't be long now. There is no question about our holding this end. It's only a matter of time."

His executive officer, Lt. Earl Hutchins, said, "We've been giving it to them for 62 days and we could give it to them 62 more, but I think this is the beginning of the end. I think we've got it made."

Afro American

Meets Resistance, Pushes On

As one company of the 3rd Battalion commanded by Capt. Nathaniel McWee jumped off in the offensive, it met heavy resistance, but doggedly began fighting its way up the steep mountain.

Sept. 9-23-50

Col. John T. Corley, regimental commander who has completely won the hearts of the men with his fairness and fighting ability, watched the atttack and told reporters, "I know that company. We'll have that hill in three hours."

Has Really Upped Morale

Corley, a West Pointer, and resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., has completely revamped the morale of the regiment, which though depleted and tired, is now back up to its former fighting peak.

He had done this through utter disregard of rank in assignment of officers to command positions, praise and award for men who do a job, and severe discipline on those who lie down.

Obviously, proud of the way his troops are performing, Colonel Corley showed this AFRO correspondent a letter from his Brooklyn wife, written after she told their children he was commanding a colored regiment.

'Got to Be a Colored Trooper'

She reported that after telling the children, they began playing the game of "war" with some neighboring children.

At one point in the game, Corley's small son said to a volunteering playmate, "You've got to be a colored trooper to get in this war.".

Expect to Lose Some More Men

The division attack, with the colored regiment in the center of the line, was moving along steadily at nightfall.

Said Sgt. Foster T. Jones, 7527 Freret St., New Orleans, medical aid. "This will cost us some men, but it had to be done and the sooner the better."

Gerald Eldridge, 1717 Eagle St., Baltimore, member of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, moving out on a mission, said, "We're ready to go on up and take a peep at Seoul if they give us orders."

Pvt. Gaston Bloncourt, 925 Tintern Ave., Bronx, and Charles Bratton, 913 Poland Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, members of the same patrol, held up their fingers in victory style and repeated the regiment's new motto, "We've got it made in Korea." And they vanished into the gloom of Battle Mountain.

UP FRONT With Hicks

A STORY YOU WON'T LIKE

Afro-American
Sept. 9-23-50 Baltimore Md.

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO War Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Reproduction forbidden in whole or in part)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—You won't like this story.

I must tell you it's not about colored or white alone, it's about both.

I like to write about heroes and the awarding of medals.

Remember, my recent stories about the awarding of Silver Stars and three Distinguished Service Crosses?

I haven't forgotten that the boys of the 24th have been 62 days in continuous battle, and still no rest in sight.. But I would not be honest with AFRO readers if I didn't tell them of another side.

Whole Army's Been Running Backward

A captain from the inspector general's office is currently going around asking the men the names of those who ran in the face of enemy fire.

Heck, the whole U. S. Army has been running backward ever since I have been in Korea.

A lieutenant was captured by the enemy two days ago. He escaped and came back to the division and submitted a report telling how only four of his men stayed with him. The rest of them ran away.

Every single unit in the 25th Division is now committed to action, is now on the line, and there are nothing but cooks, bakers, pot washers and correspondents in the so-called reserve.

5 Enemy Battalions Sandwiched In

In the division headquarters area there are five enemy battalions operating between our headquarters and the front lines. They are between us and the front. And when we start out to go up to the front, we take our lives in our hands.

Today I am going to attend the the court-martial of a lieutenant who is being charged with misconduct in the face of the enemy. He is just one that happened to be caught going back the other way.

The men tell me of an officer who sent them up a hill while he cowered at the foot.

Any Excuse Will Do Them

Or the officers go up the hill with the men, then the officers quickly start back down saying that they are going back to round up the stragglers and deserters.

Casualities are terrific sometimes. You run around with a guy today, tomorrow you find he has been shot up during the night.

The lieutenant mentioned from Wilberforce who arrived here a few days ago is already dead.

The last time I was up to Battle Mountain men pointed out a captain of their company who had only been on the front three times. They swear he never came out of his foxhole once he got there.

Could Talk From 2,000 Yards Back

I saw the captain. He stuck his head out of a foxhole and told the sergeant, "Take the names and serial numbers of any men you catch coming back down off that hill." This was in a position where I was standing up 2,000 yards from the enemy.

Two hours later I came back to the Battalion Command Post after having watched the progress of the battle from the foot of the Mountain, I found the captain getting a hair cut.

Next day I went back again. He was dead.

Told to Get Story on Hill

There was a major in a regimental headquarters. He was the S-3. Whenever I went to get a briefing from him on the over-all situation he told me, "Why don't you go up there on the hill. You can get a good story up there."

I usually went there, came back to ask him a second time for an over-all picture, but he couldn't give it to me because he was in a foxhole.

You can see what the squad you are with is doing, but often you do not know who is on your left or right, and in order to find out what the regiment is doing you must get the over-all picture from the S-3 maps.

Finds Command Post Not Safe Either

Finally, I asked him how many times he had gone up. He told me, "I am not supposed to go up front." The next night the regimental command post was over-run and he was hit, but he didn't die.

Just before the news of the invasion came, we got word that the Reds had broken through to the coast, this is near Pohang.

Division officers here have said that if the men in the North do not hold, but allow any of the enemy to come down on our flank we have nothing to stop them.

Everything but the kitchen sink is already in the line and we have no sinks over here.

Plenty Guns—Casualities Can't Use Them

Once we had trouble picking up guns. Now you can get 10 carbines if you want them. They belong to dead or wounded men.

At the present time there are only 9 correspondents here. Formerly there were 50. Most of them are safe at snug Pusan.

Phil Potter of the Baltimore Sun was hit by a sniper recently. He is out of the hospital now.

Given Rough Time by Marines

Bill Blair of the same newspaper has arrived and he is a nice guy.

I was with a number of newspaper men halted by the Marines up at a forward area late at night. We didn't know the password, were lost and they really gave us a rough time.

Hero Leads Men Through Mines

Afro-American Post-8-26-50

Officer Volunteered for Suicide Mission

He Dug Up Mines So Troops Could Pass Safely

By JAMES L. HICKS
Exclusive AFRO War Correspondent

(Copyright 1950. Republication forbidden)

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY IN SOUTH KOREA—No greater story of sheer courage in the face of the enemy has come out of this war to date than that of 1st Lt. William Benefield of Kansas who was killed in action here after first talking with, but never getting to see, his wife and three children who had arrived in Japan from the States.

Platoon commander in a combat engineer unit attached to the 24th Infantry Division, Lt. Benefield was assigned to the company now commanded by Lt. Charles Bussey of 1931 Kentucky St., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Leaves Before Greeting Wife, 3 Children

When orders came for the company to move out from Japan with the 24th to Korea, he went like the good soldier that he was despite the fact that he knew his wife and three children would arrive in Japan on the day he left.

His wife did arrive in company with Lieutenant Bussey's wife and family, but the press of military duties in connection with the move made it impossible for Lieutenant Benefield to see her personally. However, he talked with her by long distance phone over a distance of 200 miles.

Mines in the Way

A few days ago in South Korea, Lieutenant Benefield's company was advancing and ran into a heavily mined area. The advance had to be made and the only way to make it was to remove the deadly land mines in the area.

But this was considered virtually impossible, for the mined area was in full view of the enemy and directly in his field of fire. Volunteers were called for and Lieutenant Benefield volunteered.

Clean Out Two Thirds Before Cut Down

Then in broad daylight, 100 yards from the enemy lines, and with absolutely nothing between him and the enemy, he walked out into the mine fields and began breaching the mines.

He had finished about two thirds of the mines when he was cut down by enemy fire.

He died several hours later, but the company was able to get through the area and for his heroism he has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

Former 24th Infantryman Now Commands 3 Million Japanese

Col. Harry Loftin Of Florida Ranking Camp Gifu Officer

by JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent in Korea)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND—Lt. Col. Harry F. Loftin, commanding officer of Camp Gifu in southern Japan, commands more people and exercises more executive responsibilities than any other colored American has held in the history of his race.

Call

Col. Loftin, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., and a former member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, inherited command of Camp Gifu when the 24th Regiment was suddenly ordered to Korea last July.

Along with this inheritance he automatically became responsible directly to the Commanding General of the Kobe Zone of Logistical Command for the "smooth and effective operation of plans and activities in the Gifu area of responsibility."

Post 11-10-50

Broken down into non-military language the above phrase simply means that Col. Loftin, in addition to his command, is responsible for, and actually in direct charge of more than three million Japanese people who fall within the boundaries of the Camp Gifu area of responsibility.

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This area of responsibility takes in four "prefectures" of occupied Japan and all its people. These prefectures are Aichi, Ishikawa, Toyama, and Gifu. A prefecture in Japan is roughly equivalent to a state in America and thus Col. Loftin roughly corresponds to one man actually governing four states in Japan.

Call

Some idea of his power and responsibility may be seen in the fact that each week he spends more than $75,000 of the United States government's money, employs 3,000 Japanese laborers at Camp Gifu alone, and can spend up to $2,000 of the government's money on his own authority without consulting or going to anyone for approval.

11-10-50

Further ideas on his responsibility may be gained from the fact that at Camp Gifu alone the Post Exchange store on the base in a recent month revealed a retail accountability of three hundred thirty eight thousand, two hundred fifty-five dollars and fifteen cents $338,255.15). In this same month there was a total retail sale in the store of $122,639.49.

This PX, for which Col. Loftin is entirely responsible, is one of the three top exchanges operating in the Far East Command and has operated for over two years without a one percent loss for any month.

Camp City

A look at Camp Gifu itself will give a detailed description of merely one of the functions of his command. And it should be borne in mind that this is merely one of the various activities under his command.

Camp Gifu, former home of the 24th Regiment, covers an area of 911 acres, has 442 buildings in the troop area, and 205 housing units.

With the 24th in Korea the number of troops now at the base would ordinarily be small but at the present time thousands of Japanese are being trained at the base under command there is the Service Company, the 291st Engineer Company, the 8029 Composite Service Company, the 930th Engineer Army Band, the 395th Station Hospital, and the Aviation Group, and the 395th Station Hospital.

As base commander Col. Loftin's orders are subject to anyone for dependents of officers, enlisted men and Department of the Army civilians.

As to American troops now on the base would

Call

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Sent Into Battle Without Ever Having Fired His Big Rifle

By JAMES L. HICKS

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WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA —This is the story of a great American.

The odds are a thousand to one that you have never heard of him by name. The odds are 10 thousand to one that you may never hear of him again.

The story has no plot and its ending cannot be written now for the simple reason that it is still going on.

It is the story of a typical fighting man of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea — his hopes and fears, his joys and sorrows, his plans for the future and his memories of the past.

It is the story of one man— a fighting man— a young man with the burden of his race upon his shoulders.

Step up and meet Cpl. Walter L. Great, gunner on a five-man 57-millimeter, recoilless rifle with the 24th. Corporal Great — great! American! This is his story:

Born in Carolina

Corporal Great was born in Charleston, S.C. He is 19 years old. His home address is 12 Jasper St., Charleston, where his mother, Mrs. Ann Moore, lives with his stepfather, George Moore.

Corporal Great went to the Buise Elementary School in Charleston and then on to Lincoln High in McClellandville, S.C. I asked him why he did not go to high school in Charleston. He said it was a personal matter that he did not care to discuss.

Lied to Join Army

At the age of 16 Corporal Great dropped out of Lincoln High in the 10th grade, went over to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, lied about his age, and joined the Army. That was in 1947.

After three months of infantry training, during which timehe did not fire a weapon, he was given a seven-day leave at home with his mother, assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment, shipped off to California and later to Japan.

In Japan Corporal Great was sent to the 25th division's leadership school and when he finished the course there he went back to his unit and was made a corporal.

Teaches Gun he Never Fired

He lived the life of the occupation soldier in Japan, teaching classes in the .60 milimeter mortar and the .57 recoilless rifle which he had never fired. Moreover, in the case of the 57 there was not a single such weapon in the regiment.

When war broke out in Korea. Corporal Great's commanders pronounced his unit as being "combat ready" and he shipped off to Korea with his regiment, arriving here July 12 and going into combat July 14, still not having fired the 57 rifle and still not having one in his regiment. His weapon instead was a carbine.

All Mixed Up

I asked him about that first time in combat—near Yechon. How did he feel? He said he asked a lot of questions and "in one way I wanted to go in and in another way I didn't. I was all mixed up."

On the way to the lines he saw a newspaper telling of how the Koreans had shot some American prisoners in the back. "Then I didn't want to." But he went.

He fought at Yechon and tasted victory . At Sangju he tasted defeat —the beginning of long days of retreat.

When his organization pulled out of the northern sector under orders he came on with it and went in the line at Haman without a rest. He held the line at Haman until the Marines came and jumped off toward Chingdong-ni.

Is a Retreat Cowardice?

There he tasted something else. While dug in there in strong positions the enemy attacked in force. The white officer (later killed) commanding his platoon ordered it to withdraw. Corporal Great says he thought the officer was correct in ordering the withdrawal.

But the officer was severely criticized by higher-ups for withdrawing and the men were branded "cowards" for "running."

Corporal Great hadn't run away. He was ordered to withdraw and later criticized for doing so.

He was puzzled.

Fought at Battle Mountain

But he fought on in and around Haman, going up and down rugged "Battle Mountain" as it changed hands from one side to the other.

Soon some new .57 recoilless rifles arrived at the regiment. (The Marines and other regiments had them when they got here). Corporal Great was assigned to one.

On August 6 while Baker Company of the 24th was attacking a hill with Corporal Great's able company in reserve on the adjoining hill, a call came for a .57 rifle to be brought up to aid Baker Company.

Sniper Gets Him in Chest

Corporal Great started down the ridge to Baker Company. On the way, he fell— a sniper's shot through his chest.

A medical aid man crawled to him and gave him first aid but no one could evacuate him down without being exposed himself. A captain sent word to him to walk if he could.

Corporal Great crawled out and down the hill to an aid station. He was evacuated on the long route back. First to Masan, then to Pusan, then to Japan.

Ordered Back to Front

He stayed in the hospital in Japan 22 days and was ordered sent back to Korea. "I hated to come back," he said "but I had to go." Orde are orders to a great American.

Meanwhile, in the hospital he had written to his mother and grandmother telling of his wound. "Just before I left Japan I got a letter from my grandmother which boosted my morale one hundred per cent," he told me.

"She said in the letter, 'God was with you the first time and he will be with you the next time' I felt all right after that." His grandmother is Mrs. Rebecca Singleton, Box 72, Route 17, McClellandville, S.C.

Back to Battle Mountain

On September 4, good soldier, Great, reported back to his first sergeant for duty. The company was still staggering under the enemy breakthrough of Sept. 1 and was sent right up on Battle Mountain.

Things were so desperate that a white engineer company was assigned to fight with Corporal Great's company as infantrymen.

On his second night back, fighting to support them, he had to fire his .57 rifle so many times he became deaf and was sent back to a a hospital in Masan for three days before he regained his hearing. Then Corporal Great was ordered right back up on Battle Mountain. And he went.

Near-Fatal Foxhold Nap

The next morning he dozed in the foxhole which he shares with Cpl. George Shelton. He awakened suddenly to find a North Korean enemy a few feet from his position preparing to pull the pin in a hand greiade and toss it into the hole.

Corporal Great grabbed the carbine which he keeps beside the big .57 rifle, and fired The bullet struck the Korean as he pulled the pin, and as he fell the grenade went off, splitting the Korean's chest in half.

Great admitted his error in napping. "I guess I was just tired," he said.

Gets Word of Mother

A few days after he got out of the hospital the Red Cross received a notice that his mother was gravely ill. Corporal Great was not easily reached on Battle Mountain, but the Red Cross had asked for details from the States and in time asked Corporal Great to come back to the rear to geta Stateside report of his mother's condition.

That's where I met him tonight, Sept. 17. He had been on the line last night, hitchhiked 17 miles back here today for the word from the Red Cross.

When I heard his story, I was glad that the news was good. His mother was not seriously ill. He smiled happily when he got the report from N.C. Knapp of the Red Cross, who had been up front hunting him all day.

I asked him to tell me of his life in the lines.

Attacks Mainly at Night

The enemy attacks mainly at night so he and Corporal Shelton alternate sleeping during the day, one sleeping while the other stands guard by the gun.

In a defensive position such as his company has been in for the past few weeks, it takes him about 10 minutes to dig a foxhole for preparation against small-arms fire. He improves this position each day to make it safe against heavier enemy fire.

In his squad on the defense each man is assigned to a specific area to fight in. This prevents disorder in the dark.

Each man is always informed of the position of the medical aid man in the perimeter and when someone is wounded the nearest man softly relays this information to the man nearest him in the direction of the medical aid man and when it reaches the aid man, he crawls to the wounded man and gives him what aid he can.

3 Hours to Rescue Wounded

In the mountain fighting a jeep with two litters is always kept at the bottom of the hill and when possible the aid man drags, crawls or carries the wounded man down the hill. This often takes three hours.

Corporal Great is under instructions never to fire his .57 rifle until his platoon leader orders it. This is because the blast of the and the enemy will concentrate on big gun will give the position away it and attempt to knock it out.

At the present time he is fighting wih only two officers in his company. Ordinarily there would be an officer commanding his platoon but the 24th has suffered 120 percent casualties in its officer personnel and a sergeant is commanding the platoon.

When chow time comes, the squad leader goes to the rear and comes up with the field rations which the men can eat cold. If things are dull there might be Class "A" rations contain some class "A" rations but this unusual fresh food.

The mail filters through at scattered intervals. Corporal Great has a girl friend — Miss Thomasina Grove of 110 Logan St., Charleston, S.C. She writes regularly.

Letters from my wife usually take eight days at the most from the States, but he has checked his mail and found that it takes about 18 days for Miss Grove's letters to reach him in the front lines.

This is because the mail orderly often does not try to get up to the men's position in the lines.

Corporal Great receives $132. a month as corporal. From this amount he sends $25 to his mother, $25. to his grandmother and $25 to the bank of Charleston for deposit in his own name.

He admits that he gambles "like all other soldiers when I get the chance" and says when he wins he puts the winnings in the Soldier's Deposits. This is a banking service provided for soldiers to save money.

Saved $100

From his winnings and earnings Corporal Great has saved "over a thousand dollars." When the war is over he plans to get discharged as soon as he can and go back to the States where he plans to buy a "shrimp boat."

With the shrimp boat he will catch and sell shrimp and become a business man. After accumulating more money he will buy a house and get married.

Ku Klux Story

Where will he go in the States? Back to Charleston, S.C.? Why, Charleston?

When I asked him this question, he picked up a copy of the AFRO which I had shown him, in which there was a story of Ku Klux activity in the South.

He pointed to the article. "I'm going back there because I think I can do some good down there." It was 10 o'clock at night and raining. He had no raincoat. I loaned him mine. He got out on the sniper-infested road to hitch-hitch-hike his way back up front. I watched him go.

That's the story of Cpl. Walter Great, able soldier of Able Company, 24th Infantry — Great American!

James L. Hicks
Korean War Correspondent

Integration a Fact as We Fight Koreans

Afro-American
Sat. 8-19-50

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

Baltimore Md

WITH 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA — The 24th Infantry Regiment was ordered to the front Friday to check an enemy battalion threatening to cut the American drive near Pungangni. Elements of the 24th met and killed an enemy patrol with their faces blackened, in an effort to resemble Tan Yanks. One enemy with two Russian machine guns surrendered to Cpl. Ora Mitchel, 904 E. 10th St., Austin, Tex. Six others later surrendered without a fight.

—HICKS.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — Over here in South Korea the war correspondents spell racial integration with two words—Air Corps—and no one here will challenge their right to spell it that way.

The Air Corps has simply complied with the instructions of the President to the letter of the law in making colored and white GI's American soldiers and the great results which it has achieved is one of the main reasons why embattered U. S. forces are still able to cling to even a foothold in the rugged South Korean fighting.

You see it everywhere you turn and it's being done in such a way that you're made to feel that the Air Corps is saying "This is the way we've wanted to do it all the time."

Afro-American

You arrive at an air base somewhere in Korea. The chances are that you were brought safely to the ground by a colored sergeant who is in charge of the control tower.

You seek a place to stay for the night. You might have to go through a colored captain who is in charge of all billeting at the base.

You report in to headquarters. Your orders may be reviewed by a colored officer who has complete authority to pass on them as air transport officer. Or you have to see a colored corporal who is the headquarters clerk who will instruct you as to just what you can and cannot do to proceed on with your flight plans.

Sat. 8-19-50

Shooting Stars Take Off

In the morning you may arise and go down to the fighter strip to watch the Shooting Stars take off on an early morning raid on the enemy. And who is that pilot holding the lead position in the squadron—It may be a former fighter pilot of the old 99th Fighter Squadron or the 332nd Fighter Group.

Baltimore Md

I arrived at an advanced air base in Japan last Thursday morning on my way to the front in Korea. I asked the Wac major who is base Public Information Officer if there were any "hot" pilots in the jet fighter squadron based at the air station.

So proudly she hailed: "Say, we have two of the hottest jet pilots in the Far East Command and there comes one of them now. I looked around but all I could see was a mild mannered young soldier wearing a pair of the Air Corps' new streamlined rayon fatigues.

"Where?" I asked the major. "Right there," she proudly answered, "That's Lt. Edward P. Drummond. He has 32 missions and if you don't know about him I bet the North Koreans do."

A 140-Pound Demon

I shook hands with this gray eyed, 23-year-old, five-foot-six demon, who weighs only 140 pounds, but whose knowledge and skill at the controls of the fastest plane known to mankind has left a 500-mile wake of destruction among Red enemy tanks and troops whenever he has taken to the air.

He lives at 5502 Thompson St. in Philadelphia. There is a wife back there waiting, the former Alberta Morris of North Apollo, Pa., "just outside of Pittsburgh." Next October, if everything goes all right, there will be three of them instead of two.

Drafted From Howard

Commissioned in 1945, Drummond was just a youngster at Howard University when he was drafted. He joined the Air Corps and went to Tuskegee, where he became one of that famed family of air fighters. Later he went to Lockbourne Air Base at Columbus and when integration came to the Air Corps he became an F-80 pilot--top man on the Air Corps' pride and joy, the "Shooting Stars."

Thus far in the Korean war he has flown 32 missions with his squadron and has been credited with strikes on enemy troops and with destroying enemy tanks He's been "lucky" so far. His plane has been hit "only a few times by small arms fire."

Cheatham Has 33 Missions

His partner in his dealings with death is Lt. Eugene Cheatham of California, who was not around when I arrived at the airport.

Cheatham is an F-80 pilot with 33 missions and serves as group intelligence officer for his group. He is from Mountain Top, Pa., married and has a daughter a year and a half old. He is also a former 332nd Fighter, whom integration gave a chance to show his true worth.

The fact that there are only two colored fighter pilots stationed here is the true story of integration. Lieutenant Drummond told me "they are scattered everywhere in the Air Corps over here." I checked this and found it true.

In 19 Different Units

Of a total of 19 different Air Corps units in the Fifth Air Force Command over here, every single one of them—with one exception—has colored officers and enlisted men serving in key positions without regard to race or color.

The one exception is currently consolidating with a communications and a medical group and when this consolidation is completed the batting average for integration will be exactly .1000.

Integration over here is spelled A-I-R C-O-R-P-S and the Air Corps likes to spell it that way!

General Praises Valor of Our Men in Korea

By JAMES L. HICKS AFRO War Correspondent
(By Cable Exclusive to the AFRO)
(Copyright—Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or in Part)

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO — General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur said here today that colored troops in the Korean War have been "equally effective and gallant" as any other troops involved and that he has "only words of praise and applause" for them as he has for other United Nations troops. Afro-American. Sat. 10-14-50

The gallant soldier statesman praised the work of colored fighting men in an exclusive statement released to the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers from his headquarters here in Tokyo. Baltimore, Md.

The fighting of the 24th Regiment General MacArthur said, might be taken as a symbol of the "courage, tenacity and effectivenes" of the way all colored troops involved in the Korean conflict performed.

The complete text of the United Nations commanders statement released to this writer said:

"The distinction of victory gained in Korea is shared equally by all troops involved in the United Nations command.

"There are no delimitations when it comes to valor and accomplishments.

24th Regiment Considered Symbol

"The 24th Regiment of the 25th Division might be taken as a symbol of the courage, tenacity and effectiveness of the colored troops involved. All were equally effective and gallant, and I have only words of praise and applause for them."

First to Reach Sea on West Coast

The statement came as the 24th won a race with other elements of the 25th Division in a fighting dash across South Korea to be the first to reach the sea on the West Coast, liberating hundreds of American prisoners and South Koreans as they went, after linking up with other UN Forces at Kunsan.

The regiment began mopping up activities in the area.

ALBERT L. HINTON
KOREAN WAR CORRESPONDENT

Missing Correspondent's Diary

By ALBERT L. HINTON, U.S. War Correspondent
Representing the National Negro Publishers Assoc.
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Afro American Sat. 8-5-50

TOKYO, Japan—Here in this huge, sprawling metropolis of the Far East with its 90-degree heat and its Army of Occupation, where I arrived aboard a four-motored double-decked Boeing Stratoliner, Saturday, July 22, at 12:15 p. m. Tokyo Time (10:30 p. m. Friday, Eastern Standard Time), I am some 10,000 miles from my home base, but not more than a half-hour away by air from the Korean war front.

Bulletin

As this is being written, I am awaiting military clearance to Korea from Army General Headquarters here, official permission to travel by GHQ courier plane "on a space available reimbursable basis" to Itazuke, Japan where I am told some of our crack fighter pilots are stationed. and to any point in Korea I can reach by military courier plane.

Attending to the hundreds of details, including wading through the ubiquitous Army red tape which every accredited war correspondent must go through has taken up a great deal of time, and the end is not yet in sight.

One must contact the public information office at Army General Headquarters and be "processed" permission to buy clothing at the post exchange and thence to the Provost Marshal's headquarters for additional identification procedures and attend to a hundred and one other necessary details.

A Day-toDay Story Told

But just how I reached this outpost nearly half way around the world, is a story in itself. I have recorded the details from day to day in my diary. This is the story it tells:

SATURDAY, JULY 15—Tonight at 9:30, I took off from Washington's National Airport aboard the American Airlines Flagship "Bald Eagle." We are going to be aloft for about eight-and-a-half hours, the stewardess tells me.

SUNDAY, JULY 16—Very early this morning, shortly after one o'clock, we made our first landing at Tulsa, Oklahoma, "oil capital of the world," according to my descriptive folder.

A few hours later it was Oklahoma City, and then there are to be no more stops until we reach San Francisco.

Daylight has come and we are flying over some of America's most spectacular scenic wonders.

Over the "Bald Eagle's" intercom system our attention is called to Arizona's far-famed Painted Desert, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; Canyon City, Colorado, Boulder Dam, Mt. Whitney, Death Valley and others of lesser renown. The flight is as smooth as silk. It's incredible!

It is 7:30 a.m. Pacific Standard Time and the "Bald Eagle" sets gracefully down on the long runway at San Francisco's Municipal Airport.

Nearly Freezes In 'Frisco

I am spending the rest of the day and night at Scaggs Hotel.

There's not much to do on Sunday but a little sightseeing which turns out to be not too interesting.

One thing is certain: I'm about to freeze in this cool, damp San Francisco air. The local newspapers forecast continued "mild" weather. How mild can the weather get?

Learns All's Well at Home

It is later in the afternoon and I get a long distance call from my editor.

Two hours later I telephone my wife and learn that everything is all right at home and the children are fine. I feel a lot better now and I can sleep.

I am thinking, though, just before I drop off into slumber, that I'll have to cross 2,500 miles of the Pacific Ocean tomorrow morning before landing in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Smooth Flight to Hawaii

MONDAY, JULY 17 — This morning at 10 o'clock Pacific Standard Time, I took off from San Francisco's International Airport in a Pan-American World Airways Stratoliner for Honolulu.

The huge, double-decked plane came to a smooth landing at Honolulu's Overseas Air Terminal at about 4:30 p.m., Honolulu time, without having even slightly jarred a single passenger.

I am Pan American's guest at the world-famed Niumalu Hotel at Waikiki Beach.

Flight Delayed

TUESDAY, JULY 18 — Scheduled to take off at 10:00 a.m., today for Wake Island somewhere in the Pacific Ocean on the next leg of my journey.

I have just been informed that my flight has been delayed until 9:30 p.m., tonight. I don't know what the reason is, but I'd certainly like to get going again.

But there's nothing to do but make the best of a bad situation.

But maybe, I'll get to see something of fabulous Honolulu and some of the other sights on Oahu Island. Is that bad? Not by a long shot.

Isn't Pan American picking up the check on all of these extras including my room and meals at the Niumalu.

And the food at Gam's restaurant! I'll say this much; Pan Am really goes whole hog in looking out for its passengers and keeping them happy.

Today has passed quickly—all too quickly. But we took off, all in a stratoliner named "Invincible" right at 9:30 p.m., just as scheduled, but our flight was short-lived.

When only 10 minutes airborne we had to turn back because of trouble with the plane's No. 1 motor.

The steward announces that the necessary repairs will take quite some time, and so it's back to the Niumalu to stay overnight again. And so to bed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19—This morning I was told at breakfast that the plane repairs have not been completed and will take much longer than expected.

But I was alerted again later in the day to be prepared for a pick-up by an airport limousine for transportation to the air terminal. It's a false alarm.

Another false alarm came later and then I was told that we wouldn't be able to take off tonight at all.

It seems as though old "Invincible" is going to need a brand new motor, and goodness knows what else.

Sees First Korean

Caught a bus out to historic Fort Shafter. Purchased a regulation Army officer's shirt, did some sightseeing around the place, and came face-to-face with a native Korean for the first time!

Back at the hotel told flight is definitely off for tonight. Took long walk after dinner: and so to bed.

Still Stuck in Honolulu

THURSDAY, JULY 20 — Still stuck in Honolulu Today I did some light shopping in downtown Honolulu. Found it most interesting and thence to the movies.

Back at the hotel, wrote some letters and attended to other odds and ends.

Somebody got his signals crossed. Had to rush through lunch for an announced 1:15 p.m. limousine pickup alert. Turned out to be a complete dud.

Watch Recovered For Him

Pan Am attendants at Overseas Air Terminal say "Invincible" can't possibly be ready to fake to air before 8 p.m., at the earliest.

All passengers' faces drop, including my own. It's just as well though. I find I've left my wrist watch in my room.

But Pan Am will take care of it, yessir! A call is put through to the hotel and a limousine is dispatched forthwith to pick it up.

And just to keep everybody happy, a two-hour sight-seeing tour is arranged—at Pan Am's expense, of course. I'll buy that.

Definite Time Set at Last

Two hours later I am back at the Niumalu picking up my room key again for the umpteenth time. Four more hours to kill, and then dinner again.

And now flight time has been definitely set for 9:30 p.m., Honolulu Time. Old "Invincible" boasts a brand new motor and a new generator in the innards of another of its four huge motors.

It has passed a test flight with colors flying, and it's purring like

Reported Missing in Tokyo Crash

Albert L. Hinton, pool correspodent for a chain of weekly newspapers including the AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, who is reported missing in the crash of an Army C-47 90 miles south of Tokyo. Twenty-six persons, including four newspapermen, were reported on the plane which was bound for South Japan and then to Korea. Mr. Hinton was associate editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide. He left the States two weeks ago.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

NORFOLK, Va. — Mrs. Albert L. Hinton is still under the care of her physician after having received official confirmation of the death of her husband in a plane crash off Tokyo Wednesday. The wire of confirmation was sent by Francis E. Flaherty, assistant chief, Division of Protective Services, Department of State.

the proverbial kitten.

And now they tell me! There are no extra aircraft available because Uncle Sam is using every available plane he can get to bolster our efforts in the Korean campaign.

Old "Invincible" takes off at 9:30 p.m., right on the nose.

We Pick Up a Day

FRIDAY, JULY 21—Some time during last night we picked up a whole day when we crossed the International Dateline.

And so, in reality, it is Saturday July 22.

At Wake Island, reached at approximately 5:00 a.m., all of the passengers file off the plane and onto a waiting bus which take all and sundry to breakfast in a Pan Am lounge which is on Wake just for that purpose.

We take off again at 6:40 a.m., for Tokyo. We are now cruising at 12,000 feet and will go up to 18,000 feet later, the captain announces. We are flying faster than five miles per minute.

275 Reporters Covering War

Hinton Tells of Thorough Coverage

By ALBERT L. HINTON
U. S. War Correspondent
Representing the National Negro Publishers Association
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(This is one of the last dispatches written by Albert L. Hinton before he boarded the ill-fated plane in which he lost his life.)

TOKYO, Japan—Call it what you will: Police action, anti-guerilla counter moves, tactical military maneuvers, or just plain old-fashioned war, but this fracas in Korea is getting the most thorough news and picture coverage of any war in history, regardless of size or duration.

James Hicks, war correspondent for the Afro-American, and I arrived at Haneda Airport outside Tokyo on Saturday, July 22, from Honolulu and Wake Island at about 12:15 p.m. Tokyo Time (9:15 p.m., July 21—central standard time). The first thing I heard upon arrival at the Tokyo Correspondents Club, our temporary headquarters, was that there were, at that time, a total of 275 correspondents, either here or in the field in Korea, covering the war. And more were coming in, or expected, at the time.

As a matter of fact, they tell me that there are more correspondents covering the Korean War at the moment than covered the entire Pacific Theatre in World War II.

As this is being written, Monday, July 24, at 4:00 p.m. Tokyo time (1:00 a.m. Sunday, July 23, central standard time) Hicks and I are the only two war correspondents here representing the Negro Press although there are unconfirmed rumors that another is en route. Newsmen, many of them with names famous all over the world, are here from everywhere imaginable.

There is a steady 90-degree plus temperature here and the club lounge and bar at the Correspondents Club hear some tall tales each evening as many of them who have just arrived, or are awaiting military clearance into Korea, gather to recount their experiences in all sorts of odd corners of the world.

While the American correspondents, naturally, far outnumber all others, there are reporters here from China, Japan, France, Italy, Great Britain, Australia, and other corners of the world equally as distant. At the moment I am awaiting Army transportation orders to 8th Army headquarters somewhere in Korea.

When I get them and am on my way like all accredited war correspondents, I will have gone through an extensive Army processing which all of us must have, but which everyone dreads.

One must check in first at the Public Information Office at General Headquarters Far East Command. It is here that you pass through the first phases of an identification process, get special permits to make purchases at the Tokyo Post Exchange and the Quartermaster Sales Commissary. This is necessary since you are not listed among service personnel.

In this building you must also make arrangements to have your cable copy cleared since communications out of the Korean Theatre of War are still fouled up. In this huge building is also located the press section of the public information office where you are expected to check regularly for communiques from the war front, pictures which you can use, and other similar details.

From the public information office you are routed to the Provost Marshall's office for further identification check and procedures. There is another form to fill out, photographs of yourself to be secured, and finally you are issued a laminated permanent identification card which carries your picture.

One of the final stops in this long, drawn-out procedure is General Headquarters itself where General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, maintains Far East Command headquarters. Here you become face to face again with the ubiquitous Army form which you fill out for the Military Air Transport Service.

AFRO Man One of 25 Missing

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO-AMERICAN Correspondent
(By Cable to the AFRO-AMERICAN)

Somewhere in South Korea (July 30)—Alfred Hinton war correspondent was reported missing, possibly dead on a crash of GHQ Courier plane Thursday, July 26, just 90 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Hinton, war correspondent for NNPA, left Tokyo at 4 a.m., Thursday, en route to the Korean War Zone with 25 other passengers, including three other correspondents. The plane is reported to have exploded and fallen into the sea.

One man was found Friday by rescue planes after the wreckage was spotted by Japanese fishermen. Personal effects found in the wreckage have assisted in establishing that Hinton was on the plane.

Search for Bodies Still On

His death was not confirmed by GHQ, but the Norfolk Journal and Guide was notified that he is missing. The search is being continued by Navy and Air Corps.

Hinton arrived in Tokyo on July 22 via Strato Cruiser, He showed great concern about flying over water and carried heavy insurance while flying from commercial plane at Honolulu.

Didn't Want Family to Know

His plane caught fire and made paired, then took off again in the highest tradition of courage.

The Toyko Correspondents' Club expressed deep regret upon learning of the tragedy.

I heard the report while at the front with the 24th Infantry.

a forced landing. Always thinking of the family, he asked me not to write the story of the plane fire to avoid worry to family.

I went straight to Korea; he stayed behind in Toyko a few days to get clothing. The plane which

At Honolulu after the plane fire, he waited until the plane was repaired, then took off again in the highest tradition of courage.

The Tokyo Correspondents' Club expressed deep regret uponl learning of the tragedy.

I heard the report while at the front with the 24th Infantry.

TO PREVENT PUCKERING

When stitching sheer fabric on a sewing machine, prevent puckering of the material by basting it to strips of tissue paper. After stitching, the paper is easily pulled off.

Correspondent Hinton (Declared Dead) Writes Of First Casualty

NORFOLK, Va.—Mrs. Dovie Hinton had been officially notified Saturday of the death of her missing War Correspondent husband, Albert Hinton, aboard a crashed courier plane bound from Japan to Korea. The wire from Francis E. Flaherty, assistant chief of the Division of Protective Services, Department of State, caused Mrs. Hinton's collapse, necessitating medical services.

By ALBERT L. HINTON
U. S. War Correspondent Representing the
Atlanta Daily World and NNPA
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(Mr. Hinton is reported missing following the crash of a war courier plane off the coast of Japan. This first of a series of three articles was filed before his last flight toward Korea.)

ENROUTE TO KOREA—Delayed for several days in Honolulu, island paradise of the Pacific, because of flight difficulties, while enroute to Tokyo and Korea to report the Korean War for seven member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, I happened to be in Honolulu when the first homeward-bound G. I. casualty of the Korean War was brought in from the fighting front.

Officials of the Army's Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu declined to reveal the racial identity of the wounded G. I. pending notification of his next of kin, or to permit him to be interviewed because of his condition. The soldier was flown in from the battle front nearly 6,000 miles away in an Air Force medical evacuation plane from nearby Hickman Field which the Japs bombed so viciously as a prelude to World War II on December 7, 1941.

Tripler General Hospital officials said the soldier was wounded by enemy fire and is being returned to the U. S. Mainland for further hospitalization. The length of his stay will depend entirely on his condition, they said.

Arrival of the wounded soldier was the first tipoff officially that any of the troops wounded in the Korean fighting are being returned to the U. S. Mainland for hospitalization.

Tripler General Hospital, upon which construction was begun in 1944, was completed in 1948 at a cost of $40,000,000, I learned. The huge sprawling structure sets high upon a lush green hill overlooking the city. It is said to be the most modern hospital facility of its kind in the world. And one can easily believe this claim even after a casual inspection of the facility. Officers and enlisted men from all three branches of the Armed Services are eligible for hospitalization there.

Strangely enough, within less than three miles of the hospital, in a beautiful valley, thousands of small white crosses dotting faultlessly-groomed acres of green, mark the site of famed Punch Bowl National Cemetery. It is here that Ernie Pyle, the world-famed war correspondent lies buried among the G. I. Joes he loved so well and wrote about so feelingly.

Corrsepondent Hinton Keeps Diary Of Flight

THOROUGH COURAGE

TOKYO, JAPAN — Call it what you will: Police action, anti-guerilla counter moves, tactical military meneuvers, or just plain old-fashion ed war, but this fracas in Korea is getting the most thorough news and picture coverage of nay wa rin history regradless of size or duration.

James Hicks war correspondent for the AfroAmerican, and I arrived at Haneda Airport outside Tokyo on Saturday, July 22 from Honolulu and Wake Island at about 12:15 p. m. Tokyo Time (10:15 p. m. Friday, July 21 — Eastern Standard Time). The first thing I heard upon arrival at the Tokyo Correspondents Club our temporary headquarters was that there were, at that time, a total of 275 correspondents, either here or in the field in Korea covering the war. And more were coming in, or expected, all the time.

As a matter of fact, they tell me that there are more correspondents covering the Korean War at the moment than covered the entire Pacific Theatre in World War II.

As this is being written Monday July 24, at 4:00 p. m. Tokyo Time (2:00 a. m. Sunday, July 23, Eastern Standard Time) Hicks and I are the only two war correspondentts here representing the Negro Press although there are unconfirmed rumors that another is en route. Newsmen, many of them with names famous all over the world, are here from all over the world are here from everywhere imaginable.

There is a steady ninety-degree plus temperature here and the club lounge and bar at the Correspondents Club hear some tall tales each evening as many of them who have just arrived, or are awaiting military clearance into Korea, gather to recount their experiences in all sorts of odd corners of the world.

While the American correspondents, naturally, far outnumber all others, there are reporters here from China, Japan, France, Italy, Great Britain, Australia, and other corners of the world equally as distant At the moment I am awaiting Army transportation orders to 8th Army headquarters somewhere in Korea.

When I get them and am on my way like all accredited war correspondents I will have gone through an extensive Army processing which all of us must have, but which everyone dreads.

One must check in first at the Public Information Office at General Headquarters Far East Command. It is here that you pass thru the first phases of an identification process, get special permits to make purchase at the Tokyo Post Exchange and the Quartermaster Sales Commissary. This is necessary since you are not listed among service personnel.

CLEARANCE

In this building you must also make arrangements to have your cable copy clearest since communications out of the Korean Theatre of War are still fouled up. In this huge building is also located the press section of the public information office where you are expected to check regularly for communiques from the war front, pictures which you can use, and other similar details.

From the public information office you are routed to the Provost Marshall's office for further identification check and procedures. There is another form to fill out, photographs of yourself to be secured, and finally you are issued a laminated permanent identification card which carries your picture

One of the final stops in this long, drawn-out procedure is General Headquarters itself where General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, maintains Far East Command headquarters. Here you become face to face again with the ubiquitous Army form which you fill out for the Military Air Transport Service. You are then placed on a stand-by basis for transportation to Korea on a "space available, reimbursable" basis. (This may be Hinton's last dispatch.)

Albert L. Hinton
Korean War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN VALHALLA where the souls of heroes rest are two gallant American newsmen who drowned last week in Jap Sea plane crash, Albert Hinton, pool correspondent for Chicago Defender and six other newspapers, first Negro newsman to die in any war, and (inset) James O. Supple, first Chicago newsman to lose his life in the Korean conflict. He was a reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times.

War News Ace Dies In Jap Sea Plane Crash

TOKYO—Albert L. Hinton, pool correspondent for the Chicago Defender and six other newspapers, has been officially listed by the State Department as dead, following a plane crash last week off the Japanese Coast. He is the first Negro War correspondent casualty of any war.

Three crewmen and 23 passengers, including three other correspondents, were killed in the crash. There was only one survivor.

Also dead are James Supple of the Chicago Sun Times, Miximillen Philonenko of the Agencie France Presse, and Stephen Simmons of the Hilton Press and London Picture Post.

Plane Forced Down

General MacArthur's headquarters reported that the plane, a GHQ courier, was forced down south of Oshima Island. It took off from Haneda Airport, near Tokyo, on a regular run to Kyushu, a Japanese island nearest Korea.

James L. Hicks, another Negro correspondent who accompanied Hinton to Tokyo, was first reported on the plane, but later information revealed that he had arrived in Korea on another plane.

Hinton, a veteran newsman, was associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. A native of Portsmouth, Va., he had been on the staff of the Journal and Guide for 19 years.

His series, in 1946, exposing school conditions for Negroes in Princess Anne County, Va., won for Journal and Guide the Wendell L. Willkie Journalism Award for public service.

He covered such assignments as the Scottsboro trial, the Greenville S. C., lynching and the Columbia Tenn., riot trial.

Hinton left Washington, D. C., July 15 and arrived in Tokyo July 21. His assignment was front line coverage of the Korean War for the following newspapers: Chicago Defender, Journal and Guide, Kansas City Call, Afro-American, Cleveland Call-Post, Houston Informer and the Atlanta Daily World.

When officially informed by the State Department that her husband was dead, Mrs. Dovie Hinton collapsed. She was treated by her family physican. Hinton is also survived by four children, Albert, Jr., 11; Lelia, 8; Carl, 5; Gail, 4; his mother, Mrs. O. B. Hinton, and five sisters and one brother, all of Boston.

He was covered by a $10,000 insurance policy taken out by the National Negro Publishers Association before he embarked for his last assignment.

LOST IN ACTION—Albert Hinton, veteran newsman and war correspondent, was mourned this week when the State department announced that he, along with 24 other men, was lost in the crash of a C-47 courier plane enroute to Korea. Hinton, who was assigned to cover the war for The Informer and other papers, is the first Negro newspaperman lost in any war.

Albert Hinton Down In Crash Of C-47

TOKYO — Albert L. Hinton, veteran newspaperman assigned to cover the war in Korea for The Informer and several other newspapers, was one of 25 persons missing and presumed lost in the crash of an American plane off the coast of Japan Thursday, July 27.

See Mr. Hinton's dispatches elsewhere on this page. The story of his life and of his remarkable career in journalism appears on Page 3 of this paper.

Only one survivor was picked up although the Third Air-Sea Rescue Squadron kept up an intensive search in the area approximately 10 miles south of Tokyo off Oshima island. The aircraft, a C-47, was a general headquarters courier and was making a routine flight to Kyushu, Japanese island nearest to Korea.

The identity of the 23 passengers and three crewmen was withheld, however it was reliably reported that there were three other newsmen aboard including James O. Supple of the Chicago Sun-Times, Maximilien Philonenko of the French Press, and Stephen Simmons of the Hilton Press and London Picture Post.

Prior to leaving Tokyo for Korea, at 1:05 a.m. Wednesday EST, Mr. Hinton filed a 2100-word cable covering his observations in Hawaii, Wake Island and Japan.

Albert L. Hinton
Korean War Correspondent

Albert Hinton Writes Dispatch From Tokyo

By ALBERT L. HINTON

U. S. War Correspondent Representing the National Negro Publishers Association

Call

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TOKYO, Japan.—Here in this huge, sprawling metropolis of the Far East with its 90-degree heat and its Army of Occupation, where I arrived aboard a four-motored double-decked Boeing Stratoliner Saturday, July 22 at, 12:15 p.m. Tokyo Time (9:30 p.m. Friday, Central Standard Time), I am some 10,000 miles from my home base, but not more than a half hour away by air from the Korean War front.

As this is being written, I am awaiting military clearance to Korea from Army General Headquarters here, official permission to travel by GHQ courier plane "on a space available reimbursable basis" to Itazuke, Japan, where I am told some of our crack fighter pilots are stationed, and to any point in Korea I can reach by military courier plane.

Attending to the hundreds of details, including wading through the ubiquitous Army red tape, which every accredited war correspondent must go through has taken up a great deal of time, and the end is not yet in sight. One must contact the public information office at Army General Headquarters and be "processed" for identification purposes, official permission to buy clothing at the post exchange and thence to the Provost Marshall's headquarters for additional identification procedures, and attend to a hundred and one other necessary details.

But just how I reached this outpost nearly half way around the world, is a story in itself. I have recorded the details from day to day in my diary. This is the story it tells:

SATURDAY, JULY 15—Tonight at 9:30 I took off from Washington's National Airport aboard the American Airlines Flagship "Bald Eagle." We are going to be aloft for about eight-and-a-half hours, the stewardess tells me.

SUNDAY, JULY 16—Very early this morning, shortly after one o'clock, we made our first standing at Tulsa, Oklahoma, "oil capital of the world," according to my descriptive folder. A few hours later it was Oklahoma City, and then there are to be no more stops until we reach San Francisco.

Daylight has come and we are flying over some of America's most spectacular scenic wonders. Over the "Bald Eagle's" intercom system our attention is called to Arizona's far-famed Painted Desert, the Grand Canyon of Colorado, Canyon City, Colorado, Boulder Dam, Mt. Whitney death Valley, and others of lesser renown. The flight is as smooth as silk. It's incredible!

It is 7:30 a.m., Pacific Standard Time, and the "Bald Eagle" sets gracefully down on the long runway at San Francisco's Municipal Airport. I am spending the rest of the day and night at Scaggs Hotel. There's not much to do on Sunday but a little sightseeing which turns out to be not too interesting. One thing is certain: I'm about to freeze in this cool, damp San Francisco air. The local newspapers forecast continued "mild" weather. How mild can the weather get?

It is later in the afternoon and I get a long distance call from my editor. Two hours later I telephone my wife and learn that everything is all right at home and the children are fine. I feel a lot better now and I can sleep. I am thinking, though, just before I drop off into slumber, that I'll have to cross 2500 miles of the Pacific Ocean tomorrow morning before landing in Honolulu, Hawaii.

MONDAY, JULY 17—This morning at 10 o'clock, Pacific Standard Time, I took off from San Francisco's International Airport in a Pan-American World Airways Stratoliner for Honolulu. The huge, double-decked plane came to a smooth landing at Honolulu's Overseas Air Terminal at about 4:30 p.m., Honolulu time, without having even slightly jarred a single passenger. I am Pan-American's guest at the world-famed Niumalu Hotel at Waikiki Beach.

TUESDAY, JULY 18—Scheduled to take off at 10:00 a.m. today for Wake Island somewhere in the Pacific Ocean on next leg of my journey. I have just been informed that my flight has been delayed until 9:30 p.m. tonight. I don't know what the reason is, but I'd certainly like to get going again. But there's nothing to do but make the best of a bad situation.

But maybe I'll get to see something of fabulous Honolulu and some of the other sights on Oahu Island. Is that bad? Not by a long shot. Isn't Pan American picking up the check on all of these extras including my room and meals at the Niumalu. And the food at Gam's restaurant!!! I'll say this much; Pan Am really goes whole hog in looking out for its passengers and keeping them happy.

Today has passed quickly—all too quickly. But we took off all in a stratoliner named "Invincible" right at 9:30 p.m. just as scheduled, but our flight was short-lived. When only 10 minutes airborne we had to turn back because of trouble with the plane's No. 1 motor. The steward announces that the necessary repairs will take quite some time and so its back to the Niumalu to stay overnight again. And so to bed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19—This morning I was told at breakfast that the plane repairs have not been completed and will take much longer than expected. But I was alerted again later in the day to be prepared for a pickup by an airport limousine for transportation to the air terminal. It's a false alarm. Another false alarm came later and then I was told that we wouldn't be able to take off tonight at all. It seems as though old "invincible" is going to need a brand new motor, and goodness knows what else.

Caught a bus out to historic Fort Shafter. Purchased a regulation Army officer's shirt, did some sightseeing around the place, and came face-to-face with a native Korean for the first time! Back at the hotel told flight is definitely off for tonight. Took long walk after dinner, and so to bed.

THURSDAY, JULY 20—Still stuck in Honolulu. Today I did some light shopping in downtown Honolulu. Found it most interesting and thence to the movies. Back at the hotel, wrote some letters and attended to other odds and ends.

Somebody got his signals crossed. Had to rush through lunch for an announced 1:15 p.m. limousine pick-up alert. Turned out to be a complete dud. Pan Am attendants at Overseas Air Terminal say "invincible" can't possibly be ready to take to air before 8:00 p.m. at the earliest. All passengers' faces drop, including my own. It's just as well though. I find I've left my wrist watch in my room. But Pan Am will take care of it, yessir! A call is put through to the hotel and a limousine is dispatched forthwith to pick it up.

And just to keep everybody happy a two-hour sightseeing tour is arranged—at Pan Am's expense, of course. I'll be there. Two hours later I am back at the Niumalu picking up my room key again for the umpteenth time. Four more hours to kill, and then dinner again.

And now flight time has been definitely set for 9:30 p.m. Honolulu Time. Old "Invincible" boasts a brand new motor and new generator in the innards of another of its four huge motors. It has passed a test flight with colors flying, and it's purring like the proverbial kitten.

And now they tell me! There are no extra aircraft available because Uncle Sam is using every available plane he can get to bolster our efforts in the Korean campaign. Old "Invincible" takes off at 9:30 p.m. right on the nose.

FRIDAY, JULY 21—Some time during last night we picked up a whole day when we crossed the International Dateline. And so, in reality it is Saturday, July 22. At Wake Island, reached at approximately 5:00 a.m., all of the passengers file off the plane and onto a waiting bus which takes all and sundry to breakfast in a Pan Am lounge which is on Wake just for that purpose. We take off again at 6:40 a.m. for Tokyo. We are now cruising at 12,000 feet and will go up to 18,000 feet later, the captain announces. We are flying faster than five miles per minute. (To Be Continued).

Hinton Has First Contact With Korean

(This is one of the three stories which Albert L. Hinton, war correspondent for THE CALL and other newspapers, mailed back to America just before he boarded the plane which crashed into the sea of Japan off the coast of Japan early Thursday morning, July 26. Hinton is presumed lost with 25 of the other 26 passengers aboard the army courier. The other two stories also appear in this issue.

By ALBERT L. HINTON
U. S. War Correspondent Representing the National Negro Publishers Association.

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Call

ENROUTE TO KOREA.— In fabulous Honolulu last week enroute to Korea to cover the war on assignment for seven member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, I had my first contact with a native of Korea.

The face-to-face meeting came at historic Fort Shafter on the outskirts of this island paradise. Together with Jimmy Hicks, war correspondent for the Afro-American newspapers, and through the courtesy of Army officials, we had been extended the privilege of trading at the Fort Shafter post exchange for some badly needed GI clothing.

The Korean, who told us proudly that he was from South Korea, was named Ling Choi, and he was employed as Fort Shafter's post tailor. When he learned that we were enroute to Korea on war reporting assignments, he beamed broadly, became very talkative, and insisted upon showing us every courtesy, even to showing the merchandise he had on sale, which consisted largely of various Army insignia.

Hicks had purchased a pair of GI "sun tans" (trousers to you) which had to be altered. This little chore Mr. Ling Choi was only too glad to do (free of charge, of course) and at once too. But Hicks, at least, made a friend for life when he showed our Korean friend his passport which contained a Korean visa signed by the South Korean Ambassador himself in Washington.

It all looked very, very official, launched into a discussion of his benign Korean friendly task, our conversation, although Jimmy Hicks, its people and their motive, if that was possible. I had no idea in the world what I admit it reverence of aging President Rhee, of the Republic of South Korea, whom he described as a "Christian gentleman." But we finally had to upon me the reverence I could recognize a Korean Ling Choi was only too happy to serve as translator, and this was all right. You see I wanted to be sure I ever saw one again. he did with evident satisfaction. But then in case I ever saw one again. And he was nothing if not thorough, and we did so almost without hesitation, then it suddenly dawned painstaking care—a labor of love Mr. Ling Choi bade us goodbye that all Koreans—those indeed. and God speed. As he did so I the North and those from the South—must all look just alike!

Having disposed of this little matter himself watching him in-

In The Korean Retreat

The Wounded Are Black, White

Exclusive

By MILTON E. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent
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1 Dec. 1950, Tokyo, Japan ... ...
Temp. 37 Degrees F.
Rain Forecast

TOKYO — Just ahead of the Red avalanche I managed to get out of Pyongang for Ashyia, Japan and now I am here. I picked up the mail today. It arrived at the PIO while I was in Korea.

When I left it was hard for a correspondent to get the hell out. All plane space was for wounded going back; they have, naturally, number one priority. VIP's, a lot of other people and correspondents came after. Yet, the plane on which I rode had seats for maybe 20 passengers, a C-47, and two were empty.

When I was up in Pyongang before the present evacuation the hospital had been cleared of wounded so they would have empty beds for the guys who were bound to get theirs in the big U .N. push (which was to end the war). At that time the faces of the hospital staff were drawn, and tired but they joked and had hope in their eyes.

No Time For Joking

Now, I don't know what is going on at that hospital. I don't know where the handsome nurse is or what she's doing. I do know that their faces were still drawn, but this time there was no joke in their comment and no hope in their eyes. We have been licked--at this precise moment.

At Pyongang vast stores of U. S. equipment are being destroyed. They are blowing up and burning stuff we carted over here. But it is better that it be destroyed than that it fall into the hands of murderous enemy.

This afternoon, in colder clammier weather, the C47, 46, 51 and twin-tailed planes I cannot name, loaded in. Some dropped down for refueling and then shot off again. All of them carried the wounded.

The faces of the wounded are faces you will never forget. White and black, they are grime covered with the miserable fecal earth of Korea; they are faces of deep lines and eyes that are dazed. The wounds are bandaged with bright white cotton through which blobs of blood come out to stain. I shall never forget the stumbling, hurt men--black and white--who follow their leaders down gangplanks. Some have blankets draped over their shoulders and shiver in the cold. Others ask for a simple thing--water. And any one of them will smile if you stick a cigarette in his mouth and light it. I have seen colored wounded helpless broken whites; and I have seen whites help us. I have seen white litter bearers handle a stretcher with great care and gentleness that is amazing in war. And on the stretcher, a colored GI with only a little of his black-brown face showing through the blankets and cotton swabbing.

Tries To Slow Chinese Reds

In the distance bridges are being knocked down in a vain effort to slow, not stop, but slow the Chinese Red advance.

I have heard stories which I cannot confirm or deny. But here is one: A colored GI handling a squad of 50 (four 50 calibre machine guns on a half track) fired in unending hordes of Chinese. He fired his 50's until they grew so hot they fell out of shape and their aim was no longer true. But it did not matter for there were so many Chinese coming and a shot anywhere would hit one.

My informant, an officer, said that, "The GI gave me the goriest sight I'd ever seen. When we got to where he was we started walking past dead Chinese, maybe 200 in all in the grotesque attitudes of death. We wondered how it had happened that all these dead Chinamen got behind us when we were moving back ourselves.

"It was easy to figure it out. These were some Chinese who had gotten ahead of their forces and by chance ran into this American who decided to sell his life dearly. He, this colored GI, had mowed them down with his 50s and they kept coming and he kept firing and the dead piled up all around him and in front of him." What happened to the GI, I asked. That was worth a medal or something. The officer said, "Bub, I'll never know, there was not much of him left in that half track when we went by. From his face and his hand and what was still his body I knew he was a dark colored man; half way I looked for his arm to see if he had stripes, but hell, I wasn't going to look all over Korea for his arm."

Transporting The Wounded

This is how they get the wounded off a big plane. A hefty six by six truck runs up to the side of the plane, that is it backs up. A big ramp, I did not see how it was done, was placed over the truck from rear to front. Down it the wounded are marched and transferred to another plane or whatever, I don't know.

Again I noticed the high number of wounded colored GI's. Maybe two out of twelve that I saw were colored. Obviously this is not a statistic, it is an empiric observation that may be all wrong on a national basis.

The plane that I boarded carried a colored GI who had an emergency leave. This GI talked freely but asked that I not mention his name. He did not object to my re-telling his story. He got an emergency leave because his "wife lit off" and left the children alone. The children were Mame Ellen, John D., Chrysantha and Buddy.

The only other correspondent was sleepy and for the first time over here I met a correspondent who was NOT friendly. This amazed me, but after I looked at him I understood he had gone through hell.

One more thing about the wounded. They are dressed on the field, jeeped or ambulanced to the airstrip and flown away. They get their first real medical attention somewhere else. Not at the front and not here. Again, this is observation and not necessarily fact.

Warm Weather

I came in through Ashiya. For the first time in days it was warm, and there was no noise. For the first night in weeks I slept without caring where my glasses were and whether my boots were immediately available.

Back in Pyongang I got bombed. I had just arrived. I ate some delicious C rations, love that cheese and jam, and made tea in my canteen. We heated the water in our helmets and had captured Russian tea, sugar, cheese and salted crackers. It was great. A tall Korean stove burned brightly. The floor was warm. Many Korean homes are heated through the floors. A large stove, which has its fuel mouth in one room and ashpit in the other, runs from floor to ceiling. The smoke is circulated under the stone floors and they become delightfully warm. It is swell to walk on these floors in woolsocked feet. It is nice to lie on them, drink tea and feel warm inside and out.

(To Be Continued)

Ohio Corporal Has Dixie Pals

Bob Banks Finds War Erases Color

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
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NORTH KOREA — Cpl. Robert E. Banks, 20, of Steubenville, Ohio, enlisted to "keep up with his friends." Now he has "more than enough friends" and they are all Southerners - his Steubenville friends are not with him now.

"In Steubenville we lived at 1006 Market St., not where the thugs live, it's a nice section," he said. the 24th.

His outfit, an engineering one, was the first to get to Taegu after

"We had no supplies and no ammunition. We stayed for about 12 days in an old school building.

Not Like Home at All

"The Nokos broke back into the city and started shelling us and our nice old school building. We got down into the dry channel of a dead river. It was dry and safe—for a while.

"But a cloudburst poured rain on us. It never has rained that hard in Steubenville - and our tents washed away.

"We were in a mess of mud, water and those damned Reds sneaking around taking pot shots. We could not return their fire. I guess they did not know that we didn't have any ammo, Maybe they thought we had gone.

But I Did It

"Anyhow, my lieutenant wanted me to save his jeep. Water was up to the floor. Iam not a man to start a jeep in a river full of water, but I got it out anyhow.

"In the morning we got food and ammo. We made a little attack and drove the Reds back into the hills. I had a strong desire to go back into town and see that little schoolhouse.

"I looked all over the town and finally I found an that was left. A door and an eraser I found. I also found, a book I'd been reading. I feel sorry about that school house. These people need education so badly."

Defeat in Korea Stunning to Yanks

Afro American 12-16-50

Equipment and Stores Destroyed and Burned in Retreat—Hundreds Evacuated in Airplanes—Unnamed Hero Shoots Down 200 Chinese and Then Is Blown to Bits—Average of Two Out of Twelve Wounded in Area Are Colored—Race Forgotten as Medics Hastily Treat Wounded.

By MILTON SMITH

(Copyright 1950. Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part)

TOKYO, Japan, Dec. 3—We have been licked in Korea at this precise moment.

At Pyongang now vast stores of United States equipment are being destroyed. They are blowing up and burning stuff we carted over here. But it is better that it be destroyed than that it fall into the hands of a murderous enemy.

This afternoon swarms of transport planes swooped down to refuel as they evacuated the wounded.

Unforgettable Sight

The faces of these wounded soldiers are faces one will never forget.

Colored and white, they were covered with grime from the miserable, fecal earth of Korea. There are faces of deep lines and eyes that are dazed.

The wounds are bandaged with bright white cotton, which blobs of blood have stained not red but a dirty-looking brown,

I shall never forget the stumbling, pain-wracked men—colored and white—who dumbbly followed their leaders up or down the gangplanks.

Some had blankets draped over their shoulders and shivered in the cold. Others asked for a simple thing—water. Any of them smiled if you would stick a cigaret in his mouth and light it.

I have seen dark-skinned wounded men helping broken up white men; and I have seen white ones helping the colored GI's who have been torn by steel fragments.

I have seen white litter bearers handle a stretcher with great care and gentleness that is amazing in war. And on the stretcher there lay a colored GI, with only a little of his face showing through the blankets and cotton wrappings.

Stories galore have come up about the retreat from near the Manchurian boundry, where we had advanced in our "win-the war-before-Christmas" optimism.

Fired Until Guns Melted

Here is one:

A colored GI, handling a squad of four .50-calibre machine guns, (water cooled) mounted on a half-track (half tractor, half truck) fired at seemingly unending hordes of Chinese. He fired the machine guns until they grew so hot they fell out of shape and their aim was no longer true.

This, however, did not matter, because there were so many Chinese coming that a shot anywhere would hit one.

My informant, an officer, said:

"The GI gave me the goriest sight I'd ever seen. When we got to where he was, we started walking past dead Chinese. Maybe 200 in all the grotesque attitudes of death.

"We wondered how it had happened that all these dead Chinamen got behind us, when we were moving back ourselves.

"It was easy to figure it out. There were some who had gotten ahead of their forces and by chance ran into this American, who decided to sell his life dearly.

He, this GI, had mowed them down with his 50's and they kept coming and he kept firing and the dead piled up all around him and in front of him."

GI's Body Mutilated

"What happened to the GI?" I asked. "That was worth a medal or something."

The officer said:

"Bub, I'll never know. There was not much of him left in that half track when we went by.

"From his face and his hand and what was still his body I knew he was a dark colored man. I looked for his arm to see if he had stripes, but hell, I wasn't going to look all over Korea for his arm."

Our Share of Casualties

This is how they get the wounded off a big plane:

A six by six truck runs up to the side of the plane and backs. A big ramp is placed over the truck from rear to front. Down it, the wounded are marched and transferred.

Again I noticed the high number of wounded colored GI's. Maybe 2 out of 12 that I saw were colored. Obviously this is not a statistic; it is an observation that may be all wrong on a national basis.

State Side Problems Harass

The plane that I boarded to leave Pyongang carried a GI who had an emergency leave. This GI talked freely but asked that I not mention his name. He did not object to my re-telling his story.

He got an emergency leave because his wife "lit off" and left their four small children alone. The children were Mamie Ellen, John D., Chrysantha and Buddy.

The only other correspondent aboard was sleepy and for the first time over here I met a correspondent who was NOT friendly. This amazed me, but after I looked at him I understood that he had gone through hell.

Bombed in Pyongang

I came in through Ashiya, Japan. For the first time in days it was warm, and there was no noise. For the first night in weeks I slept without caring where my glasses were and whether my boots were immediately available.

Back in Pyongang I got bombed. I had just arrived. I ate some C rations, cheese and jam and made tea in my canteen. We heated the water in our helmets and had captured Russian tea, sugar, cheese and salted crackers.

A tall Korean stove burned brightly. The floor was warm. Many Korean homes are heated through the floors. A large stove, which has its fuel mouth in one room and an ashpit in the other, runs from floor to ceiling.

The smoke is circulated under the stone floors and they become delightfully warm. It is swell to walk on these floors in wool-socked feet. It is nice to lie on them, drink tea and feel warm inside and out.

No Ant-Aircraft Fire

Ed Hunter, correspondent, Lt. Frank Talley and I were there with a lot of other people, about three to a room. A female reporter had one room to herself.

I got into my sleeping bag and dozed off. And then it happened. A deep-throated boom that enveloped the place. And another and another. The windows shook and bits of glass crackled.

We were in a bombing; but there is no ack ack anti-aircraft fire, a colored ack ack battery guards Pyonggang. After a while the planes went away.

Then these thoughts arose: Was it over? How near are they dropping? Will they come back? Finally sleep comes.

Draws Snipper's Fire

In the morning I went out to look at the damage. The damage was trifling—six planes, baggage, a tent, one casualty.

As I stepped out of the hut I first looked at the two-block wide plain in which a woman was driving an ox..

It was good to be alive. The earth was cold; the air was crisp and sharp and the sun was sharply etching every detail in the terrain.

A bit of dust kicked up in front of me and a little to the right. Odd, I thought, maybe a bug jumping. But do bugs jump in winter? Then there was a little crack. Like a bag of air-busting, but sharper.

Then another puff of earth and another crack like the first. The puffs were now between me and the door. My first reaction was sheer curiosity. Who in this peaceful scene had me in his gunsights?

Fear Attack by Enemy

How did I look through gunsights? Big enough to hit? A white sergeant from Alabama, I think, came out of the door. "Snipers," he said, and moved back.

He told me how to get back into the hut. Then he took cover and looked for the sniper, but he was not to be found.

The sluggish ox still walked or worked in the field. The Korean woman still had her head down and there was no death in the air, just frost and cold.

The night before all personnel at another base had been called to the perimeter to defend the place against advancing Chinese or more likely guerrillas. Army intelligence reported 5,000 advancing.

In dark cold, in icy mud the wait started and in dull aching cold it continued until maybe dawn. The next night, I was not there, the attack came. That night I doubt if they were ready for it.

Newsmen Disgusted

Back at the correspondents' club the fellows talk like this:

"We are fouled up. MacArthur is guilty of serious mistakes. He should have stopped at the 38th parallel and said it was militarily impossible to go further.

"He should not have started the attack. G2 had fallen down on its in ability to report the enemy in numbers. Commanders had been weak. America's foreign policy was dreadful.

"The North Korean Communists at least gave the people jobs in exchange for liberties they'd never held anyhow."

Scandanavian Hits Racism

Rosendhal, the Denmarkian correspondent who is in the room, is talking about the white man's burden in China and the Orient. Rosy says that whites have brought this on themselves by stupidity and brutality.

The other correspondents said he was "lowering the prestige of the white man." Rosy laughed at what he called their "utter abysmal stupidity."

Charles Ross, executive editor of Flying sits on his cot, across a littered space of room from me and decries our foreign policy, our prejudices.

Of the two, Rosey is more mature. He says we have driven China into the arms of Russia and he hopes that we can win her back.

He has lived in China; he has no prejudices. He has never been in the United States or any English-speaking country, but he sound like a Britisher.

Price Tag "Too High"

In another part of the room is Liu, a Chinese reporter who has insomnia and who cannot sleep except under special circumstances.

"All Chinese hate all Japanese," he said, adding: "I have seen the Japs throw Chinese babies in the air and impale them on bayonets as they fell. If we arm Japan to fight China....?"

And with all this confusion, I find that for the first time in my life I feel like an American. I feel that I am alike with these pale-faced people and that they are my friends.

Do you understand what it means to be able to treat whites as if they were colored persons? I feel that I and they are one. They share this feeling.

It is a great, good feeling; but the price tag is too high.

VD Rate, Garlic Help Keep GI's 'Straight'

By MILTON A. SMITH
..NNPA Pool Correspondent
..(Copyright 1950, Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part)

NORTH KOREA — No stateside girl need worry about her GI and Korean belles.

True, Korean girls have never learned to wear brassiers and even in cold weather their chest protection is either light or loose or booth, yet they cannot attract the colored GI.

The high VD (venereal disease) rate keeps some thinking GI's away. Because of the new germ-killing antibiotics and other safeguards, a few GI's are straying, but no permanent relationships are built up.

Everything Against Soldier

There are several reasons for this. One reason may be as simple as this: A curfew keeps GI's—except MP's—off the streets.

Native Korean restaurants are so dirty few GI's will venture in one. The "on limits" recreation rooms are as moral as a Sunday School song fest.

Also, it is not a good idea to walk around these streets alone at night. It is best to ride and every American male, except correspondents, is armed.

All this makes the mechanics of girl-hunting a bit difficult. You must have transportation.

Sweet Scents of Garlic

Garlic is also a factor. Although I've never eaten Korean food, from the smells of the people and the roadside stands it is evident that they have a favorite seasoning—garlic.

Breath purifiers are not known in these mountains. In short, Korean ladies smell a lot like garlic and not all like "Blue Grass."

Girls the Elusive Factor

And aside from the purley moral reasons of fidelity which many GI's have to keep them on the straight and narrow path, there are still other deterrents.

In liberated cities the girls flee. I have never found out where, but they go. You can drive through cities where there are many men and old women—but few girls.

Here's what some GI's say—this is a random sampling which may or may not be representative.

Peggy Keeps Him Straight

Cpl. Charles W. of Brooklyn, N.Y.; "I just don't like these dames. They try to wear stateside clothes but they look like hell in 'em. But that's not the real reason why I don't like them.

"The real reason is Peggy. I like to kiss, but I would not kiss these dirty-mouthed women.

"Peggy, that's my wife, I always like to think that she is free to do anything I do. So, I never do anything I would not want her to do.

Wants Marriage to Last

"You see if I do something over here it's a passing thing. It won't affect me back in the States and it won't upset my marriage.

"If Peggy fools around, it might ruin our marriage and so I just let the girls alone. Now if I were in Japan it may be different, but I doubt it."

Buddy's Fate a Warning

John H. of Washington: "I saw a buddy of mine in a hospital. He was eaten up with some disease. Pieces of him were dropping off—and all this since August when we got here.

"You know it isn't only the VD that bothers me, it's the fact that these girls are street walkers. I don't mean every dame is, but the only ones I meet are."

Cold Water No Inducement

Another GI, from Newark:—"There's nothing these dames can do for me. I don't like the way they look and I hate the way they smell.

"They don't wash often enough for me and I wouldn't wash either if I had only cold water, no towel and an unheated outside privy."

So, 75% of these responses are against fraternizing. In actual conversation the number opposed to fraternization is even greater. It all means that stateside girls don't have to worry about girls—in Korea, anyhow.

Garlic And Dirt Help Kill Romance

Korean Cuties Just Dont' Seem To Have It, Most GIs Say

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent

NORTHERN KOREA — No stateside girl need worry about her GI and Korean Belles.

True, Korean girls have never learned to wear brassiers and even in cold weather their chest protection is either light or loose or both, yet they cannot attract the colored GI.

The high VD rate keeps some thinking GI's away. Because of the new germ-killing anti-biotics and other safeguards a few GI's are straying, but no permanent relationships are built up.

* * *

THERE ARE several reasons for this. One reason may be as simple as this: A curfew keeps GI's—except MP's—off the streets. Native Korean restaurants are so dirty few GI's will venture in one. The "on limits" recreation rooms are as moral as an AME Sunday School song fest.

Also, it is not a good idea to walk around these streets alone at night. It is best to ride and every American male, except correspondents, is armed. All this makes the mechanics of girl hunting a bit difficult. You must have transportation.

Garlic is also a factor. Although I've never eaten Korean food, from the smells of the people and the roadside stands it is evident that they have a favorite seasoning—garlic. Breath purifiers are not known in these mountains. In short, Korean ladies smell a lot like garlic and not at all like "Blue Grass."

And, aside from the purely moral reasons of fidelity which many GI's have to keep them on the straight and narrow path, there are still other deterrents.

* * *

IN LIBERATED cities the girls flee. I have never found out where, but they go. You can drive through cities where there are many men and old women—but few girls.

Here's what some GIs say—this is a random sampling which may or may not be representative:

Cpl. Charles W. of Brooklyn, N. Y., "I just don't like these dames. They try to wear stateside clothes but they look like ---in them. The real reason is Peggy. I like to kiss. But I would not kiss one of these dirty mouthed women. Peggy, that's my wife, I always like to think that she is free to do anything I do. So, I never do anything I would not want her to do."

* * *

JOHN H. of Washington, D. C. "I saw a buddy of mine in a hospital. He was eaten up with some disease. Pieces of him were dropping off—and all this since August when we got here. You know it isn't only the VD that bothers me, it's the fact that these girls are street walkers. I don't mean every dame is, but the only ones I meet are."

To another GI' from Newark, N. J.—"There's nothing these dames can do for me. I don't like the way they look and I hate the way they smell. They don't wash often enough for me and I wouldn't wash either if I had only cold water, no towel and an unheated outside privy."

So 75 per cent of these responses are against fraternizing. In actual conversation the number opposed to fraternization is even greater. It all means that stateside girls don't have to worry about girls—in Korea, anyhow.

Correspondent "Terribly Ill" On War Front

NORFOLK—Included in the last cable dispatch from Milton A. Smith, NNPA war correspondent, was the statement, "I am terribly ill."

Mr. Smith has been reporting directly to the Journal and Guide and NNPA pool papers from the Korean battlefield since November. He was forced to leave Pyongyang when the UN forces evacuated the North Korean capital during the recent Chinese "Red" offensive.

It is not believed that Mr. Smith's illness is a result of injury received in the combat, but that it developed from the rigors of travel and the extremely cold weather which must be endured in Korea at this time of year.

* * *

THE WAR IN KOREA has been especially hard on war correspondents. To date over 30 have been killed, wounded, captured, or injured since the "police action" started.

Included among those who met death in the war zone was Albert L. Hinton, associate editor of the Journal and Guide who was on leave and serving as a correspondent for NNPA. Mr. Hinton died in a plane crash enroute from Japan to Korea last August.

MILTON SMITH
WAR CORRESPONDENT

Everybody Who's Anybody Knows Capt. Tom Martin

D.C. Man, Assistant PIO for 8th Army, Is Truly a VIP in Korea

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

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SEOUL, Korea — "A man once showed up in Korea who said he did not know Capt. Tommy Martin. We had him executed as a spy, because everybody here knows Captain Martin."

The man who said that was Capt. James Tate, a white officer from Rome, Ga., who was on his way to mess with the man everybody knows and who knows everybody," Capt. John Thomas Martin, 718 Kenyon St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Post-12-9-50

Officially the tall, hefty captain's job can be broken down into two big parts. First, he is assistant public information officer for the 8th Army. He is also liaison man between the 8th Army and the Department of Defense in Washington.

Must Know Everything

To a correspondent, a PIO (Public Information Officer) is a VIP—Very Important Person. Want to know where "B" Company of the 24th is? Ask Martin. Want to know what size glove most GI's wear? Ask Martin. Want to know how to bum a ride from Kimpo to Taejon? Ask Martin.

Handling correspondents is only part of Martin's job. Oscar Reschke, the reporter from a West German news agency, wanted detailed information on the movements of the Turkish contingent here. Reschke got it from Capt. Martin.

Francois Pelour, French correspondent, wanted to arrange transportation from Kimpo to Pynongang. Capt. Martin knew the roads, the jeeps and the planes.

Nothing but Praise for Him

Since all save one of the correspondents here are white, and many of them Southerners, Captain's work is with whites.

Every correspondent praises Capt. Martin.

But in a description of his work the captain barely mentions this phase of his job. His big job is as an editor for "Stars and Stripes."

Stories which come from divisions frequently need to be rewritten before being passed on to Stars and Stripes, other Army publications, or the Department of Defense.

The captain rewrites the stories in good journalistic style.

Picks Pictures Too

He is also picture editor. In this job he selects pictures which the Signal Corps submits and assigns them to various publications or the files, which may be the tombs for many pictures.

For instance, a picture taken by a Signal Corps photographer at Sinju or anywhere else on this cold, windy peninsula is developed, printed and sent to 8th Army PIO.

There it comes to the desk of Capt. Martin who writes a caption for it and sends it to the publication which may need it.

Must Know Korea Like Book

Besides that, he is a feature editor for Army material sent to Stars and Stripes. It is his job to see that the features in the paper are professionally written, in keeping with Army standards and as truthful as they can be.

This means he has to konw the map of Korea as well as he knows the map of his hometown.

Knowing Korea is no easy job. Its place names are like its weather and topography—difficult and confusing.

Proud to Be Cardozo Grad

"I'm an Anacostia boy and I went to Cardozo, not that sissy Dunbar," Capt. Martin said, laughing.

After Cardozo the captain, who is 30, went to Howard where he met, among other people, Lt. Joseph O. Curtis, who "oddly," Capt. Martin said, went to Miner.

He graduated from Howard in 1940 and spent one year at Howard's Law School.

In 1941 he entered the Army as second lieutenant and saw service in Italy with the 366th Infantry, attached to the 92nd Division.

Had Start at Pentagon

In 1947 he attended the Army Information School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and was then assigned to PIO in the Pentagon.

All this is now far removed from the shell-pocked, dreary building in cold Seoul where Capt. Martin has become the man either everybody knows, or wants to know.

Captain Martin said: "The matter of race just doesn't come up. The work is not hard. You have to know Army organization . . ." he rattled off a half score other things you have to know and concluded by saying, "it's easy."

Chaperon to 25 Koreans

Captain Martin just returned to Seoul after "chaperoning" 25 Korean war reporters on their jaunt back to No. 1 Shimbun Alley, Tokyo, where they had gone to observe the fifth anniversary of the Tokyo Correspondents Club.

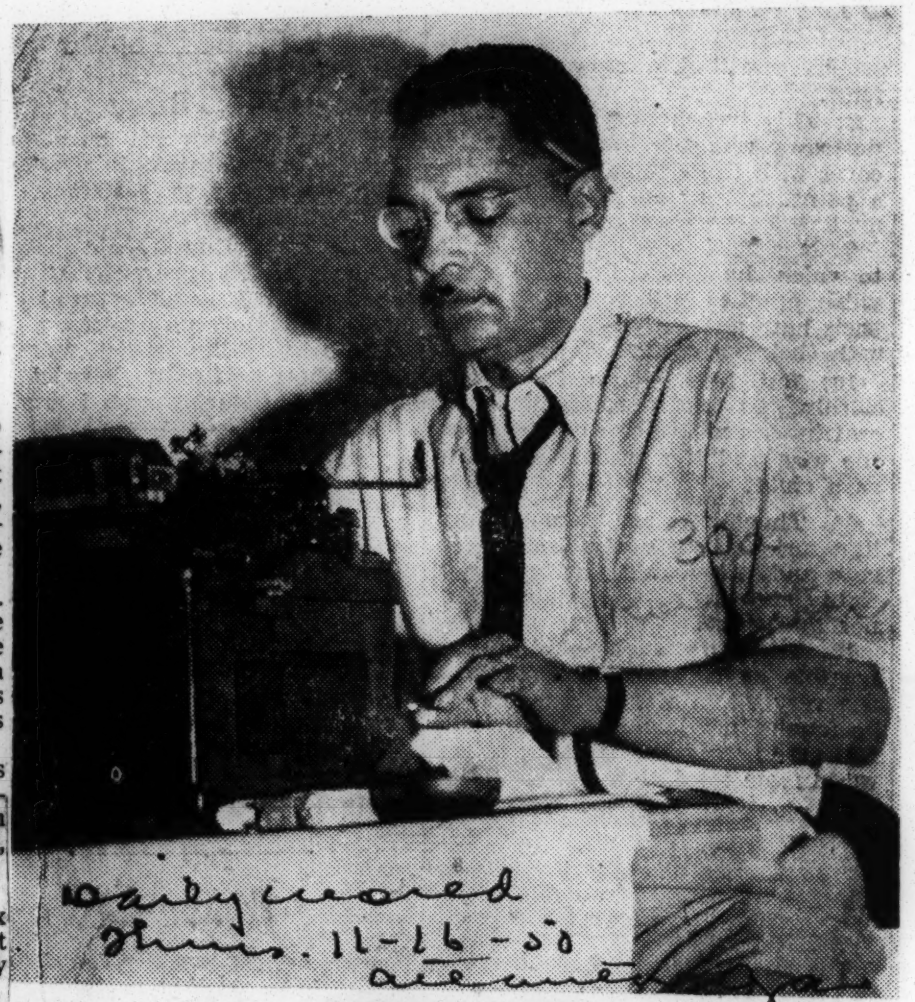
Captain Martin and Lt. W. W. Price of East St. Louis, Ill., were the only colored officers on the jaunt. Lieutenant Price hitched a ride on the press plane to see his wife, who lives in Tokyo. It was an Army assignment.

While in Japan, he visited his wife, Hestlene, a teacher in Yokohama, and their children, Joan Kathryn, 7; J. Thomas Jr., 4; Alan, 2, and Theresa, 15 months.

Can Cry in Japanese

The smallest Martin was six months old when she was brought to Japan. "Already she can cry in Japanese," Capt. Martin said.

Before the hostilities in Korea, Capt. Martin was stationed in Yokohama doing essentially the same work.



Daily World
Thurs. 11-16-50

MILTON A. SMITH

WORLD CORRESPONDENT IN KOREA — Representing the Atlanta Daily World and a pool of newspapers in Korea is Milton A. Smith, a long time journalist of distinction.

Mr. Smith, a native of Washington, D. C., was formerly employed in the Publicity Department of the National Tuberculosis Society in New York; Public relations department at Mt. Morris Hospital, Yugoslav Information Center and Sydenham Hospital, all in New York city. He has been correspondent and reporter for the Afro-American, Brooklyn Eagle and the Newspaper PM.

Front line dispatches from Mr. Smith will give World readers close contact with Negro soldiers in Korea and adjoining territory.

MILTON SMITH
WAR CORRESPONDENT

Capt. Charles W. Dryden, Flying Sensation Of Two Wars

"I Forgot He Was Colored...."

By MILTON SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent

YOKOTA AIRBASE, Japan — Major Hower, the public information officer at this airbase said, "Sure we've got many colored flyers and ground crewmen here, but I can't say where you'd find one at this minute."

He continued, "No, I don't even know where they hang out because they hang out with their squadrons and not with each other."

The major and I piled in a jeep, toured the airbase looking for colored GIs. We called to one, he didn't hear us. Finally, with a stroke of more luck than genius we located Capt. Charles W. Dryden, the special services officer for the base.

Major Hower apologized: "I forgot he was colored," he said.

* * *

THOSE FIVE words explained the level of integration at this airport in any case.

Capt. "Chuck" Dryden has finished his 50 missions over Korea. His stateside address is 125 Passaic avenue, Nutley, N. J., and that is where his wife, Irma C., and their four-year-old son, Charles 2nd, live.

Capt. Dryden had almost the same problem about locating other colored airmen. "They are on the base, but we don't like to segregate ourselves. Men pal with men in their groups, and the groups are mixed. The feeling of "togetherness' comes from the air group, not the race," he said.

Capt. Dryden's present duties are not so arduous as those he had in Korea. Now he is in charge of athletics and recreation for the base. "I see to it that our teams get transportation and billeting when they travel and I help plan intramural sports."

Capt. Dryden feels that he and the other flyers had sound training which fitted them for integration by making them toe the mark in every detail. They are prepared for anything from precise army social amenities to combat flying.

* * *

ONE OF THE colored airmen said: "We used to think, sometimes, that our subordinates and superiors were incompetent. We used to say 'we just ain't ready yet,' but we were living in a little closed room and did not know what went on in the rest of the house."

Now the men can compare and they all have the highest regard for Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., "who flew according to the rules, but who was most fair."

"However, life in the segregated closed room made the men overlook certain items of military social conduct," one informant continued. "Also, the fact that they were pushed together by racial segregation tended to make them view situations and GI conduct as colored men and not as USAF men. Now they view situations as Army flyers, and not representatives of a race."

Date 12-2-50

"**IF A COLORED** guy 'busts his drawers' that's too bad," the flyer said. "It does not affect integration. It was just one guy and not all of us. On the other hand if we run into a case of discrimination we don't even have to see it. Chance are someone else will see it first and will correct it."

The fellows have a deft hand sign and an expression which indicates "colored." In personnel conversation with whites, when they feel it necessary to identify a person as colored, they employ a casual motion to indicate "colored."

The signal is such a common gesture no observer would ever guess its meaning or even see it as a signal.

* * *

OVER THE PHONE the word for colored is a phrase which will readily fit into any flyer's talk. "After all," a flyer said, "we have to have some way of knowing who's who. It's our little secret. The flyers seem to feel guilty about having "secrects" of this nature. This correspondent sees no reason in giving away their secret—they still need it.

The existence of the secret indicates that integration is not as complete and perfect as it could be.

Contrasting integration with non-integration, Capt. Dryden said: "In the old days we had no way of knowing how we compared. We knew we had the best gunnery in the Air Force because we won many competitions. Also in Italy when they wanted pin point accuracy in bombing they called on the 332nd."

* * *

WHEN CAPT. Dryden and I went to dinner we met, in the mess hall, several other colored airmen. Each was seated with his own group of buddies — white. We all got together, shook off the white airmen, in a sense, and went to Capt. Harold Hillary's home.

Let Major Bryce C. Anthony, a guest there, take it:

"Let me tell you how he (Capt. Hillary) was a juvenile delinquent — how we got a car from a garage and blew out all the tires on 155th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

"You'd rather talk integration? I think it's swell. It works, definitely. It is not an experiment any more, it's a solid fact."

* * *

A DESCRIPTION of Major Dryden's duties will help explain his feelings on integration. He is a flight surgeon. His job is to mingle with the men in an effort to win their confidence; to explain the effects of super speed flying to them, to prepare them for high altitude and cold weather flying and to serve as "father confessor" to them. He has had no difficulty in carrying out this exacting assignment. The airmen's confidence in him is so great he has delivered babies for their wives, solved personal sex problems between man and wife, and also done psychotherapy on pilots who had lost their nerve.

Capt. Hillary's contribution

"If a white officer said 'That correspondent is a lousy so-and-so' I'd go right on eating, if I were eating. If I knew the white flyer better than I know you I'd have no argument. If I didn't and if I were in the conversation I might ask 'why?'

* * *

"WE ARE FULLY integrated. Once you convince a Texan that he must accept you, he'll be a great friend. He might even say "Don't call that n----- a n-----, he's my friend.'

"The reason for that, I think, is because in the North laws tell white people what to do. In the South a white man does as he pleases and when he gets over his jim crow, he can be a true friend."

Another colored officer said: "I believe we had reason to be distrustful at first, but I trust it now."

* * *

A STATE OF mind that should be reported is this: "Lt. Gilbert in the stockade? What did he do" This is what nearly every colored airman said. First, he had never heard of the case; and second, he was eager to judge it on its precise merits and not on race.

Another flyer, however, said: "Integration has given us the biggest problem we ever had. One of the problems is getting over our own self-consciousness and another problem is suddenly discovering that you really are on your own."

Here is what two white flyers thought of it:

"Hell, I think integration is the best damned thing that ever happened in the best Air Force in the world. Why? Because it makes for a better air force Instead of having to pick from a group of men who have pink skins you can pick from every guy in America. Isn't that good?" The flyer was from Southern Ohio.

* * *

HE DID NOT KNOW how it would affect life in the states. "If my number one buddy, a colored fellow, and I met up in Ohio he can stay at my house and we'll be pals just the same."

A southerner would have special problems, he said. "It may be so much against the custom of the town he couldn't afford to treat the colored guy decent. I don't know how it works out there."

A southern white flyer said: "Jesus, you know I never thought of that before. I'd like to say it would be all the same, but I know it wouldn't.

"But don't blame me, Smith, I just never thought of that before. After all, how much chance do our two races have to meet each other?" (before the war, that is).

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His 50 missions completed in Korea, Capt. Charles W. Dryden, colorful flying ace of two wars, is now stationed at Yokota Air Base, Japan. Photo shows Capt. Dryden just after he returned from a rough mission during the Mediterranean campaign of World War II, when the tail of his plane was partly shot away. (Photo by Journal and Guide war correspondent.)

EDITOR'S NOTE—Capt. Charles W. Dryden, featured in the accompanying article, speaks with rare authority about the development of the integrated or racially mixed U. S. Air Force. For he was one of the 28 fighter pilots in the 99th Fighter Squadron when it went overseas in April, 1943, to become America's first aerial unit committed to combat.

Capt. Dryden completed his quota of combat missions and returned to the United States late in 1943. In January, 1944 he married 2nd Lt. Irma Cameron of Bellville, N. J., an Army nurse.

The reader will have to measure the progress which Negro flyers have made in the Air Force by remembering the "stepchild" status of our pioneer airmen. Capt. Dryden, a graduate of Stuyvestant High School studied engineering at City College for three years before entering primary flight training at Tuskegee Institute in August, 1941. He was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant and joined the 99th Fighter Squadron May 1, 1942.

The P-40 Warhawk plane in which Capt. Dryden, like other 99th pilots, received his baptism in combat had the name "A-Train" painted boldly on its nose. Pilots then as now named their planes after wives, sweethearts, or other things of sentimental attachment. The "A-Train" was the 8th Avenue subway which took Capt. Dryden from downtown New York, through Harlem and home to the Bronx.

Among those early-day Negro flyers shooting at the enemy was just a post-graduate phase of target practice, at which they had excelled. But being shot at in the air was a new experience.

Capt. Dryden was one of the first to bring home evidence of contact with the enemy. Major Lee Rayford of Washington, D. C., then a 2nd lieutenant, was the first member of the 99th to come back to the base with bullet holes in his plane.

The next was Dryden. He knew he had been in a fight, but it was his crew chief who first noticed the gaping holes torn in the tail of his plane. Repairs were quickly made and the old ship was in fighting condition again. The exclusive Guide war correspondent photo at left is the only pictorial record of that memorable occasion.

After spending the first five months with these pioneer Negro fighter pilots, the Journal and Guide war correspondent who went overseas with them, named a "dream squadron" of "the eight best Negro fighter pilots in the world." At that time only the 99th had seen combat and the field was naturally limited.

In this selection, as in all so called "All-America teams" there are opportunities to be unfair to those not named. But generally those who get the accolade deserve it. Capt. Dryden was one of the eight named in this Journal and Guide selection which was based on evaluations given its war correspondent by the pilots themselves.

Had there also been selected at the time "the pilot most likely to succeed" it is a sure bet that Charlie Dryden—the "A-Train" — would have been a serious contender for the honors.—T.W.Y.

Lt. Albert Brooks Bosses Big Army Warehouse, Feeds 15,000 In Korea

By Milton Smith
NNAP War Correspondent

Seoul — The man in charge of the delivery of food to 15.000 GI's and civilians north of Seoul is 22-year-old 1st Lt. Albert C. Brooks of Charlottesville, Va., who bosses the Army's big warehouse in this bombed out city.

All except one of the eight GI's under him are white. The 75 or more labores under them are Korens who make 1,500 won a day. It takes 4.000 won to make one U. S. dollar.

The food for this army of GI's north of the Seoul area arrives at the warehouse on rusty Korean railroad trains. Sgt. Andrew M. Holden, the only colored GI in the group, supervises the unloading of the stores.

Sgt. Holden bosses Koreans who do the actual unloading. To direct them he has learned a dozen or more Korean words. Mostly they "lift", stop, left, and right. Sgt. Holden likes his job and likes integration too.

"Integration is fine", the Philadelphia soldier said. "We get along together swell. I'm sure the Koreans don't suspect that integration is something now, it works so well."

Explains Operation

Lt. Brooks carefully explained each of the steps in the operation. Essentially they are the receipt and storage of foodstuffs and then assigning rations to the entire 8th Army Headquarters, Air Force generals, the 5th Air Force, the U. S. Embassy. certain missionary groups, the VIP house and the Army.

That much of his job is almost routine. His problems are the prevention of food waste, stopping duplication of orders, and warehouse preventon of pilferage.

The Koreans are hungry people and will steal.

While going through the big burned out warehouse we found a carton of Corn Flakes secreted away on an upper floor. Lt. Brooks said it had been brought there by one of the native laborers who had to toss it over the wall.

The buildinig in which the food is stored was built by the Japanese as a warehouse. It was untouched by bombs but was gutted by fire. Only the lower floors of the building are now in use.

No Theft Losses

Since Lt. Brooks has been on the job there has been no loss due to theft. The nearest thing to a loss was the box of corn flakes - and that had not been actually stolen. It was returned to stock before the theft was completed.

Food is legitimately taken from the warehouse by truck drivers from the various units which Lt. Brooks serves. A British group also receives its rations from Lt. Brooks. While I was at the warehouse a British sergeant came in with a truck for his unit's rations. He needed food for 500 troops. In somthing under three hours the food had been selected, placed on the loading platform and lashed to the truck.

A day at the warehouse does not actually begin. A day never ends. The men had been on duty for 72 hours before the Afro's visit. Despite the fact they are weary there is a good deal of pleasant joshing between them.

Request For Issue

A routine request for issue is handled like this:

1 - The order is presented to Lt. Brooks who either accepts or nixes it. He disapproves it if the amount of food request does not jive with the strenght of the unit.

The paper work for this phase of the operation is handled by Cpl. Peter Paul Espocito of New York City. ("Integration? Wha's that? Oh, colored and white in the same unit? it suits me fine.")

The next stop is supervised by M-Sgt. Albert Clarke of Oklahoma who checks for sanitation, taste and packaging of the food

Sgt. Joseph Shadlow of Yakima, Washington takes over from there and selects the materials to be shipped. Directly under him is Kim Choon Sik. a Korean warehouseman who speaks fluent English and earn 283 won an hour for his work.

Another Shadlow, Sgt. Joseph's brother Charles of Washington alhim are five Korean laborers. "As so is the refrigeratior man. Under long as these five Koreans are on this platform I can tell one from another. But let 'em get in the street and I could not possibly distinguish them from all the other Koreans."

$120,000 Per Day

Sgt. Wilbert Dewaine of Hartford, Conn. is chief clerk and Lt. Brooks' number one assistant.

Together these men are responsible for food which costs an average of $120,000 a day. The total value of food stored in the warehouse is even greater.

Working in harmony they make a major contribution to the war effort. The Army classifies quartermaster officers as "Class One", indicating their importance to the Army.

The men at this depot have a mascot his total English vocabulary consists of the words "Desk," "ni rifle," "carbine," "45," "candy," and "door." He understands "go wash your face" and a few other simple orders.

Adopt Mascot

No one has been able to learn his name or where he lived before the Yanks arrived. Lt. Brooks, who found him shivering and dirty outside the warehouse one morning "adopted" him. He and the men in the unit chipped in their money and had a complete GI uniform cut down for him.

They also gave him a major's maple leaf insignia and named him "Butch" because of a nasty scar on his forehead.

Colored Flyers Participate In The Fighting Over Korea

BY MILTON SMITH

YOKOTA AIRBASE — Major Hower, the Public Information Officer at this airbase said, "Sure we've got many colored flyers and ground crewmen here but I can't say where'd you find one at this minute." He continued. "No, I don't even know where they hang out because they hang out with their squardons and not with each other."

The Major and I piled in a jeep, toured the airbase looking for colored G. I.'s. We called to one, he didn't hear us. Finally, with a stroke of more luck than genius we located Capt. Charles W. Dryden, the Special Services Officer for the entire base.

Major Hower apologized: "I forgot he was colored," he said.

Those five words explained the level of integration at this airport in any case.

Capt. "Chuck" Dryden has finished his 50 missions over Korea. His stateside address is 125 Passaic Ave., Nutley, N. J., and that is where his wife, Irma C. and their four year old son. Charles II live.

Capt. Dryden had almost the same problem about locating other colored airmen. "They are on the base but we don't like to segregate ourselves. "Men pal with men in their groups, and the groups are mixed. The feeling of 'togetherness' comes from the air group, not the race," he said.

I was "put up" at a pleasant barracks while Capt. Dryden finished his day's work. We all met later and finally located several colored flyers—most of them veterans from Lockburne and Korea.

Capt. Dryden's present duties are not so arduous as those he had in Korea. Now he is in charge of athletics and recreation for the base "I see to it that our teams get transportation and billeting when they travel and I help plan intramural sports."

Capt. Dryden feels that he and the other flyers had sound training which fitted them for integration by making them toe the mark in every detail. They are prepared for anything from precise army social amenities to combat flying.

One of the colored airmen said: "We used to think, sometimes, that our subordinates and superiors were incompetent. We used to say 'we just ain't ready yet,' but we were living in a little closed room and did not know what went on in the rest of the house."

Now the men can compare and they all have the highest regard for Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. "who flew according to the rules, but who was most fair."

However, life in the segregated closed room made the men overlook certain items of military social conduct. Also, the fact that they were pushed together by racial segregation tended to make them view situations and GI conduct as colored men and not as USAF men. Now they view situations as Army flyers, and not representatives of a race.

If a colored guy busts his drawers that's too bad. It does not affect integration. It was just one guy and not all of us. On the other hand if we run into a case of discrimination we don't even have to see it. Chances are someone else will see it first and will correct it too."

Yet, the fellows have a deft hand sign and an expression which indicate "colored." In personal conversation with whites, when they feel it necessary to identify a person as colored, they employ a casual motion to indicate "colored."

The signal is such a common gesture no observer would ever guess its meaning or ever see it as a signal.

Sgt. Rated One Of "Greatest Heroes"

BY MILTON E. SMITH

TOKYO—(SNS)—Via Cable-Staff Sgt. Arthur C. Dudley, a native of Pensacola, Florida, has been called one of the "greatest heroes" and "most perfect American soldiers," by virtue of his recent accomplishments at the Korean fighting front.

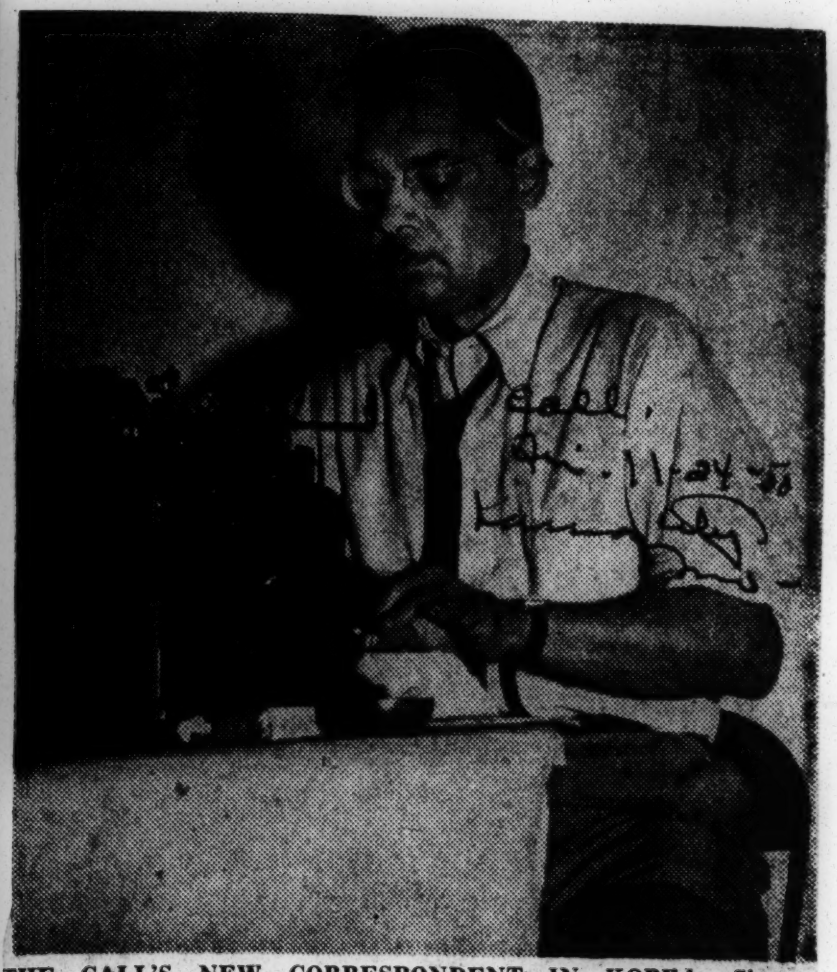
According to official reports, some 200 observers watched Dudley pick off one after another North Korean with calm, deadly aim and unsurmountable courage until 50 North Koreans, were killed in the Naktong river engagement. Another 50 were reportedly downed by Dudley at Pyongang.

Major General John Church, Maryland, 24th Division, presented the fighting soldier with the Distinguished Service Cross for his valiant efforts.

Dudley, hospitalized with a wounded leg, earlier in the invasion is reported to have asked hospital attaches to "patch up my leg and get me back to my boys." These boys, a squad of Mexican South Koreans, all respect Dudley's deadly gun.

Even the enemy heard of Dudley and to the prisoners he is merely known as "the terrible one." The modest Pensacola soldier insists that "All you need is MY gun."

His wife, Mrs. Hattie Dudley and two daughters, ages 5 and 7, live stateside.



THE CALL'S NEW CORRESPONDENT IN KOREA.—Shown busy at work on his typewriter is Milton A. Smith who has been sent to Korea as a war correspondent for The Call and a group of associated newspapers. He replaces James L. Hicks, who is returning to the United States after four months' service in Korea. Smith, 36, is a native of Washington. He formerly was employed in the publicity department of the National Tuberculosis society, New York; in the public relations department of the Mt. Morris hospital in New York, with the Yugoslav Information Center, Sydenham hospital and as a newspaper correspondent and reporter.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

Count Rows of Wounded

By FRANK WHISONANT, Courier War Correspondent

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PUSAN, South Korea—Negro troops guarding the southern flanks of the attacking American forces suffered heavy casualties last week when the North Koreans shelled them with highly accurate artillery.

Returning war correspondents, one of whom had been injured in an airplane accident, told of seeing rows of seriously injured tan Yanks lying on stretchers in Massong waiting to be carried out of the battle zone. Courier 8-19-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Due to the intensity of battle, the U. S. news correspondent said he was unable to learn the injured men's unit, but believed they were from the crack Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat team which was scheduled to hold the flanks of the attack.

There also was a Negro artillery unit in the Massong area, the correspondent said.

On Korean Battlefield

Playing 'Possum' Saves Georgia Sergeant's Life

Courier Sat-8-19-50 Pittsburgh Pa

WESTOVER FIELD, Mass.—Sgt. Raymond M. Johnson of Augusta, Ga., one of the medics with the Twenty-fourth Regimental Combat Team in Korea, was one of the wounded GIs returned here last week.

Johnson had a hair-raising tale to tell of how he "played dead" for an hour while North Korean troops buzzed about him.

With four wounded men aboard his jeep, Johnson was driving to the rear, he said, when a machine gun fired on the jeep—in spite of the Red Cross painted on the side. The four men were killed. Johnson was hit in the left wrist. His wrist badly mangled, the sergeant fell out of the jeep. A Red tank driver approached and stood over the sergeant. The driver fired three shots from a pistol. Courier 8-19-50

"One hit my wrist. Another hit me in the chest. The driver kicked me to see if I was alive." Sergeant Johnson recalls: "I didn't move. My left hand was completely off. Soon my buddies came up and pulled me to safety."

The sergeant lives at 336 Taylor Street, Augusta, Ga.

Report From the Frontline:

10 Tan GIs Killed, 23 Wounded in Navy Blunder

Courier

By FRANK WHISONANT

(Courier War Correspondent) 9-16-50

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—I am now in position to reveal what actually happened on Bloody "Battle Mountain"—hottest spot on the Korean battlefront—when six U. S. Navy planes . . . by mistake . . . threw everything they had into the ranks of our American GIs—the Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. When their attack had ended, ten Negro infantrymen lay dead, and twenty-three others were wounded.

It was a costly mistake, for North Korean Reds followed it up with an assault of their own and "Battle Mountain" changed ownership again . . . for the umpteenth time. Here is what I saw happen:

I saw an infantry company of the famed Twenty-fourth Regiment withstand a blasting from American naval planes on Aug. 29 and then raise up in their foxholes atop "Battle Mountain" and continue their fight with the North Korean enemy.

The Air Corps attack, though unintended, was delivered upon the company while it was still engaged in a battle that had begun at 1:30 o'clock that morning.

The Negro troops had fought valiantly most of the night to throw back the enemy who had encircled the mountain position. By the skin of their teeth they had managed to keep the Koreans from advancing to the very topmost position, which the enemy sought. Courier

Around 11 A. M., when they felt pretty sure they had the situation well in hand, the U. S. fighter planes—which had been ordered to attack the advancing Koreans earlier in the morning—showed on the scene and began plastering the American troops. Sat. 9-16-50

As I stood at the base of the mountain, along with about 200 other soldiers and officers, watching the murderous attack upon the wrong troops, I could only hear "Ohs and Aws" from those who realized what was happening. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Looking around for a radio with which the officers there could contact the planes and tell them of their mistaken attack, I was told that the air laison officer was at the regimental command post, which was roughly four miles to the rear.

By the time a message did get through to the officer who could stop the attack the planes had dropped bombs, napalms (fire bombs) and fired rockets and fifty-calibre machine guns all over the mountain position.

During the attack soldiers could be seen running for cover, but the pilots in the planes, thinking they were enemy troops sought them out and let go with the rockets or bursts from the machine guns.

Near the end of the strafing and bombing, one of the tan Yanks grabbed a luminous pink signal panel, which is supposed to indicate friendly troops to the airplanes, and began waving it toward the planes. He didn't wave long before a plane flying toward him forced him to abandon the flag and take cover.

After several more passes by the planes some of the disgusted Yanks began firing back at them with machine guns.

The enemy soldiers who had apparently lain quiet during the attack took advantage of the assault, and the minute it was over bore down on the position again, thinking obviously that all the defending soldiers were dead or seriously injured.

As the North Koreans charged they found the tan Yanks somewhat disrupted, but still in fighting form.

After the attack was over an officer on the hill radioed down the mountain that there had been only fourteen men hurt. Only one of these was able to get down the mountainside to the medical aid station. He was from Kingstree, S. C. I stayed around a couple hours and did not see any others come down.

The hill that is being viciously fought over by both sides is the commanding ground in the Haman area. In fact, it affords a view to the front of at least two other regiments, and without it the enemy cannot group up to make an attack on those positions.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry has been in possession of the high ground there now for nineteen days. However, the position has frequently changed hands. The enemy has taken it and kept it less than an hour more than five times. Each time the fighting Twenty-fourth re-groups and kicks them off before they have had time to consolidate the position.

The fourteen casualties mentioned did not include South Koreans who were also on the hill. Courier

Back at regimental headquarters, Major Owens Carter, operations officer, attempted to explain the air strike by saying, "It's just one of those unfortunate things." He said the pilot's radio had gone out just as he dived toward the target. There were six planes in the attack. Sat. 9-16-50

The enemy forces, estimated to be "three companies in strength," by the captain in charge of the defending company, Laurence Corcoran, white, of Buffalo, N. Y., took advantage of the tan Yanks' jittery condition to press the attack all day after the air assault and capture the hill.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

Combat Rifleman Medals To 111 Doughboys in 24th

Courier Dat. 9-8-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — The morale of the fighting men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment was boosted this week when the commanding general, William B. Keane of the Twenty-fifth Division, of which the Twenty-fourth is a part, awarded them the combat infantryman's badge.

The badge, an oblong blue-faced medal with a musket outlined on it, is designed and awarded to indicate that the wearer is a soldier who has fought the enemy from the fox hole.

SOME SECOND-TIMERS

A number of the Tan Yanks who received the medal were getting it for the second time. Those awarded the badge were:

Corp. Phaon E. Lewis, New Castle, Del.; Pvt. K. C. Wiley, Durham, N. C.; Pfc. Joseph C. Grant, Baltimore, Md.; Pfc. William R. Foster, Louisburg, N. C.; Pvt. Luther Terry, Fayetteville, N. C.; Sgt. Edward Douglass, Louisiana, Mo.; Pfc. Charles B. Gregg, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Joseph Hicks Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Pfc. Lawrence H. Wilson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Pvt. Robert Walker, San Antonio, Tex.; Pfc. Jesse Wallace, Jacksonville, Tex.; Pfc. Ray Taylor, North Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Isaac E. Davis, Niles, Mich.; Pfc. Walter Mullin, Muskegon, Mich.; Pvt. Monroe H. R. Jenkins, Pratt, Kan.;

Pvt. Charley Gussie, Lena Station, La.; Pvt. Rudolph Dinwiddie, Taft, Okla.; Pvt. Russell Scott, Riverside, Calif.; Pvt. Harry Patterson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pfc. James E. Mitchell, San Francisco, Calif.; Pfc. Guy H. Pickens, Jersey City, N. J.; Pfc. Robert Remberton, New York City, N. Y.; Pfc. Rudolph Polk, Alameda, Calif.; Pfc. Tommie Scott, Kingstree, S. C.; Pfc. Charles A. Prayor, Longview, Tex.; Pfc. Clester J. Smith, Newark, N. J.;

Pfc. Lew Shaw Jr., East Palatka, Fla.; Pfc. William Bright, Raleigh, N. C.; Pfc. Robert Ross, Niles, Mich.; Sgt. Edward J. R. Randall, Charleston, S. C.; Corp. Nathaniel Carroll, Goolidge, Tex.; Pfc. John B. Young, Lansing, Mich.; Corp. John L. Winkfield, Coral Gables, Fla.; Pvt. Horace G. Brooks, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pfc. Clussie Bagey, Clarkwell, Tex.; Corp. Sulvester E. Baker, Dermott, Ark.; Pfc. Luther Clark, Rucker, Ark.; Pfc. Robert C. Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio; Pvt. Oliver J. Cravin, Palestine, Tex.; Pfc. Joseph Clemmons Jr., Florence, S. C.; Pfc. Lewis C. Gibson, Lubbock, Tex.; Sgt. James D. Evans, Newton, Miss.; Corp. Oveston Duckworth, Collins, Miss.; Pvt. Robert E. Graves, Fontane, Calif.

Corp. Walter Graham, South Birmingham, Ala.; Pfc. Willie K. Goff, Roane, Tex.; Sgt. Prince Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Pfc. Leroy Johnson Jr., Fostoria, Ohio.; Corp. Albert E. Hill, Providence, R. I.; Pfc. Joseph LaPrince, Charleston, S. C.; Pfc. Richard King, Waugh, Ala.; Sgt. Roosevelt Johnson, Spartanburg, S. C.; Pvt. C. H. Lister, Longview, Tex.; Pfc. Wilfred Lemar, Vacharie, Louisiana; Pfc. Thomas C. Mims, Lexington, S. C.; Pfc. Louis Lyons, Henderson, Tex.; Sgt. George M. Long, Bessemer, Ala.; Corp. John C. Morrison, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Corp. George Morris, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. James Moore, New Orleans, La.;

Pfc. Bennie L. Scott, LaMarque, Tex.; Corp. Booker T. Bailey, Waterboro, S. C.; Pfc. Claude Springs, Charlotte, N. C.; Pfc. Alfonzo Singleton, Miami, Fla.; Corp. Charles E. Simmons, Clinton, N. C.; Pfc. Talmadge Swinney, Monroe, Ga.; Pfc. Johnnie B. Terrick, Kenner, La.; Pvt. Charles R. Standfield, Alexandria, La.; Pfc. Alfred T. Tribble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Willie L. Terry, Henderson, N. C.; Corp. Robert L. Walker, High Point, N. C.; Pfc. Alfoncia Tyson, Lamount, Fla.; Pvt. William Tucker, Bakersfield, Calif.; Pfc. Percy Whitt, Detroit, Mich.;

Pfc. James Williams, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Pfc. Freddie B. Gransberry, Youngstown, Ohio; Pvt. Paul Plowden Jr., Sumter, S. C.; Corp. Hubert Palmer, Tampa, Fla.; Pfc. John Clark, Hamilton, Ohio; Pfc. Amos Emerson, Waco, Tex.; Pfc. Carl J. Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Roy Donley, Coffeyville, Kan.; Pfc. Curtis L. Field, Marshall, Tex.; Pfc. George W. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. Ralph S. Harris, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Pfc. John L. Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. William Herdon Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Pfc. James W. Henderson, Jackson, Miss.; Pfc. Oscar C. Hill, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Allen F. Hickman, Theodore, Ala.;

Pfc. Donald Houston, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Pfc. Robert Hooks, Tatum, Okla.; Pfc. Oliver W. Holmes, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Herbert Jackson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Pfc. John W. Hull, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pfc. Eddie Jones, Lake City, S. C.; Pfc. Leroy L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.; Pfc. Arthur P. Jones, Ossining, N. Y.; Pfc. Lonnie Jackson, Jefferson, Tex.; Pfc. Robert C. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pfc. Albert Jones, New Orleans, La.; Pfc. Jesse L. Lane, Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. Edgar Johnson, Detroit, Mich.; Pfc. Charles N. Jamison, Topeka, Kan.; Pfc. Walter Matthew, Savannah, Ga.; Pfc. James D. Lonon, Kingston, N. Y.; Pfc. James N. Lucas, Fort Worth, Tex.; Pfc. Sidney Odom, Pleasant, Fla.; Pfc. Johnnie Meyers, Wilmington, N. C.; Pfc. Edward Moore, Los Angeles, Calif., and Pfc. David Whitehead, Richmond, Ind.

Hint Move On To Discredit Negro Troops

Courier Dat. 9-16-50

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

WASHINGTON—The Pentagon, while refusing to comment on the rumor that the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment will be broken up and reorganized into non-combat units, intimated that the crack outfit may be removed from the front line in Korea because of "battle fatigue." Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA—Is the Twenty-fourth Infantry to be broken up?

This vital question is sweeping through this valiant, battle-weary outfit and is doing much to upset the morale of the men now pitched in a life and death struggle for "Battle Mountain."

Gen. E. M. Almond, MacArthur's chief-of-staff, buttonholed by this correspondent, stated that he had heard nothing "derogatory" about the Twenty-fourth. But all through this outfit, concern mounts that there is an attempt afoot to discredit the marvelous fighting record compiled by the unit during those forty-five terrifying, bloody days of bitter battle.

Rumors persist that the outfit will be broken up and made into non-fighting units. Soldiers feel that this crack fighting unit whose battlefield record compared favorably with that of any other regiment here, is to be subjected to the "melting away" ignominy which beclouded the Ninety-second Division in Italy during World War II.

The rumor, which has taken all the spunk out of the battle-weary men, is based on a report rumored being compiled by a captain of the headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division.

The men say that the captain has been interviewing soldiers for the past two weeks in regards to how many, and who came off the front line positions during enemy attacks.

BESIDES WANTING the information for court-martial proceedings, the informers say the captain wants to be able to present his findings to the high command to "prove" that the Negro soldier is no good in combat. Editorial

I, personally, have heard this officer quizzing men about who and how many soldiers came off hills and mountains during attacks, but I cannot say why he wanted the information. 9-16

Some of the veterans, interviewed by the correspondent, who had intended to make a career of the Army, now say that all they want is to "get out."

* * *

IT SEEMS that the regiment has been accused of doing more than its share of running to the rear, but veterans of the Twenty-fourth say they know, personally, of many white outfits who have lost more valuable equipment and ground to the enemy.

THE TWENTY - FOURTH REGIMENT HAS NOT LOST ANY GROUND UP TO THIS WRITING!

Some of the Negro officers of the regiment have told this writer that for the past three weeks there was "something in the wind" in the form of an attempt to discredit the regiment.

* * *

SOME OF the men in the Twenty-fourth have done some running, but what regiment here has not run? The "famed" and much publicized First Cavalry Division, which is supposed to be MacArthur's pet division, is reported to have "run" thirty-seven miles and

called it a strategic withdrawal. There was no adverse publicity on this "withdrawal," nor was there any officer going around compiling a record of the men who "took off."

It is definite that there is growing jealousy of the splendid record being compiled by the Twenty-fourth here at Battle Mountain under the most adverse conditions. These men have been courageous "beyond the call of duty." The attempt to discredit the outfit can be growing out of this unreasonable jealousy. There can be no other reason.

Frank Whisonant
War Correspondent

Whisonant Reports: From the Frontline

Courier
Sat. 10-21-50

Kunsan, S. Korea
October 2, 1950

Dear Boss:

I was extremely disappointed when I attempted to file a news story out of Kunsan, Sunday. I was informed by Army officials that I could cable only 150 words. I had much longer cable in mind.

Army officials gave me this reason for the restriction: the Twenty-fifth Division did not have its teletype system set up and was using a radio into Pusan, instead. Since the radio was heavily loaded with military traffic, the Army allowed war correspondents only a minimum space. That's why you received only 150 words on movements of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division across Korea.

Mr. Whisonant

I had planned to tell you that I had made the advance across the enemy territory. During the entire distance I rode a truck traveling with the attacking third battalion. Most of all I had wanted to tell the story of how the Twenty-fourth had run the gamut and how it had beaten her two sister regiments, the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-seventh (both principally white) to the division's objectives of Iri and Kunsan.

Traveling along in the twenty-mile-long convoy was sort of a rough ordeal but the psychological factor of moving forward instead of standing still or retreating did everyone a lot of good.

The soldiers who made up the point of the attacking force were so enthused at the idea of moving forward that whenever they ran into any resistance from the enemy, they made short work of him and continued rolling.

* * *

THE FIRST THREE jeeps in the attacking point were armed with fifty-calibre machine guns and automatic rifles and what not. Whenever the enemy showed his head in any town, and that was often, because the enemy did not know the convoy was coming until it was in the town, these three jeeps mowed them down with these big machine guns. Whether the enemy was wounded or killed meant little to the machine gunners. All they wanted to do was to break up the resistance and they always did.

The men in the second jeep, Pfc. Ralph White, Pontiac, Mich., driver; Pfc. John Clark, Kingston, N. Y., machine gunner, Sgt. Jack Richardson of Margaret Street, Corpus Christi, Tex., and Corp. Austen Murray of 2214 Meredith Street, Philadelphia, Pa., machine gunner, argued that they produced most of the fire power because the first jeep's machine gun jammed once or twice. The soldiers in the front jeep denied this statement but conceded that they had relied upon the second jeep in one town to knock out an enemy group.

* * *

ON SEVERAL occasions during the three-day advance, the battalion had to deploy a company, Company K, before the enemy surrendered. The company deployed in a hurry and rushed the enemy positions in the roughest fashion of the Army.

All the enemy soldiers were lined up on the road and told to sit there. No one guarded them as the convoy moved forward looking for new ground to conquer. The regiment expected trailing elements of the U. S. Army to collect these prisoners.

In one town, a soldier in the convoy saw a head peeping out of a door. He jumped from his truck, ran in and searched the house. He found one locked door and after calling for the parties in the room to surrender, several times, he blasted the door with an automatic rifle. The door opened and there were two dying North Korean soldiers and one wounded. The soldier left the wounded soldier as he was; he did not shoot him again. Other soldiers passed the wounded Korean and yelled "No better for you."

* * *

ANOTHER remarkable thing about the Twenty-fourth is that it was not advancing north all the time since it jumped off Sept. 23. It had been angled off to the west and southwest for three or four days, cleaning up that territory while the other two regiments were advancing toward the division objectives. It wasn't until Thursday morning that the Twenty-fourth started north toward Iri and Kunsan, yet they beat the Thirty-fifth in both objectives by about two hours.

The two-hundred-mile trip was one continuous stream of dust and an unending series of bumps. There were many blown-out bridges, some of them blown out by the North Koreans and some by the American Air Force. The convoy always drives around the bridges and across the river beds.

Many of the old trucks and jeeps in the convoy could not take the steady grind. They should have been in the junk pile long before. But those in the Third Battalion, all but one, made the trip under their own steam, thanks to the magnificent work of Corp. Charles Preston, 2619 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., motor maintenance corporal for the Third Battalion.

* * *

FIRST LIEUT. SETH Finley of 2514 South Yakima Street, Tacoma, Wash., motor officer for the battalion, continually went back to Chinju, got gas and oil, caught up with the column and went back for more fuel.

After the men put out guards to make sure they were not ambushed, Sgt. Theodore Hackson of Waynesboro, Miss.; Sgt. Brayland Charis of 301 Railroad Street, Louisburg, N. C., and Pfc. Searriance Grange of 80 Fremont Street, Jersey City, N. J., set out to cook up something to eat.

With one little Coleman gas burner stove, they cooked a pot of white potatoes, made some beef gravy, cooked some beef, heated some "C" ration hamburgers and made some coffee. Right there in the moonlight and on the lonely road in enemy country, we had a feast.

After getting gas for the truck about six o'clock in the morning, we began moving again. (Not only trucks ran out of gas but also the tanks which were a part of the convoy.) About 10:30 Friday morning, we entered Haddong where we learned that First Lieut. William Bivins of Carrier Mills, Ill., and Sgt. John O. Herring of Post Office Box 444, Roseboro, N. C., and a small group of men had liberated eleven wounded American prisoners.

* * *

SEVERAL HOURS later we ran across twenty horses and a medical aid station which the North Koreans had abandoned less than twenty minutes before we arrived. Only one soldier was found in the area. Someone plugged him in the head and the convoy started to roll.

Friday evening about 5:30, the convoy burst into Namwon where, according to rumors, we were supposed to find General Dean (don't remember his first name) who was supposed to be a prisoner of the North Koreans.

The convoy did not find General Dean but did find eighty-six bearded American prisoners. One of the prisoners was a Negro soldier who had assigned to the Second Division, Ninth Regiment, Third Battalion. He said he had been captured as he soldiered with another company of the regiment. He had not had time to get to his assigned company. All of the prisoners said they had been treated all right by the North Korean soldiers, but that one or two civilian politicians in Namwon had wanted to "rough us up."

The Negro soldier, Pfc. Joseph Tatum of 666 Central Avenue, Camden, N. J., said the group was planning to organize a club when they got back to the States. He also said that for fifteen of his thirty days' captivity, he had been walking from town to town barefooted.

* * *

THE TAN YANKS looked around the town closely and found four North Korean hospitals. The four hospitals contained about four hundred severely wounded North Korean soldiers. All were lying on the floor in straw and improvised mattresses. They were excited when they saw the American soldiers and thought they were going to be shot.

The convoy moved out again, this time heading directly into Iri, which was some sixty miles away. It made a swift advance but was halted about fifteen miles outside of Iri because of a blown-out bridge. It halted for the night at about 11 o'clock. The next morning about 7 o'clock, the column skirted the broken bridge and drove on into the first objective. Before moving out, Major Capt. Leslie Hedgepath of Richard Williams of Waycross, Ohio, and other officers, Ga., executive of the First Battalion, had insisted that he and I share a canteen cup of coffee.

After arriving in Iri, the major's battalion pushed through the Third Battalion and went on into Kunsan. In Iri, Capt. Conway B. Jones, former military instructor at Tuskegee; Lieutenant Finley, was not issued by the Army, and it certainly did not come in the "C" rations, so nobody asked any questions of the cooks.

And likewise the cooks: Corp. Garland R. Alston of 2315 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., and Pfc. Joseph C. Daviss of 1231 Third Avenue, New Kensington, Pa., and they had not seen Sgt. George Wilkerson, Box 76, Gloster, Miss., gave no information as to where the

* * *

WHEN THE officers were called to dinner that day, they had fried chicken. That was the chicken they had not seen since the time. The chicken

birds came from.

But before the officers and men hardly had time to wipe the grease from around their mouths, an enemy group estimated at about three hundred leveled down on the position with machine guns and rifles. Every man in the battalion having the scent of victory in his nostrils, charged up the hill, engaged the enemy and put up the most brilliant fight of the war.

After four hours fighting, there were three dead Americans, one wounded slightly, and sixty-five dead North Koreans. Of course the hastily organized and accurate artillery of the 159th Battalion accounted for most of them. After the bout, the enemy retreated so far over the hill that no patrol was able to find them the next day.

* * *

FIVE SOLDIERS asked me to let their parents know they had made it through the war safely. They are: Corp. Caesar Cuspert, 87 Sherman Avenue Newark, N. J.; Alonzo Harris, 550 Eighteenth Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Corp. Melvin Jones, 1217 South Cardinal Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Pfc. Robert Pemberton, 30 Avenue D, New York City, and Pfc. Joseph H. de Veaux of New York City.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

Says Japanese Girls Playing GIs For Suckers

Says Fate That Awaits War Babies Is Tragedy Of Yank Oriental Unions

By ETHEL PAYNE
Director, Army Service Club, Yokohoma, Japan

Concluding Installment

"CHOCOLATE JOE" had a wide range of choice among the almond-eyed femmes. Life grew more and more pleasing. He did little hard soldiering. There was a time he hardly had to soil his hands, because he had so many "boisans" (Japanese boys) to do the dirty work.

If he wanted a glass of water, all he had to do was holler, "Anono, misu Kudasai," and a willing servitor was there to carry out his wish. He had three meals a day, his lodging at night, and a pay envelope at the end of the month. No worries. At 5 o'clock every evening when he wasn't gambling after pay day, he could knock off, take a shower, chow and get his hat.

His evenings could be spent with Suziko San at "His House" or down at the club or making a deal with some operator. Life was indeed pleasant.

Occasionally he grieved so as not to get out of practice. He didn't profess homesickness, or the first sergeant wasn't an SOB, or the mess sergeant ought to be made to eat his own chow and curl up and die, then the doctors at the dispensary ought to look at horses and not men.

Confidentially, he would admit he never had it so great, and he was going to stay over and go home with MacArthur. Lest someone might accuse him of treasonable desertion from the USA, he could always fall back on the fallacy, "Ain't nothing wrong with the world, but man those high prices will eat you up."

It all added up to one thing. Despite the encumbrances of Army policies on racial quotas, restrictions, limitations, etc., he was less of a Negro here than he had been at any time in his life. In his heart he was an expatriate.

He never wanted to go back to the rigors of job hunting, struggling to keep ahead of his debts, and most of all facing the enormous problem of being a Negro in a white man's world.

He forgot to reckon one thing, or rather he had pushed it so far to the rear of his mind that it was only a vague figment of reality.

He was a soldier in the army of the United States and when Uncle Sam said, "Get your hat," that was all.

Thus, June 25th, the day that North Korean communists crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea was as shattering in its impact as the explosion of the atom bomb at Hiroshima. Overnight his carefully nurtured Paradise disintegrated into the fragments of a dream which he could remember in years to come with the nostalgic words, "Never had it so great."

The lightning decision of the High Command to move in scarcely gave him time to wind up his affairs. Many soldiers had to depart leaving behind a residue of cars, personal possessions, wailing women, and a crop of sloe-eyed curly topped brown babies, the number of which constitutes a major sociological, biological and psychological phenomena.

The plight of these "creatures of circumstances" presents a complexity which would baffle Solomon in all his glory. Only powerful pressure on existing adoption laws and restrictions on immigration quotas can change the "Status quo." Nature has done a marvelous job of blending. The result of the cross-breeding has produced the most beautifully exotic children in the world. But for all their adorableness, they are children without a country. Under present immigration laws, since they are classed a 50 percent Japanese Nationals, they are not eligible for adoption to be brought into the states. The ban on marriages between Allied Personnel and Jap Nationals which was clamped on in 1947 after a brief experimental period, rules out the possibility of acquiring American citizenship through the marriage of the mother to a citizen of the USA.

Their status as Japanese citizens is doubtful because of the illegality of their origin. The irony of the situation is that the old custom in America of declaring a Negro to be anyone having 1-10 percent African origin in him cannot be used in this case to circumvent the law. Consequently, both the Japanese government and the Occupation authorities gingerly sidestep the problem.

This brings up the question of an analysis of the Japanese racial attitude. Are the Japanese people actually prejudiced in their feeling towards Negroes? To get a fair answer to that question, the problem should be removed from the surroundings of an occupational rule by conquest and put into a neutral atmosphere under the normal conditions of countries at peace. Only then could one find an adequate answer.

Under the occupation, the Japanese have no choice but to give to all of the representatives of the Supreme Commander the respect and obediance which their presence demand. What goes on behind the facade of the masked surface courtesy of the traditional baffling Oriental mien is quite another story and almost impossible to hazard a guess. However, there are certain extenuating circumstances by which one can glean a measure of understanding.

A number one factor would be the tardiness of the integration policy of the armed forces. It has been less than one year since the slow reluctant beginning of the enforcement of the Truman-Johnson edict, and even at this present writing, the army has flagrantly ignored to a great extent the order.

Measure this against four years of segregation which the Japanese have witnessed and it is not difficult to imagine the impression gained. A thousand years of rigid caste system and stern control has not made for tolerance and understanding by the Japanese people.

Therefore it follows that seeing the pattern in operation, they would accept it as the "American way of life." Only a few have been bold enough to question the perplexities of "democracy." Since there are many Japanese who have lived and studied in America, their acquaintanceship with the "color problem" has had its influence, too.

Defeat and the subsequent crumbling of economic standards have forced the yielding of any other proud traditions in the struggle to survive. Still there may be others who "have not yet bowed the knee." To keep from compromising themselves, they have moved to remote places away from the steady traffic of the occupation where they will not be subjected to fawning for favors, nor their daughters exposed to the temptation of sacrificing their virture for luxuries. But these proud blue-blooded last of the samurai do not have any special prejudices. Rather for them, it is the strong will to keep alive the old order. Rarely does any GI Negro or white, penetrate into the realm of their every day life. The co-mingling has come therefore with the vast poor class and the merchants who look beyond tradition for the sake of making money. The latter have prospered.

There is some evidence that among the thousands of Japanese girls who work for the Occupation some ostracism has been practiced upon those who have taken "kokujin haiti." As suspected this has been brought about mainly by white soldiers who resent seeing a pretty girl with a Negro soldier. There have also been isolated instances of outright discrimination.

For example there is the case of the daughter of a Negro merchant seaman by a Japanese woman who was born in Japan and has never been out of the country, whose native tongue is Japanese, but who was forced to go on the streets because she was denied employment by the Japanese government even for the occupation.

Then there is the Japanese woman who is head of an orphanage who wrote a letter to the American Consulate urging that they permit some nice colored couple over here to adopt a Japanese Negro baby as even as bad as discrimination was in the states, the ostracism which the child would suffer in years to come over here would be even worse. Investigation disclosed that already the child was suffering as the gifts of food and clothing which went to the orphanage were used for the children of white GIs only.

The statement of the Japanese woman points up to the question of what will become of these children in later years. At the present time many of the fathers are providing adequately for their babies and for a time, Japanese girls even displayed eagerness to have babies as this meant a stronger hold upon the soldier and increased financial support.

Some of the GIs have even gone through a Buddhist or Shinto ceremony which while it had no legal meaning signified to the girl that he was her husband in spirit and perhaps someday, there would be the possibility of legalizing the marriage thus giving her that much coveted American citizenship.

Now that so many men have departed, there is only a slim possibility that some of them will be returned to Japan, even though the occupation will continue. This means then with the passing of years without a steady income, the mother, unless she has an unusually strong love for her child, may not be able to resist the hardship of social obstracism and inevitably abandonment may be the fate of the child. Religious orphanages which have done a heroic job in rescuing abandoned children cannot meet the entire problem.

"Chocolate Joe" is a soldier first and last. The remarkable gallantry, bravery, and fighting ability of the famous 24th Infantry Regiment has emphasized this again and again. Somewhere in Korea fighting, moving crucial supplies to the front, transporting wounded under fire, his thoughts wander to Cherry Blossom Time and Suziko San. "Never had it so great!"

SGT. CHARLES INGRAM, of West Point, Ga., recently received a Purple Heart for wounds suffered in Korea from Major General Arthur R. Gaines, commander of Brooke Army hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Captured by North Koreans after he was shot in hip and shoulder, Ingram escaped 12 hours later during air raid, made his way back to his own lines. Veteran of 10 years Army service, he was wounded in World War II while fighting in the Pacific.

GIs Restless

Weddings In Japan Must Wait

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

TOKYO — Final processing of marriage requests were the only stumbling blocks in the paths of Japanese girls awaiting the opportunity to marry American Negro soldiers here this week.

The majority of the Nipponese maidens and their marriage requests were found to center in the area of Yokohama.

Chaplain Robert J. Saunders, 142 West Forty-third Place, Los Angeles stated, "Most of the applications have come from soldiers in Korea. The smallest number of requests have come from the Twenty-fourth Regiment."

Surprisingly, Negro soldiers in Tokyo have gone to Yokohama to file their marriage applications with authorities there. Vice consul in Tokyo, Robert A. Alward, stated that he did not remember more than one Negro soldier who had requested marriage through his office. He added that it would be impossible to determine whether any other Negroes had requested marriage there since applications and requests do not bear any reference to racial identification.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

Whisonant Reports: From the Frontline

By FRANK WHISONANT, Courier War Correspondent

WITH THE 24TH INF. REG., CHIKSAN, Korea—Let me introduce the man whom the Twenty-fifth Division "selected" to investigate the Twenty-fourth Infantry on charge of "running" during the days of the perimeter. He is Capt. Merwin J. Camp of Lancaster, S. C. Captain Camp is a veteran soldier, having spent most of his time in Southern camps. The captain is somewhere the other side of fifty years old.

In 1947 he was in command of a unit at Fort Bragg, N. C. One of his duties there was to check the post non-commissioned officers club. One morning while checking the club he found things to his dislike and severely reprimanded the attendant in charge, a Negro soldier who is presently in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

RATED RACIST

Captain Camp was not content with reprimanding the soldier within the regulations of the Army, but stepped outside of regulations and called the soldier a n——r. The soldier proceeded to work him over with a chair.

Of course Captain Camp brought charges against the soldier and a court-martial board found the youth guilty, sentenced him to three years imprisonment and a dishonorable discharge.

After serving about a year of the time, the soldier was released from prison and restored to duty. He subsequently wound up here in the Twenty-fourth Regiment.

MEET AGAIN

One day last summer as the captain, whom soldiers in the regiment call "Court-Martial Charlie," went about his duties eagerly, he bumped into the soldier. Surprisedly, he wanted to know how he had gotten out of confinement so soon, and further, if the soldier would do a little "under-cover" work for him in the investigation: "You're a good man and I can use a good man."

He assured the soldier that what had happened between them in Fort Bragg was water over the dam, and that he had forgotten it completely. The soldier declined the offer.

It might also be worthwhile to mention that the captain still has a very perceptible limp as a result of the shellacking he took at Fort Bragg.

BROKE MORALE

It may also be worthwhile to mention that "Court-Martial Charlie" carried on his investigation so eagerly and relentlessly, literally ripping apart the morale of the men in the regiment, that the regimental commander threatened to bring charges against him.

The commander told "Charlie" that he appeared to be working against the good of the regiment instead of for the good of it.

Of course, the investigation was supposed to have been an impartially conducted affair. Now, that you have met Capt. Merwin J. Camp of Lancaster, S. C., the chief investigator who took a beating because of his expressed prejudices, do you think it was carried out in such a manner, huh?

But, if you look at the picture a little closer, you can hardly hold Captain Camp responsible. He was simply doing, in his own prejudiced way, what he had been ordered to do.

DIVISION'S RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility actually lies at the doorstep of the Twenty-fifth Division that certainly should have known something about the man's background before they handed him such a task.

It is the general policy of the Army to select the man best suited for a job and put him into it. (Since they were looking for a scape-goat, maybe they were well aware that they were putting the right man in the job.)

If they had actually wanted some uncolored facts of "running" in the Twenty-fourth, they would have exercised more care in selecting an investigator. After all, as intelligent and thorough as the Army is supposed to be, it should have known Camp's attitude on the Negro subject and ruled him out to begin with.

Yokota Air Base Is Perfect Model Of Race Harmony

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

YOKOTA AIR BASE, NEAR TOKYO — Forty miles outside Tokyo there is one of the most peaceful and democratic communities that Americans have ever lived in. It is the Yokota Air Base, where Negroes and whites actually forget race and color and go about their work and sociabilities in absolute harmony.

Success of this "experiment" in human relations can be attributed to the forward thinking Air Force, which without hedging mixed the races immediately after World War II in an effort to obtain the best from all of its soldiers and officers.

Yokota is only one of the many bases in Japan which presents a perfectly democratic picture with its harmony of colored and white personnel, but Yokota was selected because that was the place visited.

NO COMPLAINTS

Today at this air base you hear no more complaints from soldiers and officers about fellow soldiers and officers than you would expect to hear in any segregated outfit against its first sergeant or commanding officer.

In a way it is better that there are some complaints voiced by some towards their fellow soldiers because in this way you know that someone is thinking as an individual, and not in terms of race.

In Yokota you find Negro and white officers flying in the same formation, working in and around the same hanger, socializing in the same club and even visiting each others homes for bridge and what not. This scene could not have happened during the last war because no one had attempted to let it happen.

NEW YORKER HERO

One of the most popular men on the base is Capt. Harold Hillery (he was promoted last week) of New York City, one of the heroes of the base. Captain Hillery, during the early days of the war, was shot down in the Japan Sea, but was picked up by an American ship which carried him to safety.

He was forward air observer for the Twenty-fourth Division during the days when the division was fighting in and around Taejon. During the time he was attached to the Twenty-fourth he and General Dean (now missing in action) became good friends.

Nowadays, it is common for Captain Hillery and his attractive wife, Virginia, to entertain white couples at bridge or monoply.

In the officers' club everyone considers the other as no more than another pilot. Whenever members of the two races come in contact with each other in the club, they begin talking as if they had not seen each other for years, but actually their exuberance is nothing more than acceptance and fellowship.

METROPOLITAN GROUP

Negro members of this air base which go to make up this ideologically democratic scene are Capt. John R. Briggs of St. Louis, Maj. Bryce C. Anthony of Riverside, Calif. (on his way back to the States); First Lieut. Stephens Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio (pilot of an observer plane), who has just returned from Korea, and Second Lieut. James Leveye of Inkster Mich., to name only a few.

In an enlisted men's club there is Miss Marie Alexander of New York, club program director. A pre-med graduate of Hunter College, Miss Alexander has not found it difficult to provide entertainment from the ranks of the many enlisted men who attend the club.

Not once has there ever been any complaint about the Negro hostess' programs which are usually made up of volunteers of the personnel. One of the visitors of the club, Corp. David Washington of Sierra Madre, Calif., a musician by trade, thinks she is tops.

HARMONY PREVAILS

Not more than ten miles away, is another air base, which also has a Negro program director. She is Mrs. Estelle Trent Stewart. Mrs. Stewart is the daughter of Livingstone College (Salisbury, N. C.) president, William J. Trent.

She is doing her second tour of duty in the Far East, and declares that she finds all of the soldiers who frequent the club to be gentlemen. Most of the frequenters now are whites since the Negro group which was there has gone to Korea.

This example of how harmonious the two races can and do work together should inspire the Army to try a similar experiment of complete integration.

As has been proven by the Air Force, you integrate the personnel and they themselves will determine the social aspects of it by choosing their own friends.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

24TH 'FRAMED'?

Is Army Attempting to Make Tan Unit Scapegoat of War?

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

Courier Pat. 9-23-50

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WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—Rumors have it that the Eighth Army is looking for a "scapegoat" to put the blame on for the enemy breakthrough of Sept. 1 . . . Since the North Koreans blasted a hole through the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment's line the rumors have it that the Twenty-fourth will be the "scapegoat." Although there have been no official statements on the scapegoat-seeking, it is apparent that the Negro troops have been pointed at with an accusing finger.

At the same time the combat efficiency of the once crack Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment has been reduced by about 45 or 50 per cent within the last three weeks due to the questionable tactics of the Twenty-fourth Division heads. These troops, once the pride of the Eighth Army, are now less than a shadow of their old selves, and it isn't necessary to search deeply to find the reason.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment has been left in the line every day since it came to Korea, July 17, longer than any other unit here. In the early days of its fighting it established an excellent record for offensive and defensive fighting. The division commander, Major General William B. Keane, always saw fit to pull one of his other two regiments out of the line to be held in reserve, but not once did he ever pull the Twenty-fourth out.

When there is talk concerning the enemy offensive, the first thing pointed out is that the enemy busted the Negro troop's line. Although the enemy also busted through a white regiment's line the same morning, that break-through is always considered "infiltration."

The accusation is always made in such a manner as to say, "They could have held if they had tried." Not once does anyone attempt to account for the enemy's pluging more than six miles into territory held by the Second Division. In that division there is one Negro battalion. Maybe they will charge it to them.

BORE THE STRAIN

The Twenty-fourth met and defeated many enemy attacks. But, there is a limit to the amount of strain a man's nerves can stand, and that is the thing which has worn the Twenty-fourth down in its combat efficiency.

While a regiment is in reserve, its men are given opportunity to bathe, shave, relax and fortify themselves spiritually and mentally. These things are extremely important to any fighting man or group.

But these things the Twenty-fourth never got a chance to do. After about forty consecutive days of contact with the enemy, the men began to wonder if they were getting a fair deal in the operational strategy.

They had seen some of their best leaders killed and wounded. They also had seen brand new replacements, who did not know a carbine from a Browning automatic rifle come in to take the places of some of the wounded and dead veterans. Those kinds of replacements do not help a fighting man's morale one bit, because he is not sure he can trust the replacement to take care of his part of the fighting. Hence, the veteran becomes less efficient.

GIS WONDERED WHY

Pretty soon the Negro soldiers wondered if they were not being left on the line to see just how much battle strain they could stand. Being human, they have stood only as much as a human could.

No one seems to take this human side into account when they are discussing the present combat efficiency of the regiment. It is easier to say, "They don't perform too well."

Acting Regimental Commdr. Lieut. Col. John T. Corley told this reporter that he felt the regiment had at least 50 or 55 per cent dead weight (meaning stragglers and non-productive men). This, he said, is about 20 per cent over that of the average white regiment.

I told the colonel that I believed a rest (or a reserve position) would clear up a great part of this percentage. He answered that he did not see how it could be done, since there is a shortage of troops and every regiment was needed on the line.

SO CONTRADICTORY

Less than two hours later I saw one regiment which had been in reserve moving up front to replace another which had seen less than half as much front-line action as the Twenty-fourth.

To take an extremely narrow view of the situation, one could say that the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division does not want to ever get in such a trap that it will need a Negro regiment to come to its rescue. Maybe that is not the situation, but what is it that causes the regiment to be overlooked when the division brains are seeking reserve regiments?

The entire situation reflects back on what many of the Negro officers told me when I first arrived in Korea. They said that "some people are trying hard to discredit the regiment. Apparently we have fought too well."

Though Colonel Corley had an unfavorable attitude toward the regiment, he did see one great hope — "complete integration"— to help balance things. "But that," he said, "has to come from Washington." The colonel's bid for integration will meet everyone's approval, but a soldier, whether integrated or not, still has to have rest and relaxation, and time to shave and bathe, otherwise he becomes jittery, panicky and less efficient.

OFFICERS' CONTEMPT

Evidence of the contempt with which the high ranking officers hold the Negro regiment could be seen recently when unimpressive Lieut. Col. George Walker of the Twenty-fifth Division, acting as briefing officer for the correspondents, stood before a map and pointed out locations where the enemy had struck.

His briefing was just as unimpressive and uninformative as he was. Quite frequently correspondents had to ask him to speak louder so that he could be heard in the first row.

The colonel was unimpressive until he came to the Negro troops' position where the enemy had broken through. He then became loud and said, "The North Koreans simply disorganized these troops and knocked them out of there."

A British reporter, Lionel Crane, cought the hint and rushed to his typewriter. He filed a story that day saying "Negro Troops Crumble."

THREE GOOD REASONS

Without a doubt the Negro troops had lost ground to the enemy. There is no denying that. But they had three of the best reasons in the world for losing it:

Firstly, they were defending ground that should have been covered by more than two regiments, yet their own ranks were far below strength.

"Secondly, they had been on the line about fifty days; longer than any other unit on the South Korean front. Their constant complaint was, "When are we going to get a break like the three other regiments in the division."

Third, and lastly, they were attacked by what the Eighth Army has always considered the North Korean's crack division . . . the Sixth. This particular division was awarded a citation by the North Koreans two weeks ago for its performance against us.

It was not the North Korean's crack Sixth Division that struck the American Second Division, yet the principally white division yielded more ground, and there is no scapegoat sought. In this case it is considered that the enemy just "gained some ground."

Factors which have aided in causing the Twenty-fourth to become the "scapegoat" on the southern front are the chronic complaints of some of the regiment's white officers.

ALIBIS

It is a fact that when many of the white officers do not want to go into action they do not say, "I am afraid." Instead, they point their finger at the troops and say, "They won't fight, they run."

One such officer recently got himself transferred out of a line company (Company L) and into the job of Graves' Registration Officer, a job which was held by a Negro officer. Ironically enough, the Negro officer, Lieut. Alfred W. Watson of 1115 S. Street Raliegh, N. C., got into a brawl with a battalion commander at about the same time.

The Negro officer had been accused of neglecting his job in leaving a dead man lying around

NEW YORK — "We cannot fulfill our democratic destiny, unless we make good the faith of democracy at home," declared Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin in paying tribute to the patriotism, valor and the contributions of American Negroes to the trade union movement before delegates in attendance at the seventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Secretary Tobin conveyed a message from President Truman to President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood which said in part: "All America is proud of the valorous performance of our Negro fighters in Korea. Their courage, skill and high morale will give new impetus to the measures we have undertaken to insure that America's armed forces will be the most democratic in the world."

battalion headquarters for a whole day. Though it was not the Negro officer's duty to collect bodies from battalion areas, the colonel had him relieved.

Feeling that he had gotten a raw deal, the officer made a written request for a transfer. When no action was taken on the request, he went to the Medical Aid Station and was told to rest for three weeks because of his depressed moods.

As for the officer who took the job, the men in the company which he left told a different story. Instead of them leaving the position, they said, he was the first to go.

MORALE UNDERMINED

Incidents like this and others, wherein the enlisted men know they are accused unjustly and unfairly by their white commanding officers, has undermined the morale of the regiment.

They (the enlisted men) point out the fact that in Garrison (in Gifu) most of the commanding officers were white. Since arriving in Korea, the pattern has changed somewhat. Now there are more Negroes becoming commanding officers.

Why, they wonder, is it that a Negro officer could not have been the commander in Garrison? The answer is simple that the officers do not want to go into combat with anybody (that's only natural. It is probably the way everyone feels when he knows the fighting is gruesome bitter like it is here) and they resort to the unfallible excuse, "I don't want to go to the front with Negro troops because they run."

A DIFFERENT STORY

Capt. Lawrence Corcoran, white, commanding officer of a company which stayed on "Battle Mountain" for nineteen days, told a different story. He said his men had fought valiantly. To use his own words: "They (soldiers in his company) are not excellent, they are superior." And then he gave his reason . . . he had "treated them like men."

As a result of "letting" the enemy through, the rumor has it, the Twenty-fourth Regiment may soon suffer some embarrassment such as being broken up into labor units.

(I say it is rumor.)

FRANK WHISONANT
War Correspondent

While Japanese Receive 'Democracy'

Jim Crow Operates Among GIs in Nippon

Courier, Sat. 12-9-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur imposes democracy upon the Japanese people, his occupation Army imposes segregation and discrimination upon its Negro members.

This paradoxical situation exists under some of the most clevely disguised ruses. For instance, when a Negro non-commissioned officer wants to go into one of the white non-commissioned officer clubs in Yokohama, the Negro is supposed to have pointed out to him that his organization is not listed among those which are eligible for membership in the club.

The pointing out, usually done by the NCO in charge, is suppose to explain to the Negro soldier that it is not a case of discrimination, but is simply a situation wherein some organizations are eligible and some others are not.

However, Sunday night, Nov. 19, the signals were crossed at the swank Zebra Club, when a sergeant who had not been briefed in the "diplomatic" explanation to Negro soldiers, straightforwardly told Sgt. George Kutch of 3503 St. Antoine, Detroit, Mich., that, "We have a club on the other side of town for you boys. You can't come in here. This is for white only."

NOT ELIGIBLE

When Sergeant Kutch found it difficult to accept the statements of the man on the door, the sergeant-in-charge came up and gave Sergeant Kutch the "diplomatic" explanation as to why he could not come in.

The top sergeant then produced a list of the eligible organizations. Not one unit listed was Negro.

A similar policy is practiced in the enlisted men's clubs in the city. Although not designated as Negro and white clubs, the enlisted men's clubs have all Negro personnel staffing a club for Negroes, and all white personnel for the whites. No Negro soldier can become a member of the white club, nor can any white soldier become a member of the Negro club. Those are orders from the high command and they must be adhered to by the personnel in charge.

"B" DAY

During the summer months there is a swimming pool in the city for occupation personel. To keep the pool from becoming overcrowded on any one day, the powers-that-be have contrived a scheme whereby some units go one day and the other units go the next day. It just happens that "A" Day is for the whites, and "B" Day is for the Negroes.

One woman reported calling the pool to find out which day it was. When the man on the phone answered "it's 'B' Day," she did not understand. She was then told it "is Negro Day."

Nipponese Girls Like Mother

'Moosey Mae' Wins Hearts of Negro GIs

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

TOKYO, Japan—The Japanese girl has captured the American Negro soldier's heart . . . and the soldier loves the captivity.

The process of capturing the heart has been so thorough that today you do not hear the Negro soldier in Korea talking of going back to the United States, but, instead, of going back to Japan. The soldiers still in Japan just live in an ecstatic silence, never mentioning home at all.

This is the general feeling among Negro troops of the Far East, which means, of course, that there are exceptions, but very few.

The idea of the soldier practically turning his back on the States and his relatives and loved ones there has puzzled some folk to not a small degree. However, a little delving into the situation will bring forth some good reasons as to why the soldiers have fallen head over heels for "moosey mae" (Japanese for girl friend).

The Japanese woman, since time immemorial has been taught to be submissive and servile to the men folk. She is supposed to cater to his every whim, be at his beck and call at all times and forever be ready, willing and able to work as much, if not more, than the man in any project undertaken by them.

MOST INTRIGUING

The American soldier has found this conduct of a woman most intriguing. He has never been quite so made over ever since the day he was born and his mother held him close to her until he was old enough to run in the streets.

Here in Japan, he has found that soothing quality that he has been seeking unconsciously for many years. As one sergeant said, "When my Japanese girl friend embraces me, I feel that nothing in the world can harm me—she makes me feel just that secure." (This sergeant was little more than 6 feet tall and weighed almost 200 pounds, had a good education and was a fast thinker.)

This statement made by the sergeant, unrehearsed, uncoached and without prodding, explains to a great degree why the soldiers have gone overboard. The other factors, of course, are the unselfish attentions given him by the girl friend.

VERY FEW VENTURE

Sure, there have been some cases wherein soldiers have, after awhile, found out their girl friends were not everything they thought the girls should have been, but those cases are very, very few, comparatively.

Even after experiencing a situation such as this, the average soldier finds himself another girl friend whom he trusts as implicitly as he trusted the first.

These relationships should not be construed to be one-sided. They are not. "Moosey Mae" is just as high in her praise of the Negro soldier as the Negro soldier is toward her. She has repeatedly referred to him "the most sympathetic man" she has ever met.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

'Go Back Home!' Seoul City Sue Tells Negro GIs

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA — "Seoul City Sue," the North Korean's counter-part of "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo Rose" took a swing at the Negro troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment this week. Sue pleaded for "the Negro troops with the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division" to go back to the United States and report the gangs around the ice cream stores. She said the Negro was no more than a slave to the American white man and ended her plea by telling the tan Yanks that "we (the North Koreans and the Negro) are all of the colored race." The Twenty-fourth Infantry soldiers made no comment on the broadcast.

May Get Medal of Honor

Bravest Second Lieut. Mourned by His Men

Courier Post - 9-9-50

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ENGINEER COMBAT COMPANY IN KOREA—The man who helped mold the fighting spirit of the Seventy-seventh Engineer Combat Company was mourned heavily this week by the men of the unit, who swore that he was "the best damned 'second looey' in the U. S. Army."

The men wore saddened expressions as they remembered how Lieut. Will M. Benefield of Pittsburg, Kan., had always looked out for the safety of his men and took unto himself the dangerous missions.

It was while exhibiting this unselfish devotion to his men last week that Lieutenant Benefield was killed.

'GET LOST, FELLOW'

He had waved aside his jeep driver, telling him to "Get lost, fellow, that's an order," while he, another officer, and a non-commissioned officer proceeded into an enemy protected mine field.

"Benny," as he was called by the men in the company, Lieut. Charles W. Bussey, commander of the company, and a sergeant, whose name is unknown, began disarming the mines which the enemy had set to stop the advance of the fighting Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. Though they knew the field was guarded by machine guns the three men worked openly and feverishly.

They had nearly cleared the barrier before the enemy looked out and saw them. A machine gun cut loose. Benny fell. A minute later he was back on his feet disarming more mines. The machine gun spat a pattern in the dirt around him . . . it spat again and again . . . Benny fell again.

OTHERS WOUNDED

Behind him lay Lieutenant Bussey and the sergeant, wounded. They recovered, but "Benny," who had appeared indestructible for a moment, died on the Army field hospital table.

The jeep driver, who had been told to get lost to save him from the danger, Pfc. Robert Spiller of Chicago, Ill., mourned heavily the loss of "the best damned looey in the U. S. Army." The feeling was the same with Pfc. Joseph E. Thompson of Maddox, Md., and the entire company.

The saddest part of the story is that Benefield, who had been stationed in Japan prior to the war, was expecting his wife, Carrie, and their three children. The day he sailed for Korea and the war, his family arrived. He and his wife held a brief phone conversation and he promised to "hurry back to you."

Eighth Army officers are thinking seriously of reccommending Benefield for the Medal of Honor.

White GIs Join All-Negro Unit

By FRANK WHISONANT, Courier War Correspondent

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WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA — Tan Yanks of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment—their ranks at less than half strength—stubbornly held on to their Battle Mountain positions this week despite repeated counter-attacks by vast numbers of North Korean Reds in a see-saw battle which saw the key mountain observation territory change hands at least twelve times.

An accidental attack on Twenty-fourth positions by our own Navy planes in a bombing and strafing run made in the early morning hours accounted for many wounded in the Twenty-fourth.

The somewhat beclouded integration policy of the Eighth Army in Korea—and the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment's increasingly serious problem of replacements—this week took on a brighter focus when twenty-three white replacements were assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.

Nobody here had any time to spare from the fighting to bother about the historical significance of this spelling out the end of the "all-Negro" designation which the Twenty-fourth has worn so proudly since 1889.

However, it marked the first time in history that white soldiers had been assigned to an all-Negro outfit. Heretofore it had been the other way around. There are many Negro soldiers serving in white outfits over here and elsewhere in the Army.

No special explanations were given for the assignment of the white replacements, but it is believed that Twenty-fifth Infantry Division officers were seeking non-commissioned officer material. Most of the newly assigned men are combat veterans and not the usual quartermaster or truck driver replacements. Whether they were earmarked for promotions as NCOs or not, the men of the dangerously understrengthed Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment welcomed them with open arms.

* * *

IT WAS POINTED out here this week that the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment has been on the front lines longer than any other unit in Korea.

But, once again, as in World War II, the problem of replacements has become a serious one for the Twenty-fourth is now well below half its normal strength. And capable replacements are one of the war's most precious items.

In spite of its numerical weaknesses the Twenty-fourth has borne the brunt of several of the enemy's largest and most vicious attacks. The heaviest of these came last Friday morning but the tan GIs beat off the attack with undetermined losses.

Sat. 9-9-50

DUE TO CONFUSION which reigned up and down the fifty mile front of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, it was hard to determine the number of casualties suffered by the regiment. Efforts to get into Twenty-fourth area at that time proved futile for correspondents, since enemy forces had penetrated the lines and cut off the road leading to the regiment.

Just as usual there came the continued flow of stories of heroism by the men of the Twenty-fourth.

Corp. Strap Lyles, a South Carolinian, braved an enemy roadblock in Haman to drive five wounded tan Yanks to an aid station. Although enemy shots blew out his tires, he made it to safety.

* * *

M/SGT. BERNIE SCOTT of Eckman, W. Va., said the Twenty-fourth regimental command post had received a half-hour long artillery barrage on location and then a withering hail of small arms fire right on its heels. "The North Koreans must have already been behind our lines awaiting the signal for attack," Sergeant Scott said.

Latest reports indicated that the defending Twenty-fourth Company atop Battle Mountain was still holding even though it was surrounded by enemy troops.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

Chaplain in Korea Admits Race Prejudice

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH KOREA — The ranking chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, of which the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is a part, made it clear this week that he is prejudiced "and will always be." Courier

The chaplain, Lieut. Colonel Phillips, made his declaration during a discussion with this writer. He said, "Yes, I'm prejudiced against Negroes even though I am a minister and preach a different theory." Sat. 9-9-50

The discussion came about when the chaplain walked into my tent at the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division headquarters, and remarked that we would lose the war if the Twenty-fourth Regiment lost any more machine guns to the enemy. (The troops had abandoned a machine gun during an attack. The gun was retaken by the troops several hours later. It was never in enemy hands.) Pittsburgh Pa.

I then turned to the Colonel and asked him if he knew how much equipment the Thirty-fifth Infantry Regiment had lost to the enemy on the same morning and during the same attack. When he said he didn't know, then I informed him that the enemy had taken all the mortars from one company.

From that minute on he began explaining how it was all right for one outfit to lose its guns while another one could not afford to lose even one gun. When he had finished he sounded more ridiculous than he had when he came in.

Realizing he sounded ridiculous, the Colonel then spoke up and said he was definitely prejudiced being from Houston, Tex.

When asked if his feelings were in accordance with the Bible, the Colonel admitted they were not, but stated they were his own and that he intended to keep them.

The discussion was not a heated one. It was carried out in moderate tones, and soon progressed into other phases of prejudice wherein the Colonel remarked that he felt it was perfectly satisfactorily for Negroes in the South to have equal education facilities, but he did not feel that they should be permitted to attend school with whites.

He gave his reason by saying that all students should have the right to pick their own friends and associates. He was then informed that going to school together did not necessarily make any two people friends: that the right to choose friends was still a matter left entirely to the individual or individuals.

The Colonel could not see it, even though he is an intelligent man, claiming to have attended several universities in the North, and to have played sports against several Negroes whom he named. He stuck to his point.

Though he was prejudiced as he stated, Colonel Phillips did not seem to be a vicious man. He seemed more like, as I told him, a man who had made his mind up and refused to let anyone or anything change it. He was too happy with things the way they are now whether right or wrong.

When the conversation was over and the Colonel realized he had come out on the short end of each prejudiced point, he spent fifteen minutes awkardly seeking a way to say "well, I'll be seeing you."

Take City, Free 97 Prisoners

Tan GIs Race 200 Miles Across Korea

Courier
Sat. 9-16-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

KUNSAN, Korea—Troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, in a smashing attack last Saturday, raced through 200 miles of enemy-held territory to capture the west coast of Kunsan. The advance was so swift that it caught the enemy completely unprepared to defend the area in between. The tan Yanks liberated ninety-seven American prisoners of war. 10-14-50

Among the liberated GIs was a Negro private first-class, Joseph Tatum, who said he had been held thirty days in Namwan. Tatum lived at 75 Central Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Thirty minutes after the Third Battalion of the Twenty-fourth occupied a town east of Kunsan, the North Koreans launched a counter-attack. A four-hour-long battle ensued and when the smoke died away, sixty North Koreans and three Americans lay dead.

The tan Yanks carried a twenty-mile-long convoy with them. The lead vehicle was occupied by Sgt. Clarence Reece, South Kinloch, Mo.; Pfc. Oliver Holmes, New Orleans, La., and Pfc. James N. Licus of Fort Worth, Tex., a machine gunner. The trio killed one hundred North Koreans and by-passed 10,000 who wanted to surrender along the road. 10-14-50

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was the first unit to enter the Twenty-fifth Division objective. Eleven of the liberated American prisoners were badly wounded and had been held by the enemy for sixty-five days. I was with the regiment in the advance and attack.

In 25th Division

Mix Tan GIs In White Units

Courier
Sat. 9-9-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — About one hundred Negro replacements were distributed to the three regiments of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division this week. All of the replacements were fresh from the States having arrived in Japan by Air Transport and by boat to Korea.

Six of the twenty-two soldiers being assigned to a white regiment were in high spirits and said they were pleased with the idea of integration. The other sixteen replacements could not be reached for comment.

Those talked with were Pvt. Leo Burwell, 3515 Somerset Drive, Los Angeles; Pvt. John Gary of 416½ Martha Street, Birmingham; Pvt. Johnnie McGill of 616 South Seventh Avenue, Laurel, Miss.; Pfc. David Cooper of 126-A West 127th Street, New York City, and Pfc. Milford Chandler of 511 West Vermont Street, state and city unknown.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment also received about twenty-five or thirty replacements.

Medic Refuses To Quit Front

Courier Dat. 10-14-50

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—Alexander Pugh, 20-year-old Negro medic assigned to a white regiment last week, won the praise of the entire regiment this week when he asked for front-line duty and when the request was granted, refused to come off the line.

Pugh, of 1548 Lambert Street, Philadelphia, Pa., surprised the entire platoon one day this week when the platoon was uproated from its mountain position by a numerically superior enemy force. As the platoon withdrew down the hill, they heard a lone American soldier on the hill crying "medic" . . . medic."

Pugh told the platoon that he was going back and get the wounded soldier, "I don't want to leave him to those butchers." Although no one thought it wise to go back to the position as the enemy was certainly moving in, they all accompanied Pugh.

Luckily the platoon caught the North Koreans off guard setting up their mortars and machine guns, and retook the position. Private Pugh sought out the wounded soldier, treated him and supervised his evacuation.

Upon being assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regimental Medical Company, Private Pugh was made a stretcher bearer. He immediately asked to be assigned as a front line medic, so he could be up with the fighting men.

When Pugh had been up front for several days going through the agony of mortar, artillery and machinegun fire, the company commander was sure that he had changed his mind and would want to come down and retake his old stretcher-bearer job. Pugh answered with an emphatic "No, I'll come down when the company comes down."

The soldiers and officers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiment (they call themselves the hats to a soldier's soldier, Private Alexander Pugh.

Frank Whisonant
Korean War Correspondent

Dead, Wounded Stream Down Big Mountain

'It's Tough on the Hill'—Whisonant

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA—Feeling that "Battle Mountain," the most contested piece of ground in Korea could not be described by any writer who had not climbed to its highest peak and surveyed the terrain personally, I set out to perform the feat Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Whisonant

Since I was going up the mountain for the first time and did not know all the possible danger spots along the way, I attached myself to the rear of a sixty-man South Korean supply detail going up with rations, ammunition and additional weapons.

Although each member of the supply detail (they are all South Korean laborers) had a bundle weighing from forty to sixty pounds on his back, the supply train began to pull away from me after the first hour's climb.

REALIZING I WAS too far up to turn around and go back, and also realizing that I would be traveling alone the rest of the way up, I still huffed and puffed forward.

After stopping to rest seven times in the second hour's climb, I looked forward and saw the train still wormed its way upward through the thickly vegetated mountainside. The further I went, the steeper the hill became.

At times I rested as much as four times within a forty-foot climb.

Sometimes, as I climbed, or rested, South Koreans would come down the narrow trail with wounded men on litters. And though there were six to eight Koreans carrying each wounded man, I wondered how they managed to navigate the steep mountain without spilling their cargo.

* * *

OCCASIONALLY, WHEN I was rested enough to talk, I would ask some of the wounded soldiers: "How old are you? or where are you from?" I didn't ask their names because I knew it would be sometime before I could print them, and on the other hand, I didn't have the energy to talk.

Sometimes when I would ask these questions, the wounded soldier would start telling me what had happened to them . . . how long they had been fighting . . . their hometown and relatives' names.

At no time during the brief talks did any one of the wounded complain of his misfortune. One 19-year-old, who had lain on the mountain top all night after being wounded in the leg, abdomen and shoulder, forced a smile and said: "I feel much better today than I felt last night." (This soldier was a replacement to the Twenty-fourth Regiment. He was hit his first day on the line.)

AS I STRUGGLED up the almost vertical mountain, I provided myself with an excuse to stop every ten or fifteen feet by saying "Hello" to the wounded soldiers. One 18-year-old soldier had a left foot missing. He said he was from Washington, D. C.

After about thirteen of these stretcher cases passed, I noticed the South Koreans had started bringing down the dead. The dead men were trussed to home-made stretchers and covered over completely. Only five men are needed to carry one dead soldier. As Corp. Charles E. Coleman, 4 Alice Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Graves Registration Detail, explained later, a corpse is dead weight, but with a wounded man you need more men to keep from agitating his wound coming down the mountain.

* * *

I RESUMED MY struggle up the hill, but with less speed after each step. Finally I reached the top of the mountain which is below and about 800 hundred yards from Battle Mountain. I sat down. I looked back over the trail I had come and did not recognize the terrain. After close examination, I saw a speck which proved to be an American tank which I had passed at the beginning of the climb.

As I tried to figure out what had caused me to punish myself by climbing the mountain when I did not really have to, I heard three rifle shots about ten feet from me. I looked around and saw a soldier firing at two enemy soldiers on another peak. I was sitting between him and the enemy.

Ordinarily I would have stopped and talked with the soldier, but I felt that I should get to some cover before the North Koreans started answering his fire. Crawling over a slight rocky ridge, I found two soldiers making improvements on their fox hole.

* * *

CORP. LEVINE WHITE, Route 2, Box 79, of Allendale, S. C., and Pfc. Billie C. Rankin, 502 E. Eleventh Street, Columbia, Tenn., raised up and began questioning each other about the patch on my shoulder (U. N. War Correspondent).

When they saw my camera, White asked: "Will you take our picture?" I answered that I only had one film left. White then said that was enough.

"All right," I said, "where are you going to pose?"

"Right here," he said, as he dragged his friend with him next to the fox hole they were digging together.

"That pose is not going to look very convincing," I said as I readied my camera, "You'd better get into the hole."

"O. K.," said Corporal White, pulling Rankin in with him, "Anything just so you get my picture and let the folks back home know I'm still fighting 'Joko.'"

* * *

WHILE TAKING White's name and address, I remembered having seen it before. When I mentioned it, he said it was possible that I had seen his name before as he had been baptized last week. That was it. He had been one of fifteen soldiers who were baptized.

By this time a group of soldiers had gathered around and were asking questions about the latest rumors: "When are we going off the lines? Haven't we been on the line longer than any other outfit? When is the war going to end? How many soldiers came to Korea this week?"

I could answer only one of the questions. They had been on the lines longer than any other regiment or division in Korea. The other answers I did not know. During the questioning, one soldier stayed to help himself reading his pocket Bible. He was Sgt. Jesse Johnson, 121 W. Bergen, Red Bank, N. J. He said he was reading St. Matthew.

* * *

I LOOKED OVER at "Battle Mountain," which meant another long climb for me if I was going up. I didn't see how I could make it as I wanted to get back down the mountain before the sun went down and it was getting late.

Taking inventory of my physical energies, I found that I did not have the spunk to make the last lap, which would not have been more than an hour. Even though I had climbed for three and a half hours to go to "Battle Mountain," I now had to turn back in order to make it down the mountain before dark.

Tiredly, I headed down the wee trail alone, stumbling groggily. At times I skidded on the steep trail and fell, other times my feet became entangled in the telephone wires which line the trail and tripped me. And still, other times, I just fell from sheer loss of muscle coordination. My legs were jumpy from the hard climb.

* * *

AS I WALKED and fell down the mountain, I remembered that I had not heard any soldiers complain about climbing the mountain to their battle position. I also remembered that some soldiers go up and down the mountain at least twice a day, and here, I could not make it up once without wanting to complain to somebody.

Midway down, I heard voices. I paused. I listened. After a minute I discovered them to be American soldiers. I moved downward into the group—a platoon guarding the mountain trail.

In the platoon were M/Sgt. David Robinson, Route 1, LeGrange, N. C.; M/Sgt. Merritt L. Wynn, 809 E. Curry, Centralia, Ill.; Pvt. Fred Carter, 4247 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., who had just arrived from the States two days before; Corp. Algernon Clowe of Linden, Va., and Corp. Alonza Cavins of 238 Jeffry Street, Chester, Pa.

* * *

"OUR JOB IS to see to it that the enemy does not slip around the mountain and encircle the boys on the top," Robinson said. I rested briefly and finally forced myself to hit the trail so I could make it down before dark.

As the last rays of the sun were beaming over "Battle Mountain" I pulled into the river bed which had acted as a command post for three weeks. Lieut. William Bivins of Carrier Mills, Ill., offered me his sleeping equipment for the night.

While I laid it out to sleep on several minutes later, two soldiers, 18 and 19 years of age, straggled into the aid station nearby. They had been walking down the trail not too far behind me when a sniper fired on them.

I lay there in the river bed and went to sleep.

I'm going to Battle Mountain sometime within the next week. But right now I've got to rest. I still think no one is qualified to write about it until he has experienced the difficulties the

ran Yanks go through to get there. And, just think, they've completed only part of the task when they climb it . . . They still have to fight to stay there.

KOREAN WAR

FRANK WHISONANT
Korean War Correspondent

Off to Korea—Courier War Correspondent Frank Whisonant starts the first leg of his journey to the Korean war front as he boards a plane in Detroit, Mich. Bidding him Godspeed are his wife, Mrs. Blanche Whisonant, and Collins C. George, right, editor of the Detroit Edition of The Courier, himself, a war correspondent in World War II.

Whisonant Describes Titantic Struggles On Mountain Peaks

Courier
Sat. 8-26-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

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WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA—With their machine guns, automatic weapons and rifles stitching a line of death up and down the mountainous terrain . . . accompanied by the thundering crescendo of heavy artillery and the searing orange explosions of bursting rocket shells . . . men of the gallant Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment last week in some of the fiercest fighting of the Korean war killed more than two hundred of the enemy . . . halted and drove back North Korean troops, after they had overrun one company of the regiment . . . and otherwise continued to distinguish themselves as first-class fighting men.

The game Tan Yanks, their workshop only gullies, sometimes ankle-deep with mud and pock-marked by enemy shells, lost and re-captured positions for three consecutive days in four attacks and counter-attacks.

The titanic struggle took place on the mountain peaks just west of Haenam, where the Twenty-fourth has been entrenched for nearly two weeks.

After a fourth and separate attack last Friday, in which the Red troops came at the Twenty-fourth's defense lines with fanatical fury in wave after wave, the regiment counted more than 200 dead, following the four attacks and counter-attacks.

The enemy struck first, early on the morning of Aug. 21, overrunning one company of the Twenty-fourth before they were checked and driven back with heavy losses.

COUNTER-ATTACK

Lieut. Charles Ellis of 228 Georgia Street, Gary, Ind., regimental ammunition officer at the time, regrouped the Tan Yanks who had been driven from the hills, and counter-attacked successfully within an hour after the enemy had moved into the vacated positions.

Said Lieutenant Ellis, "I had seen the enemy use flanking attacks so often on us, I thought I would try it on them. We killed about fifteen on our positions when we retook the hill."

On another position where North Koreans had used the cover of darkness and early morning fog to crawl within a few feet of Tan Yank positions, Sgt. Jesse Hill of 3652 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., a machine-gunner, meted out a staccato of death to ten enemy soldiers before running out of ammunition. He then withdrew, leaving his empty machine gun covered by another machine-gunner farther to his right. Later that day, his company re-captured the gun and position.

YANKS WITHDRAW

The following morning, the enemy was back in the Tan Yanks' line, firing automatic weapons. The enemy was in such great numbers and possessed such great fire power that the Twenty-fourth was forced to withdraw for a short while.

Under Cpl. James Hughes of 2309 Rosewood Street, Austin, Tex., twelve members of the Twenty-fourth attacked a body of enemy troops on the lower slope of the mountain position with rifles, machine guns and hand grenades, killing many enemy soldiers and forcing others to withdraw.

"You should have seen the dead enemy soldiers after the battle was over," commented Lieut. Clarence Mosely of 720 Spruce Street, Roselle, N. J. "There were some cut in two and others with their heads and hands blown off. But they kept coming until we nearly shot all of them up."

From the Front Line

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

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WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA—I visited a front line position yesterday (Aug. 26) and stayed six hours waiting for something to happen. Little more than an hour after I had left the tan Yanks the enemy sailed into their position with a small force. Since the GI's had been looking for it, they slammed everything they had at the North Koreans, forcing the Reds to change their minds.

When I went to the top of the mountain that morning, I found most of the soldiers walking around talking and stretching their arms and legs. It was a period of relaxation to them, they said, "because whenever the fight starts, you cramp yourself in your fox hole and fight from there. It gets awful tiring at times, but that's the way it has to be."

Standing nearby, as I talked to one soldier was Lieut. Clarence Mosley of 720 Spruce Street, Roselle, N. J. He proceeded to point out to me the hills that had been the main objects of the North Koreans' attacks.

"This one over here," he said, pointing to the front, "was almost lost three days ago, but two corporals and a sergeant rallied and drove the enemy off. I have recommended the three non-commissioned officers for the Bronze Star."

Lieutenant Mosley gave the men's names as Sgt. Willie Moore and Corporals James Hughes and Shirley Durham.

RESERVE POSITION

"Isn't this the front line, Lieutenant?" I asked. "No, this is a reserve position that my company has taken up. We are held here just in case the enemy should break through one of the front-line companies."

I then headed across this mountain and up another one nearly a mile away, where I found more soldiers taking advantage of the lull in the battle to walk around freely. Dozing under a shrub tree which afforded very little shade from the burning sun was Lieut. Charles Ellis of Gary, Ind.

Two hundred yards down the ridge of the mountain I heard heavy but sporadic rifle fire. "Say, Ellis, is that a battle going on now?" I asked without having spoken to him upon arrival. Ellis opened his eyes and said "Oh, it's you. No, that's some of my men down there cleaning and trying out their rifles, getting ready for 'Joko'."

"How far is the enemy supposed to be from here?" I asked. The Lieutenant, still in a state of lethargy, made a drowsy attempt to tell me but changed his mind midway and asked me instead with gusto "Have you seen a picture of my new-born baby? She was born July 26 and her name is Rakuyo."

RENEWED QUESTION

After complimenting him on his newest heir, I renewed my question. "How far is the enemy to the front, Lieutenant?"

He called over Pvt. William Lawley of 630 Hollace Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a medic, who had been engaged in eating "C" rations. "Give me those field glasses," Ellis said.

The Lieutenant then took the glasses and pointed out to me an enemy tank dug in under a tree with North Koreans walking around it. It was about one mile to our front.

"I'm going to let them walk around there until they think it's safe, then I'm going to crack down on them," the officer said. Thirty minutes later, First Sgt. Ernest Jones, 8419 Tinicun Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was behind a fifty-calibre machine gun blasting away. You should have seen the enemy troops taking cover.

DON'T LIKE FIFTIES

Pfc. Leon Martin of 1045 Marston, Detroit, radio operator, said "They don't like that fifty-calibre gun at all."

During all the shooting, Sgt. George Love of 1215 West Nineteenth Street, Little Rock, Ark., did not look around. "All this shooting is old stuff to me," he commented.

As I wove my way back down the mountains some four hours later, I ran into Lieut. Preston Davis of 1233 Marshall Avenue, Norfolk, Va., an artillery observer for the 159th Field Artillery Battalion. He asked about his old friend and former schoolmate, Bill Nunn (Courier editor) and asked that I give Nunn his regards.

At the bottom of the mountain I met Sgt. Jesse Hill of cago, who had nine shrapnel 3652 Michigan Avenue, Chi- wounds in his back but is still doing front-line duty.

HILL WOUNDED

A sergeant, whose name I did not get, took me aside and told me that Hill had been wounded during one of the battles on the mountain and that he had to be ordered to leave his position.

When he insisted on returning to the front lines, the doctors removed two pieces of shrapnel from his back and let him go.

Sergeant Hill told me that he was not particular about going to the hospital as his wounds did not hurt "too much." "They get a little sore sometimes, but that's all."

And as I drove away from the mountains, I felt that there would be no action that day, since the North Koreans almost always strike early in the day or not at all. Little more than an hour later I knew I was wrong, but the tan Yanks had taken care of the situation as usual.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TAKE LEAD IN KOREAN FIGHT

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—"There is little rest for the weary and willing."

Well nigh every GI in the 24th Infantry Regiment's Third Battalion will tell you that's true. These fighting tan Yanks have been in the thick of hot engagements with the enemy since July 19.

They have carried the fight to the North Koreans over the red clay hills, mountains and through the valleys of this country from Yechon to the southwest coast, in the vicinity of Chingdong-ni.

With well nigh a month of steady fighting behind them, they undoubtedly have a right to gripe to high heaven: "We are tired and gotta go into reserve for a bit of rest."

Not the 24th. They appear to be fully aware of their responsibility as soldiers, good soldiers and as American citizens. They feel they are going through the acid test of what may be the beginning of World War II.

So the men say: "Yes, of course we need rest, but we have no reserves. There is no sense in stopping now. The thing to do is to push ahead and get this war over."

Strong on that view are family men who hope to return to the comforts of their homes when the job of mopping up the North Koreans is finished.

The outfit is well sprinkled with seasoned Army veterans. This accounts to a large degree for the stability of the 24th and its impressive record.

Last Friday, Aug. 11, the Third Batallion was off again on another mission. The night before they had cleaned out of a nest of Reds near Chingdong-ni.

This time the convoy was headed farther south. It hadn't traveled three miles before it was held up by back-tracking Reds ahead. The 5th Regimental Combat Team was taking care of the situation.

That gave the battalion an opportunity to catch a breather along the road. A few of the men read letters from parents, sweethearts and wives back home. There weren't many doing this because the delivery of mail in Korea is as the boys put it "rotten."

That's one of their biggest gripes. And many a man has asked: "Why can't we have the V-Mail system like in World War II?"

As they waited a few of the fellows engaged in horse-play. These were youngsters. Others caught a nap in a convenient shady spot, in spite of threat from snipers. Some just sat and dreamed with eyes wide open and still other little groups just chattered about things dear to them.

August 11 was the birthday of one Third Battalion GI. He is Sgt. 1st class Alfred Holt, 33, general delivery, Flint, Mich. His mother, Mrs. Bertha Holt, lives in Orangeburg, Mo. The fellows in his little party gave him a warm cheer.

Among others I talked with along the road were: Pfc. W. G. Ethington, 19, of Ingleside Route, Newport, Ark. His father, Newton Ethington lives in Auvergen, Ark., while his mother, Mrs. Emma Roland is in Newport.

Pvt. Willie Hall, 19, of 1402 Joyland Ave., Atlanta, Ga. sends greetings to his father Hughey Lee and mother, Mrs. Elnora Hall of the above address.

In good spirits were: Pfc. Theodore H. Thomas, 20, of 285 Merriam Rd., Georgetown, S. C. whose father is Nathan Thomas of the same address; and Pfc. Ransom Wise, of 3827 Hayward St., Columbia, S. C.

The Sergeant Major of the Third Battalion is an amiable Army veteran of 15 years. He is Charles D. Smithers, 32, of 2628 Ave., G., Galveston, Texas.

A graduate of Galveston High school, he is married and the father two children. They are: Jariett, 16 and Bennie Wilford, 15. Sgt. Smithers is married to the former Miss Paula L. Limbrick of Galveston. His father, Ernest Smithers lives in the Texas city.

Reading many were these GI's: 1st Sgt. Horrie Flowers, 29, Brandidge, Ala.; M/Sgt. Lester V. Hollis, 24, of 3409 Hutchins St., Houston, Texas; M/Sgt. Sylvester Alexander, 27, of 1124 South 12tht St., Ponca City, Okla. In the group also was Sgt. 1st class Joseph E. Antoine, 33, of 3132 Harper St., Berkeley, Calif. His mother, Mrs. Marie Jackson, resides at 1718 Grannis Ave., Port Arthur, Texas.

I found Sgt. Hollis and M/Sgt. Walter Ratliff, 32, of Route 1, Box 72 Wilson, Va., interesting conversationalists. Ratliff's wife, Mrs. Etta Mae and son Walter Jr., 8, live in Wilson. Battalion communications chief, Ratliff is a graduate of Peabody Academy, Troy, N. C. and has been in service nine years.

A few hours later, the weary, yet hardy battalion moved into position on the front line.

Wilson Watches Big Push On Two Fronts

Negro troops played a vital role in the smashing UN offensive that took allied troops back to the South Korean capital city of Seoul this week, according to dispatches from L. Alex Wilson, Chicago Defender War Correspondent.

The surprise invasion, preceded by deadly Naval bombardment, was led by General Douglas MacArthur. The strategy was to cut off the Communist lifeline to the southeastern Korean battlefront.

Yank Marines led the attack as they swarmed over the beaches of Inchon and, meeting relatively little resistance, struck out for Seoul, lost to the Reds early in the war.

With beachheads secured, Negro supply and service troops worked around the clock keeping essential materials within reach of advancing allied troops. Other GIs fought savagely to safeguard UN pipelines and to open others.

Describes Southern Push

In an earlier dispatch from Correspondent Wilson, this one from Masan, the ace on-the-spot reporter described new offensives launched by the 25th Division fighting on the narrow perimeter of the Masan southern front.

An all-Tan Yank outfit here and two other recently mixed elements of the 25th Division launched counter and new offensives against the enemy on Sept. 15.

Lt. Col. John T. Corley, commanding officer of the Negro regiment said during an interview at the command post: "It is offensive action from here on until this war ends."

"What my men need most, now," he continued, "is another victory to boost their morale. They are going to be in there fighting for victories."

Regain Lost Ground

However, the big push of Tan Yanks was slowed down by Commie attacks on Sept. 13 and 14. All ground lost was regained except a few hundred yards. Infantry Units were cleaning out an estimated force of 300 Reds. They had already killed 120 North Koreans in frays.

Front line positions of the outfit were strengthened by assignment of an all-white combat engineer unit. These soldiers will give close support to Negro infantrymen.

Two mixed elements were clearing the way for the thrust forward. During the three-day period, Reds, apparently sensing trouble, kept their remnants off balance by assaults, as near-miss tackles on a grid field slow up a runner. Inclement weather prevented air strikes in force.

News from East and West Coasts of Korea where four UN force landings were made and a four-pronged pincer started piercing enemy defenses spread like wildfire here, boosting spirits of the men from rear echelons to guys in foxholes.

Visits Command Post

On the day the push started on the southern front, I visited the command post of a battalion near the front lines. Over an estimated 2-mile area Reds lobbed in irregular mortar fire, missing objectives. In the background was the continual putt putt of machine gun fire.

I found GIs awaiting call or moving to the front.

Cpl. Brabley Fishback of 4843 Prairie ave., Chicago, said: "I am ready to go. I want to help get this thing over."

Heavy Mortar Officer, 1st Lt Earl T. Hutchins, of 2207 Weaver st., declared: "News is really good from North Korea. Hope we can clear up this situation as quickly as possible."

Other Infantrymen

"We are going to get this mess cleared up now," said Pvt. First Class James Anderson, of Box 271, Thorpe, W. Va.

Among other fighting infantrymen who expressed optimism for the future were Cpl. George E. Hammonds of 3017 Cottage Grove, Chicago; Cpl. Scott Ward, of 517 E. 32nd st., Chicago.

Pvt. First Class George Jackson of Rt. 1, Webb ave., Sumter, S.C.; Sgt. Berniece Figgers, of Rt. 1, Waynesboro, Miss.; Capt. Montell Kyler, of 60 Spar Rd., Annapolis, Md.; Pvt. T-C Lawrence Caldwell, of 1205 Coppin Rd., Alton, Ill.; and Pvt. Richard Cooper, of 610 Ash st., Forest City, Ark.

BATTLE-WEARY DEFENDER WAR CORRESPONDENT L. Alex Wilson is greeted on arrival in Chicago by Defender City Editor Albert Barnett. Wilson, who accompanied UN forces from Pusan to Pongyang, will depart on a nation-wide lecture tour after a brief rest.—Rhoden photo.

L. Alex Wilson
Korean War Correspondent

Wilson Hears Admiral Laud Negro Crewmen

Correspondent On Carrier Sees Integration At Work In Navy

By L. ALEX WILSON
Chicago Defender War Correspondent

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF KOREA—Negro sailors "are doing a terrific job" in helping to keep the Navy's air striking power at peak strength against North Koreans. Defender

That statement was made by Rear Admiral Edward E. Ewen during the interview as the fleet steamed out of the harbor in Japan August 25.

U. S. Naval units Sunday opened a savage attack against the enemy near Pohang to soften up the position for South Korean troops. More than 1,100 rounds of five-inch shells were rained upon Red troop concentrations in this area. Sat 9-2-50

Clash In Air

At least three enemy planes were put out of action as hard hitting pilots made contact with Red aircraft. A Russian-made IL-2 plane was destroyed and two unidentified crafts were grounded by UN airmen. Chicago Def.

Pilots returning from sorties report that the Reds are doing a skillful job of camouflaging, making their job twice as hard. One said that trains are made up to look like burned out box cars. Dummy guns, he said, are strategically placed in trenches.

Admiral Ewen, who is in tactical control of Task Force 77, said operations aboard a carrier call for close team work. During the two weeks since the ship was activated, his men have shown splendid coordination as an integrated crew under wartime conditions, he said.

ALEX WILSON

Lt. Robert Mereness, public information officer, pointed out that there are no Negro pilots aboard the carrier but several are in training. However, I find that Negroes are integrated as aircraft mechanics. The squadron works long hours to keep planes in top condition for sorties.

Among other key jobs held by tan Cobs are radio technicians, bo'sun's mates and gunners. The morale of seamen seems high.

Gunner's Mate 3/c Joseph Null, Jr., of Newark, N. J., said, "My crew is ready for any attack and will fight to the last breath." He is the only Negro mount captain of a white crew aboard.

Bo'sun's Mate Johnny Harper of Hammond, Ind., is aboard the flat-top. Aviation Mechanic John Turner of San Diego, Calif., said, "We've gotta keep the flyboys aloft to smash the Reds as soon as possible."

Mixed deck crews and supporting ship units of the two carriers went all out Saturday, Aug. 26 in precision operations to keep pilots for "Rock Crusher" sorties against North Koreans.

"Rock Crusher" relieved enemy pressure on Negro and white troops in Teagu and Haman areas.

Pilots of two flat-tops flew total of 180 sorties.

Airmen hunted Reds with Panther jets, Corsairs and Skyraiders, knocking out bridges, tunnels, rail units in central sector of Korea.

Warehouses and bridges were blasted near Yechon where Negro GI's scored the war's first victory. Ammunition dumps were bombed and troop concentrations strafed at Reungg.

Negro aircraft director of a hanger deck crew, Jesse Lee, of Richmond, Va., said: "We want to help those soldiers over there and are doing our share to keep planes in air."

Wilson Goes Patrolling In Skyraider

By L. ALEX WILSON

ABOARD U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF KOREA.—My first experience in a naval combat plane based on a carrier came Sunday, Aug. 27, when I went on a three-hour patrol mission with a team of Skyraiders. Defender

It was uneventful as far as events go in a war area. We didn't sight an enemy plane, we fired at no targets, but through a civilian's eye, the experience was quite exciting. Sat 9-2-50

I boarded the "Killer" piloted by Lt. Douglas W. Logan of Leedey, Okla. I sat in radar-radio compartment with radar operator, Donald J. Montel of Milford, Ind.

We cleared the deck with a left-right lurch at 10:32 a.m. and soon joined other member of the team, Lt. Leroy Sokalousek of Kansas City, Kan., who flew a "Hunter."

The pilot limbered up the 20-millimeter guns as "Hunter" relayed the target to us. We raced to the spot but found only friendly craft. Both planes maintained contact with the carrier at all times. The "Killer" followed up a target tip from "Hunter" and pursued targets reported by our radar operator.

Our top action came when a report told of a pilot downed off Wonsan. "Killer" climbed 10,000 feet relayed the message to a carrier, and four planes were dispatched and a destroyer raced to pick up the pilot.

I was a bit uneasy about past hook landing, but came thru OK with only rough snap-back as the hook caught the cable on the deck, thanks to ace Pilot Logan.

The GIs on the front line are right about courage of naval pilots in giving close support to ground troops. The flyboys have got organization, guts and plenty of know how.

L. Alex Wilson
Korean War Correspondent

Negro Yanks Of Ninth Infantry Shoot For Second Big Victory

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—The Negro Third Battalion of the Ninth Infantry Regiment—which won fame recently by capturing North Korean stronghold that defied efforts of two other units was headed for second big victory of Korean war last week.

Battalion was in the out-skirts of Samga, hub of six important highways.

North Koreans angered the third battalion, nicknamed "trouble shooters," on the evening of Sept. 26. Men were digging in on the hill when harrassed by the Reds. They were harassed all night. Infantrymen secured the hill, and moved on to Samga.

After five hours, 20 commies had been killed and seven captured.

Joe-Koats appeared determined for a while, to hang onto the town which could serve as an escape route. Samga is located about 30 air miles northeast of Chinju.

I watched early stages of battle for the town Sept. 27, from forward command post as tan soldiers vented fire on the Reds.

Capt. Clifford Allen of 3841 So. Federal st., Chicago, battalion adjutant, pointed out another reason why the important town had to be captured: "As soon as Samga is cleared up, supply lines will be shorter. That will help us push north."

Soon, 1st Lt. Leroy A. Brown, of Tacoma, Wash., executive officer of a company fighting Reds, rolled up in a jeep. He said: "We are meeting stiff resistance but still advancing."

Third Battalion was getting effective aid from tanks, heavy mortar unit and Charley Battery of 16th Field Artillery.

Helping to score victory were: Cpl. Cornelius D. Howell, of 198 Summer st., Patterson, N.J.; Pfc. Lorenzo Chase, of 3127-A Spruce st., St. Louis, both riflemen; Sgt. Spencer V. Huskey, of 1314 Washington st., Lawton, Okla., squad leader; Pfc. Joseph Green, of 792 W. 18th st., Los Angeles, Calif., and Sgt. Johnnie C. Lenon of 1024 E. Hill st., Independence, Kansas, squad leader. Morale of the men in the 3rd Battalion is best I have seen in this sector.

Tan GIs Find 20 Slain Buddies During Advance

By L. ALEX WILSON
Defender War Correspondent

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—Members of an all-Negro element of the 25th Division advancing against Korean Reds last week discovered the bodies of 20 GIs, each shot through the head. They were identified as members of a 25th Division field artillery battalion.

A spokesman said, "This evidently is another atrocity."

The murdered soldiers had been cut off on the southwestern front last month. A large number of the fighters had smashed their way through enemy lines to safety. The spokesman said they knew some of their buddies had been captured by the Communists.

Discovery of the 20 bodies spurred the fighting GIs on and they won back commanding ground between Youngsan and the Naktong River which North Koreans had captured in their last sweep towards Pusan.

Gallant fighting had failed three times to wrest hill 201 from the enemy and the hill is the highest barrier between Youngsan and the banks of the Naktong River and its bases touches the main supply route going to the river.

The Reds had placed heavy concentrations on 201 sector. Friendly forces had tried three times to win hill 201 but were pushed off.

Its strategic situation was stalling a breakthrough from the South. The 120-mile line was sagging at this point.

Then Yanks who had just returned from fighting at Pohang Airstrip and at Rest Site, were called up to do the job.

Hard Task Ahead

Lt. Col. D. M. McMains, white officer of Dallas, Texas, told his men of the task which lay ahead.

Just before the attack started, one soldier of another battalion was willing to bet a month's pay that Negro Infantrymen would get knocked back before they started. No one accepted his offer.

For five days and nights, the men of this battalion fought in face of heavy enemy resistance. Finally on Sept. 19, hill 201 was theirs on all sides.

During the fight for the hill all but one company officer of three companies were wounded. Men like M/Sgt. John Anderson of Phoenix, Ariz., took over leadership of men. Anderson was company commander for two hours after his commanding officer was hit.

Led His Squad

Cpl. Edward Byrd of Philadelphia, Pa., led his squad in the last phase of the fight after the regular squad leader was wounded.

Cpl. Bernard Wilson of Chicago, Ill., received high praise for bravery displayed in evacuating wounded under intensive enemy fire.

M/Sgt. Iran Taylor of Rosewell, New Mexico, turned in top feat of leadership when he took charge of a company after all of its officers had been wounded. His company spearheaded the attack.

Sgt. Leroy David of Chicago, Ill., was blown out of a foxhole but recovered from shock and kept up morale among the men.

Following capture of the hill, Lt. General Walton U. Walker, Eighth Army Commander, sent special wire to unit, commending it and stating he was "extremely satisfied" with job it had done.

On Southern Front

On the Masan Southern front, tan American infantry element and other outfits of the task force are advancing rapidly. The offensive encountered only isolated pockets of resistance which were quickly mopped up.

One battalion of tan infantry moved forward so fast the commanding officer found difficulty in locating the unit after returning from a conference at the Command Post.

This correspondent spent four hours touring battlefield. The area was a scene of horror with many North Korean dead marking the trail left by our boys.

Win Major Victory

The morale of the famed Tan American Infantry element in this division soared earlier last week when it chalked up its first significant victory since Yechon. The units captured Tundok, a town located about six miles southwest of Haman.

Infantrymen had to face heavy enemy mortar fire to take their objective. The doughboys, taking no chances, surrounded the town and applied torches.

Medical Aidman Sergeant Timothy Radden of Rt. 2, Greenville, South Carolina, who moved in with the units said: "Our boys are still moving ahead. The Reds will find it plenty tough to stop them."

Sergeant Fights To Save Comrade Despite Praise

BY ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA— When a master sergeant of a top-rated engineer combat company called for volunteers to go in with him to get a wounded comrade from enemy territory on September 2, he wasn't pulling any heroic stuff or shooting for an award.

No, M-Sgt. Emory Johnson, of Rt. 1, Box 116, Tacoma, Washington, was interested in only one thing: bringing Cpl. Wallace Howell of Topeka, Kansas, back to the command post alive.

Sergeant Johnson and the volunteers did the job too. It all happened this way: On that date, near Haman a unit of the versatile engineer combat company had been engaged in a battle with Red forces numbering about 600 for 12 hours. Outnumbered, the engineer group was forced to withdraw.

It was after the withdrawal that Sgt. Johnson learned one of his men, Cpl. Howell, had been left behind, wounded and unable to walk.

Immediately he went out a call for volunteers. Among the rugged GIs who volunteered to go back in for their comrade were: Sgt. Frank E. Tillman, of 2203 Third Street, Alexandria, La., and Pfc. George Butler, of P. O. Box 64, Dermott, Arkansas.

They climbed back up a hill, laying down a withering barrage of steel on the enemy. It was tough going for the rescue party but they continued to advance. Their action gave the Reds no time to do any further harm to Howell.

Under the fearless leadership of Johnson, the party finally reached the wounded man. While assisted out of the hot spot by one GI, other members of the heroic group covered, firing on the enemy.

Cpl. Howell was returned safely to camp. For gallantry in action and excellent leadership in the face of superior enemy numbers, Master Sergeant Emory Johnson has been recommended for the Silver Star. The other members of the rescue party will be cited for their roles in the action.

Heroism of Wounded GI Saves Lives Of Four

By L. ALEX WILSON
(Deefnder War Correspondent)

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA —In the bloody battles of the front lines, there seldom rises above the ranks of the heoric a truly great man who stands head and shoulders above others who have distinguished themselves.

For the first time in this war, there is such a soldier.

Pfc. Edward Sanders, of 688 Brooklyn, New York City, is that man. And for his superman and successful action, he has been recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The story of Pfc. Sanders' action, which started on August 6, just recently came to light. He is a member of an outstanding engineer combat company in the 25th Division.

On the above date, he was with a platoon assigned to hold a position on the front lines near Haman. Faced by an overwhelming number of North Koreans, the unit was forced to withdraw.

Pfc. Sanders was one of the seven men seriously wounder and left for dead.

But Sanders and the other six men were far from dead, though seriously injured.

Two of the men were able to get out of the area safely. That left Sanders and four others under the leadership of Lt. Chester J. Lenon, of 1024 East Hill st., Independence, Kans.; Pfc. Robert T. Semedo, Six Spring Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.; Corp. Curtis Womcak of S. E. Drive, New Haven, Conn.; and Corp. James M. Clark of General Delivery, Hendersonville, N. C.

The men knew the Reds surrounded them. Nothing could be done about that. So they set about binding their wounds.

Sanders first showed his unselfishness by helping others bandage their injuries while ignoring his own.

He knew that if he and the others were to have a chance to continue living, someone had to get thorugh and report the location of the men. He assigned that task to himself.

Despite his untreated wounds, Sanders made his way over enemy infested ridges and mountain crags. For two days and two nights he crawled and dragged himself without food or water.

Several times he encountered enemy patrols. But outwitted them by playing dead.

That didn't stop one party of Reds. They beat him unmercifully in the face and on his body to make sure he was head.

Another time, dragging himself along the earth he found himself face to face with a snake. The snake won, biting him on the hand. The swelling and soreness made the hand useless.

In spite of North Korean atrocities, his untreated wounds, lack of food and water, snake bite, harsh weather, Pfc. Edward Sanders finnally dragged his body into friendly territory.

Said Capt. Charles M. Bussey, of 421½ E. Adams Vlvd., Los Angeles, commanding officer of the engineer combat company: 'Sanders refused to be evacuated to a hospital until he had an opportunity to inform me of the location and condition of his comrades. I let him make his report then had him rushed to a medical aide station."

Freed By Tan Yanks, Dixie GI Raps Bias

Defender Oct 10-7-50

By L. ALEX WILSON
(Defender War Correspondent)

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION IN KOREA—Twenty-eight days of imprisonment by the North Koreans taught a Sergeant from Mississippi that there is no place in democracy for racial bias.

Sgt. 1st Class Jodie Garrett of Corinth, Miss., was one of 90 prisoners of war liberated by a task force of Negro infantrymen and white tankmen. The outfit was commanded by Lieut. Col. John T. Corley of 308 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y., commanding officer of famed all-Negro element.

The Southern sergeant said, "We are all Americans. I shall never forget that. I saw one Negro sergeant stand up there with his machine gun and shoot 30 Reds. It was not just being freed by colored people though. A man does a lot of thinking in this war about race prejudice."

The sergeant said that when he and his buddies made a break for it from the North Koreans, two colored soldiers were in the group.

"They were good men. I hope they are still alive."

Sgt. Garrett was captured Sept. 1, when his 2nd Division outfit was banzaied and over-run. He unintentionally rambled into a Red battalion command post before they launched one of their fanatical attacks. He said he saw North Korean soldiers being given injections of what he believed to be drugs.

Later, the sergeant escaped, killing three guards. He narrowly escaped death as he made his way back to his own battalion headquarters. When he walked into old headquarters expecting to find comrades, Reds were there.

Sgt. Garrett was freed by Negro infantrymen after 28 days in a North Korean prison, living on bare subsistence.

L. Alex Wilson
Korean War Correspondent

FRONT LINE GRAPEVINE

L. ALEX WILSON
Defender War Correspondent

Tan Yanks Take Hill In Bloody Battle

WITH THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—At last the full story can be told about the capture of Hill 201 by the battle-seasoned Third Battalion, Ninth Infantry Regiment, of this division.

It took the "troubleshooters" of the Ninth Regiment, an all-colored unit, to do the job. On September 16, the battalion commander, Lt. Col. D. M. McMains, a white officer of Dallas, Texas, told his men of the task they had. Spearheading the battalion's drive on the hill was Company L, commanded by Capt. William Porter, of 115 North Rosedale, Lima, Ohio, a Negro.

"We had a hell of a job but were determined to do it," said Capt. Porter. He has been recommended for the Silver Star and a cluster, for superior leadership in taking the hill and for continuing to fight after the objective was in our hands. The cluster will mark his third in two wars.

For 45 hours, day and night, the men of the Third Battalion fought towards the towering crest of the hill. On the morning of September 19, a mud-spattered, weary rifleman swung his M-1 rifle over his head in a gesture of triumph. A radio operator down below told battalion headquarters, "Hill secured, I say again, Hill secured."

During the battle for the hill all but one company officer of three companies were wounded. But leadership in the fight continued through such men as M-Sgt. John Anderson, of Phoenix, Ariz.; Corp. Edward Byrd, of Philadelphia; Corp. Bernard Wilson, of Chicago. Capt. John Phillips, battalion intelligence officer, quit his post and personally led the battalion after most of the company officers had become casualties; and M-Sgt. Ira N. Taylor, of Roswell, N. M.

Sgt. Leroy Davis, of Chicago, Ill., had an airy experience. He was blown out of a foxhole, but recovered from the shock and kept up courage among his men.

Other officers and men who aided in the victory include: Capt. Clifford Allen, of 3841 S. Federal st., Chicago, Bn. adjutant and now acting executive officer; 1st Lt. Clinton H. Jackson, of 50 Montana, Lincoln Heights, Tacoma, Wash.; Corp. Richard Dye, of 1401 Baker ave., East St. Louis, Ill.; Pfc. Jobie Moorer, of 213 N. Merritt st., Pensacola. Fla.

1st Lt. LeRoy A. Brown, of 38 Nevada ave., Tacoma, Wash.; Capt. Eldridge Carter, of 2292 E. 100th st., Cleveland, Ohio; Sgt. Spencer V. Huskey, of 1314 Washington st., Lawton, Okla.

Pfc. Joseph Green, of 792 E. Eighteenth st., Los Angeles; Pfc. Johnnie C. Lenon, 1024 E. Hill st., Independence, Kans.; Sgt. Exell Thomas, 1966 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Sgt. Levi Mack, 647 Stone ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Others interviewed in the battalion include: M-Sgt. Louis G. Cabral, 1336 McKinley ave., Los Angeles; M-Sgt. Richmond P. McNeil, 2114 South Yakima st., Tacoma, Wash.; Corp. Ezekiel C. Mills, Rt. 1, Box 69, Winterville, N. C.

Pfc. Roosevelt Pittman, Rt. 1, Box 402 Plymouth, N. C.; Corp. Nathaniel Perkins, 143 Chilowie, Marion, Va., and Sgt. David Washington, 1414 C st., S.E., Washington, D. C.

Father And Two Sons Fight In Korea

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA—A 41-year-old father of seven children, two of whom are in the armed services, is proudly doing his bit here in the Korean war.

The medium height, brown-hued veteran of seven years in the Army is Corp. Lester A. Martin, of 1809 Dumanine st., New Orleans.

Corp. Martin is serving in the 60th Transportation Company, 8th Army, as assistant fuel NCO.

Capt. Jack Singleton, of 3408 Crawford st., Houston, Tex., commanding officer of the 60th, thinks highly of Martin. Martin's seven children range in ages from seven to 22. All except one are boys. His two sons in service are Lester, Jr., and Melvin. Lester, 20, is in this country with the fighting Marines. Melvin, 18, was a first aidman with the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division. Wounded, he has been evacuated to Japan.

The five other children are: Renny, 22; Douglas, 16; Vernon, 14; Milford, 12, and the little lady of the group, Yolanda, 7. Their mother, Mrs. Josephine Martin, is with those still home at 1809 Dumanine street.

Chaplain Saves Lives Of Dying

HE IS A man of God who demonstrated the intestinal fortitude of a fighting doughboy on the hottest part of a battle-front. First Lt. Cauthon T. Boyd, Jr., 31, of Muncie, Ind., one of the chaplains of the Ninth Infantry Regment, Second Division, didn't attck the enemy with machine gun, rifle or any other weapon.

On August 11, near Pohang-Dong, Company I of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry Division, was ambushed by the enemy. The attack was a bloody massacre, with more than 100 of our GIs falling as casualties.

Lt. Boyd, Jr., was there and saw it all.

He dashed to a truck abandoned nearby and drove it through a hail of enemy rifle, machine gun and mortar fire to the spot where tan American soldiers lay stricken on the ground. The chaplain stopped his truck, administered first aid quickly to some whose lives were ebbing by the flow of blood. Then he loaded man after man on the truck and sped out of the area to the first aid station at Ochong.

When the cleric reached the aid station the men were quickly removed from the vehicle. The quarter-ton truck was too little for the job to be done. So he jumped into a two-and-a-half ton job and took off for the ambush scene. Four timer he dared to go through heavy enemy fire. And four times he came out with a truck load of wounded soldiers. God heard his prayers, for he evacuated all of the wounded in the area.

Tan Enlisted Men In Gen. Staff Headquarters

Two Tan enlisted men are performing important duties on the staff of the Second Division.

Corp. Frank H. Owens, 711 W. Madison st., Paris, Ill., formerly employed by the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, and Corp. Melvin J. Scott, 1230 E. Adams blvd., Los Angeles, are the two.

Corp. Owens, in service five years, is assigned to plans and operations. A graduate of the Paris High school, he attended Bradley university in Peoria, Ill. While in school he played basketball and is rated one of the promising trackmen in the division.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moke Owens, live at the Paris, Ill., address.

Corp. Melvin J. Scott is an official army correspondent assigned to Second Division Public Information Office.

His relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, live at the Los Angeles home address.

L. ALEX WILSON
Korean War Correspondent

Tan Yank Engineer Outfit Lauded By General For Record Breaking Feat

Newspaper Post. 10-14-50 Chronicle.

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA .— A top-flight Tan Yank engineer combat company of the 25th Infantry Division was cited voluntarily in an interview recently on integration by Brig. Gen. Vennard Wilson, assistant 25th Division commander.

Commanding the engineers is Capt. Charles M. Bussey of 421½ East Adams blvd., Los Angeles. A veteran of eight years service, he was with the 332nd Fighter Group as a pilot in World War II. The CO is a graduate of Bakersfield high school in California and attended L. A. City college.

The company was formed in 1946 at Gifu, Japan. At present it has seven officers. Among them are: 1st Lt. Paul D. Wells, white, of Alice, Texas; Lt. David K. Carlisle, of 2420 Eighth ave., Los Angeles, a 1950 graduate of West Point; Lt. Robert W. Green, of 559 Kenmore ave., Oakland, Calif., also a 1950 graduate of West Point.

Lt. Collins A. Whitaker, of 16 W. Worth st., Raleigh, N C.; Lt. Carroll N. LeTellier, white, Citadel college, Charleston, S. C., and Lt. Hazeal Peoples, of 1610 Lovejoy, St. Louis.

Commenting on his mixed staff of officers, whose whites are from the South, Capt. Bussey said:

"We have a wonderful relationship. Our association is so good I appreciate ever yday of their duty. We eat, sleep, and work harmoniously together."

One of the officers lost by the company in combat was Lt. William M. Benefield Jr., of 1706 Duke st., Alexandria, Va. A new road built recently by the Tan Yank engineer company and another divisional engineer outfit has been named in honor of the deceased officer.

Asked how he liked his company, Lt. LeTellier, white, said: "I like the company very much. The boys are a good bunch of hard-working GIs."

Lt. Wells, who attended Texas A and M and Texas A and I and served in the 75th Infantry Division and the 10th Infantry Division, said:

"I think the outfit is one of the best I've served with during my nine years in the Army."

Among the GIs in the company from various states throughout America are: Corp. William O. Allen, of 1615A N. Third st., Milwaukee, Wis.; Corp. Milton R. Austin, of 1825 Pemberton st., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Samuel Bates, of Box 118B, Route 1, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Pfc. George Butler, Jr., of P. O. Box 64, Dermott, Ark.

Corp. Charles D. Cook, of Rt. 4, Sylacauga, Ala.; Sgt. Curtis Crowell, of 1403 East Duvall st., Jacksonville, Fla.; Sgt. 1st class Herbert T. Davis, of 714 W. Sixth st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pfc. Robert Edge, of 12th ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Sgt. LaVaughn E. Fields, of 83 Webster st., of 83 Webster st., New Haven, Conn.; Pfc. Edward Ford, of 843 Wall st., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Pfc. Marcus Freeman, of 419 W. Congress st., Forest City, Ark.; Corp. Johnny French, of 1313 Magazine st., Louisville, Ky.

Chicago Well Represented

Sgt. Chapple Hampton, of Rt. 2, Box 71, Pinewood, S. C.; Corp. Henry Jackson, of 804 Lee st., Clarksville, Tenn.; Pfc. Augustus T. Jones, of 294 East 38th st., Chicago, Ill.; Sgt. Owens Johnson, of 3362 Giles st., Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. John Lee, of 4742 Forrestville ave., Chicago, Ill.

Corp. Harold Murphy, of 8329 Oakland ave., Detroit, Mich.; Corp. Roosevelt Perry, of 415 Jackson st., Nashville, Tenn., Corp. Harold E. Terrell, of Rt. 3, Box 209D, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Corp. Melvin Washington, of 21 Holland st., Boston, Mass.; Pfc. Millard Williams of P. O. Box 5, Grantsville, Ala.

Corp. Herbert J. Wells, of 3400 Deniard st., Monroe, La.; Pfc. Robert Wise, of 463 Billups st., Athens, Ga.; Corp. William H. Wright, of 2549 W. Maypole ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sergeant first class Willie J. Jackson, of Newton Post Office, Sarasota, Fla.; Sgt. 1st class Wallace B. Brown, Sr., of 1114 Grove st., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Corp. Walter Harvey, of 1402 Congress st., Mobile, Ala.; Pfc. James C. Cochran, of Grove st., Athens, Ga.; Sgt. 1st class George W. Brown, of 173 East Valley st., Spartanburg, S. C.; M-Sgt. Issac Jones, of 719 Oakwood blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Pfc. Aaron Lockhart, of General Delivery, Parrish, Ala.; Pfc. Sam Walton, of 5140 S. Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.; Corp. Charles T. Jackson, 726 Windsor Lane, Key West, Fla.; Corp. William Anderson, of 1234 Roache st., Indianapolis, Ind.; Pfc. Connie Blossomingame, of Rt. 5, Seneca, S. C.

FRONT LINE GRAPEVINE

L. ALEX WILSON

Southerner Hits Jim Crow

When a southerner looks you in the eye and volunteers: "I am in favor of integration. It can work, is working and would have working some time ago," you can feel quite sure that southerner has gotten the right religion.

It has been my pleasure to meet several such whites aboard the USNS Gen. Edwin Patrick, who fall into that category.

One of these is Capt. Edgar N. Anderson, of 1713 Ferris st., Lawton, Okla., a pilot in the Seventh Division Air Section. He flies light planes called L-5 and L-17s.

The word survelliance describes his duties, which include long hours in search of enemy movement and concentration. When a convoy of ours, by land or sea is on the move, he and other pilots can be spotted aloft checking the convoy route.

Pic. 11-25-50

I met Capt. Anderson and his friend, a pilot in the division's Air Section—Capt. Howard I. Lukens, of Annaheim, Calif., by personal introduction while moving thru the passageway of the Patrick's A Deck.

Immediately the two explained they had graduated from classes with Negro students. They agreed the Tan airmen were among the best in the classes, Capt. Anderson remembered 1st Lt. Clifford Stewart, colored, Cleveland, Ohio, a pilot in the air section of the Second Infantry Division. "He is good," the officer said. Capt. Lukens recalled the last names of one or two of his Negro classmates, also.

From that point, Capt. Anderson, a medium height, slightly balding and personable airman, took over. He said:

"I am pleased to see that segregation in the Army is reaching an end. I am in favor of that."

I stated that thru complete integration in our Army, it appears possible to develop a higher level of harmony and unity.

"More than that," he said. "Integration in the armed forces will help to end segregation back in the states. Negroes are now going to universities they never attended before and that's the way it should be. With the barriers lifted, every man, regardless of color will have an opportunity to rise according to his own ability.

He stated that during World War II, he observed an attempt at integration. That was when an opportunity was offered to high ranking sergeants to volunteer for combat service.

"At first," explained the captain, "all Negro platoons were placed in a company with white platoons. Later the white and colored units suffered heavy losses through casualties. Then it was decided to integrate the platoons. And it worked. The fellows get along swell. I firmly believe that the contributions made by the fellows on a volunteer basis during World War II is responsible for the progress made in integration during this war here in Korea."

The Captain's wife, Mrs. Eloise E. Anderson, is a native of Lawton, Okla. They have one child, Richard Allen, 2. The officer's parents are Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Anderson and reside at Shafta, Calif.

SERGEANT First Class William B. Brown, of 6238 Banks pl., Washington, D. C., is the only Negro aboard the Patrick whose rank entitled him to share first rate quarters.

Platoon sergeant for the First Platoon of the 560th Ambulance Company, he is sharing quarters with three white GIs of the first two pay grades.

They are: M-Sgt. Roger B. Slater, of Rosanky, Texas, a veteran of 11 and a half years in the Army who is serving in the division's Signal Supply Company; SFC Francis J. Kirschenheiter, of 719 Fourteenth st., San Diego, Calif., in the Signal Company maintenance and a veteran of 10 years and SFC Joseph C. Furst, of 1609 S. Ninth West st., Salt Lake City, Utah, a supply NCO in the division's medical battalion with 15 years of service. He is a former reserve officer.

ABOARD the troopship Charles Lykes recently I met two civilians who are making the rigors of war a bit easier for our soldiers.

The messmen are: Octave Phillips, Jr., of 1405 Demain st., New Orleans, La., saloon messman and Jessie Calvin Wells of 4001 S. Bernard ave., New Orleans, La., chief cook. Phillips, Jr., is the father of eight children. His wife, Mrs. Louise Phillips and kids, live at the Louisiana address. Mrs. Bernita A. Wells, wife of Chief Cook Wells, resides at the New Orleans address.

Went Thru Hell For What?

HIT THE BEACH-HEAD—that's what I expected to do with the Seventh Infantry Division. From Ascon City, near Inchon, I traveled with the fellows in the worst kind of weather and over some of the most primitive roads in the world. Yes, we covered 352 miles and more, ending up in Pusan, a seaport town.

Later I learned the 96th Field Artillery Battalion, with which I traveled had a low priority rating and wouldn't hardly make the big show planned. Top Brass had me transferred to the First Platoon of the 560th Ambulance Company, the only Negro outfit in the Seventh slated to make the invasion.

All went quite well from that point. We boarded ship. Finally the 30 vessels in the convoy, carrying personnel and every variety of equipment needed to smash the enemy, were ready to move out.

BUT THEY DIDN'T. For three days and four nights the convoy sat in the harbor. The green light to move out seemingly would never come.

Then on Wednesday evening, Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper, was delivered aboard. The 1st Calvary Division and the ROKs were bearing down on Pyongyang, capital city of North Korea, according to the sheet.

Next evening we learned the fast moving units had entered the city. I knew then, as every other man aboard, why the Seventh had been bottlenecked. There appeared to be little need then for the Seventh with the 1st Calvary, the 24th Infantry Division and the ROKs meeting melting resistance from the North Koreans.

I knew that when the Red capital fell it would be just a matter of secondary action—mopping up—in so far as UN forces were concerned. Thursday night, Oct. 19, I decided to move house again. I had to get to Pyongyang.

Finally at about 1 p. m. a taxi launch came alongside the Gen. Patrick and I and a number of others boarded it. There was one other big problem, in my case, a large part of my gear—and some important material—was in an ambulance aboard another ship—the American Veteran.

Rain seems to dog my departure from almost every point here recently. It was doing that as the launch ploughed about in the choppy harbor looking for the American Veteran. We soon gave it up, finding the ship, and went ashore.

There I told my troubles to SFC Donald G. Barton, white, whose wife, the former Miss Edith Sandridge, lives at 524 North H. st., Lakeworth, Fla.

He instructed Corp. Bob Bayless, or Earling, West Va., to take me back into the harbor and find the American Veteran. After sometime, we found the vessel.

I soon learned that the ambulance with the gear in it was on the third deck. To reach that deck one had to go through a small hatch atop each deck and then down a ladder.

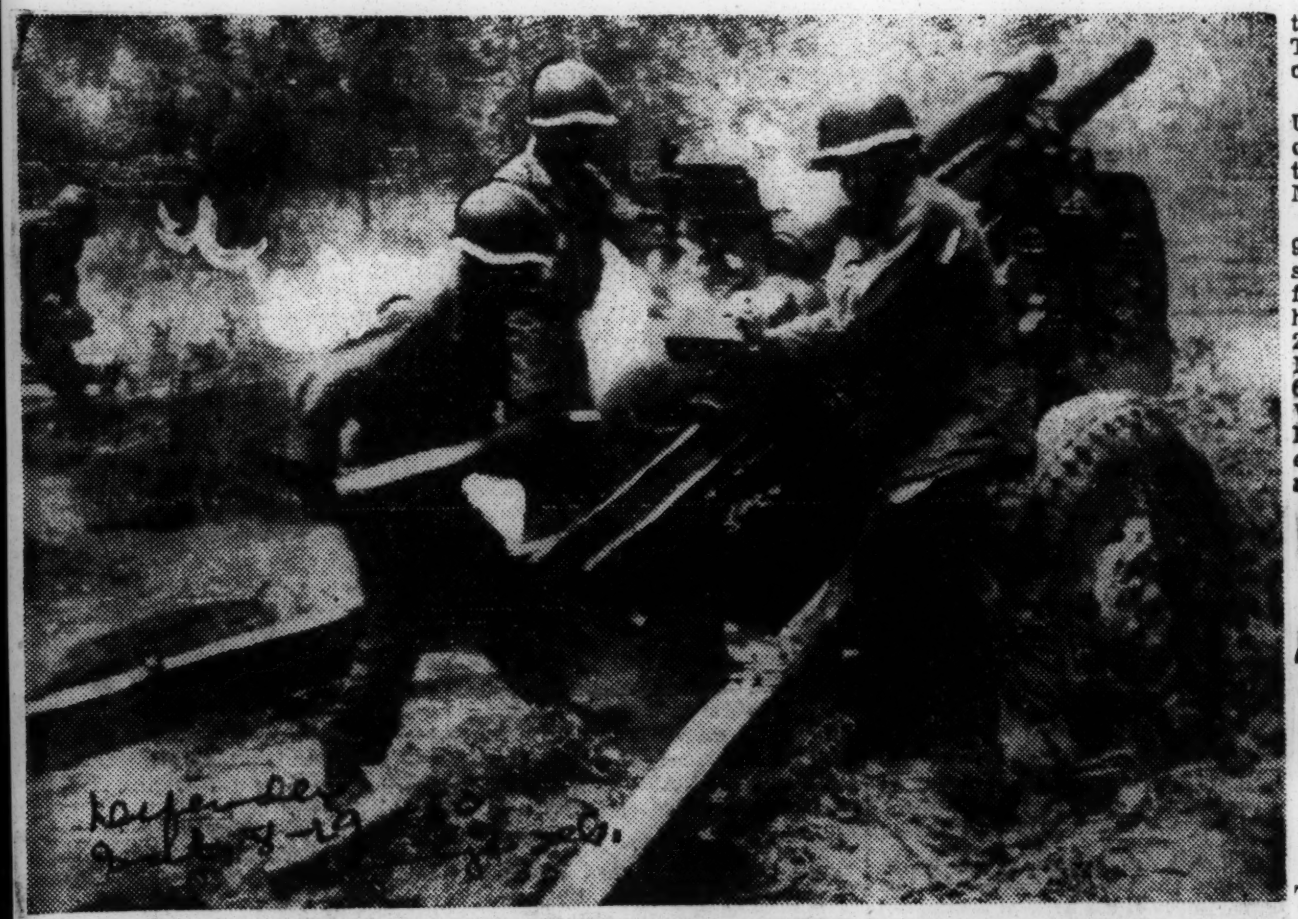
This correspondent didn't expect Sgt. Kenneth L. Gates, white, of Waynoca, Texas, a member of the 7th Division Medical battalion, to give much aid. He pulled a surprise. He got up out of his sack, followed Pfc. Vernon "Chick" M. Garel, Negro, of 354 Cass st., Grand Rapids, Mich., down to the ambulance and lugged the heavy duffle bag back up the ladders to me.

Giving a lot of help in the job of retrieving the bag also was Lt. Arthur Warren, of 2808 Avenue W., Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a platoon commander in the 560th Ambulance Company, and heads the Negro unit aboard the Gen. Patrick.

After a night at the Replacement Depot in Pusan, I traveled aboard a three-quarter ton truck with three Turkish officers, including Lt. Ragib M. Ulugbay, to the airport. Lt. Ulugbay, speaks English fluently. A graduate of the Turkish West Point, he is a member of the Turk general staff in this country now. A brigade of the country's rugged soldiers—about 5,000—arrived in the theatre during the week.

From Pusan I flew to Ashiya, where I am now writing this column. At 5:30 a. m. Oct. 22, I am slated to take-off by plane for Pyongyang.

L. Alex Wilson
Korean War Correspondent



GUN PLAY IN KOREA—An American artillery gun crew in action with a 105 mm Howitzer somewhere in Korea. From the start of hostilities Negro GIs have performed valiantly and are credited with scoring the first American success there.

Tan GI Mans Gun Alone; Halts Attack

Defender 8-19-50

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGT. IN KOREA — A battery of the 24th Infantry Regiment's 159th field artillery blasted its way out of an enemy trap Near Cho-Dong, Tuesday, when the Reds infiltrated to within 50 yards of the gun positions.

The battery was cut off from infantry support while laying down barrages, covering a battalion pinned down by North Koreans.

The Reds attempted to block the road linking the towns of Asan and Chingdong-Ni, about 15 miles southwest. Gun crews were ordered to leave the heavy weapons and deployed with small arms to meet the attackers.

After seven hours of savage fighting, the artillerymen forced the enemy to withdraw.

Playing a gallant role in the battle was 28-year-old Pfc. Howard Jackson of 36 Marlboro st., Newport, R. I., who has been recommended for the silver star. He leaped aboard a loaded ammunition truck to man a .50 calibre machine gun, and for four hours in the face of heavy machine gun and mortar fire, rained bullets into the enemy ranks.

Several rounds of enemy fire pierced the ammunition on the truck, but Jackson kept firing, with bullets and shells from the invaders falling around him. He continued his withering fire until the Reds fled.

Jackson came out of the fray without injury.

"At first," he said, "I was a little afraid, but soon got over that when they started throwing stuff at us. No sense in receiving and not giving in a pinch like that. I had a job to do and wanted to do it."

Declared Captain Curtis R. Walton, Jackson's battery commander: "I saw bullets ricochet off his gun mount. That's plenty of nerve in my book. The other boys stood up well under fire," he added.

Shell Fire Perils Defender Ace

8-19-50

By L. ALEX WILSON
Defender War Correspondent

WITH MARINE FORWARD COMMAND IN KOREA—This correspondent and another narrowly escaped injury Monday morning at Chindong when Reds scored a hit on gun emplacement with artillery fire. Eight were wounded.

Reds zeroed in as Negro and white marines, the 24th Infantry Regiment, and the all-Negro 159th Field Artillery awaited big push against North Koreans.

I was standing about 50 feet from injured gun crew drinking coffee with James Hicks of the Afro-American when the shell exploded.

Earlier I had watched the Reds lay down a barrage of mortar fire on a gulley a few hundred yards from the command post. This attack was silenced by air strikes. The first enemy attack I witnessed came soon after my arrival here.

I boarded a jeep for Chingdong. Upon reaching the area with the convoy, we were pinned down for two hours, beginning at 1:30 a. m., Monday.

Marine tankman Lawrence Grant, 947 Bennett ave., Baltimore, Md., said the morale of the 24th Infantry and 159th Field Artillery is high. Among the personnel of the 24th, ready for an all-out drive, are M-Sgt. Walter Norton, 30, of Rt 6, Box 488, Terre Haute, Ind.; Pfc Willie L. Williams, 26, of Box 170 Prentiss, Miss., and Pfc. Isaac Roberts, 27, of 708 Haley st., McKinney, Texas.

Racial Slur Angers Men In 24th Reg.

8-26-50

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY IN KOREA—Members of the 24th Infantry Regiment are still smarting over parts of a speech made to them by their new commanding officer.

He is Col. Arthur S. Champeney, who, before 24 hours had elapsed, was quoted as telling the crack outfit:

"During the last two wars your race has not done so well. I am going to make this the fighting 24th, not the frightened 24th."

Resent Remarks

Members of the Third Battalion, who, after 16 hours of hard fighting, captured Yechon, are especially resentful of the remarks. However, they are some highly intelligent men and reason Col. Champeney's statement was psychological and designed to rip away any cockiness in the regiment.

The CO explained, as he continued his speech, that he had served with the 92nd in World War II and indicated he did not like the record of the outfit.

Heat of Battle

Then, said members of the Third Battalion, Col. Champeney made a statement of which every Negro GI in the 24th is proud. He said: "Colored officers have stuck" with you in the heat of battle "more than white officers."

That's when he declared: "I am going to make this the fighting 24th and not the frightened 24th."

Defender Ace, Alex Wilson Bares Exploits Which May Change Policy

The biggest victory to date for American democracy in the Korean war, it can now be revealed, is the victory over the racial theories of some of the most important brass hats.

Negro G.Is. in daring exploits climaxed by victories in key positions, at Yechon, "Little Cassino," etc., have stunned the white-supremacists in the military establishment.

Last week, after reviewing the results of the mixed Fourth Infantry Division at Fort Ord, California, one white field grade officer declared "the quicker the entire Army adopts this policy (of full integration), the better."

Experts Praise GIs

Psychological warfare experts in the Pentagon last week stated that "valiant American Negro troops fighting under the United Nations flag in Korea are helping to win more than strategic hilltops in the struggle with communism."

The swelling chorus of praise for the Tan Yanks in all kinds of units has doomed for all time the rigid racial policies of the Army which has been the slowest to move toward integration.

"Little Cassino"

Typical of the daring of Negro troops was the three-day siege, last week, of a mountain peak which has now gone down in history as "Little Cassino." Elements of the 24th Infantry Regiment captured this position after a bloody battle.

Lt. Francis Thompson of Princeton, Indiana, explained that they "slipped up behind in the night without the North Koreans knowing they were there. In the dawn the enemy discovered us and threw up a smoke screen. It mixed with the swirling fog."

Marine Arthur Singleton of Houston, Texas, the only Negro in his outfit, proved his heroism on another front. A hospital corpsman, Singleton calmly went about his duties giving first aid to wounded companions in spite of the fact that he was wounded himself.

No less a hero last week was Army Pfc. Howard Jackson of Newport, R. I., a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Trapped with his fighting buddies, Jackson, manned a machine gun for four hours as he and his unit fought itself free.

These instances, the experts said are dramatic proof that this is not a "white man's war." They say Negro troops are winning a double-barrelled war — first, against the enemy himself, and secondly, against the enemy's propaganda.

Bowles Makes Appeal

Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, "after a long and successful fight to do away with "segregation in the Connecticut National Guard, has appealed to top Defense leaders to see to it that Negro members of that unit are not Jim Crowed when they enter training at Camp Pickett next month.

In a letter directed to Army Secretary Frank Pace and Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, Gov. Bowles said, "I earnestly hope that the Negroes in the Connecticut units will be permitted to serve with their comrades as free citizens of a nation which must stand for justice not only in every part of the world but within its own boundaries as well."

How About That General?

Newspapers across the nation, and significantly, in the South, have lauded the gallantry with which Negro Yanks are fighting. Many have indicated that the time has long since arrived when the color of a man's skin is no criterion of his worth to the nation. Many have forthright asked for full integration.

As the Fort Worth Star-Telegram put it: "They have earned respect and recognition the hard way."

And, as the man on the street puts it: "How about that Negro General?"

Along The Korean War Front

By L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY IN KOREA—"There is little rest for the weary and willing."

Well nigh every GI in the 24th Infantry Regiment's Third Battalion will tell you that's true. These fighting Tan Yanks have been in the thick of hot engagements with the enemy since July 19.

They have carried the fight to the North Koreans over the red clay hills, mountains and through the valleys of this country from Yechon to the southwest coast, in the vicinity of Chingdong-ni.

Seasoned Veterans

Many are family men who hope to return to the comforts of their homes when the job of mopping up the North Koreans is finished.

The outfit is well sprinkled with seasoned Army veterans. This accounts to a large degree for the stability of the 24th and its impressive record.

August 11 was the birthday of one Third Battalion GI. He is Sgt. 1st class Alfred Holt, 33, general delivery, Flint, Michigan. His mother, Mrs. Bertha Holt, lives in Orangeburg, Mo. The fellows in his little party gave him a warm cheer.

Among others I talked with along the road were Pfc. W. G. Ethington, 19, of Ingleside Route Newport, Ark.

His father, Newton Ethington lives in Auvergen, Ark., while his mother, Mrs. Emma Roland is in Newport.

Pvt. Willie Hall, 19, of 1402 Joyland ave., Atlanta, Ga., sends greetings to his father, Hughey Lee and mother, Mrs. Elnora Hall of the above address.

In good spirits were: Pfc. Theodore M. Thomas, 20, of 285 Merriam rd., Georgetown, S. C., whose father is Nathan Thomas is at same address; and Pfc. Ramon Wise, 18, of 3827 Hayward st., Columbia, S. C.

The Sergeant Major of the Third Battalion is an amiable Army veteran of 15 years. He is Charles D. Smithers, 32, of 2628 ave., G., Galveston, Texas.

A graduate of Galveston High school, he is married and the father of two children. They are: Jariett, 16 and Bennie Wilford, 15. Sgt. Smithers is married to the former Miss Paula L. Limbrick of Galveston. His father Ernest Smithers, lives in the Texas city.

Reading Mail

Reading mail were these GIs: Sgt. Horrie Flowers, 29, Brandidge, Ala.; M-Sgt. Lester V. Hollis, 24, of 3409 Hutchins st., Houston, Texas; M-Sgt. Sylvester Alexander, 27, of 1124 S. 12th st., Ponce City, Okla. In the group also was Sgt. 1st class Joseph E. Antoine, 33, of 3132 Harper st., Berkeley 3, Calif.

The first two men of their outfit to win the signal honors are: 2nd Lt. Charles W. Owens, Jr., 38, of 3666 South Van Ness ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and 2nd Lt. George W. Addison, 20, of Box 136, Rendville, Ohio, an all-Negro town about 15 miles south of Zanesville, Ohio.

Owens, Jr., was promoted from sgt. first class while Addison's rank was hiked from sergeant.

In Line For Hike

Three GIs of the battle-tested 24th Infantry Regiment Field Artillery are now in line for a hike in rank.

Slated to climb another notch and more are: 1st Lt. Lavon E. Smith, of 1314 Bob Harrison st. Austin, Texas—to captain, and Sgt. George L. Edison, of Akron, Ohio, to second lieutenant.

Lt. Smith, 33, who is acting commanding officer of A Battery, 159th Field Artillery, is a graduate of Sam Huston College. He has been in service since 1940.

The lanky, amiable officer has been recommended for promotion for his proven ability under difficult conditions in battle.

Attended Sam Huston

While at Sam Huston College, Lt. Smith became a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. His mother, Mrs. Lettie Smith, resides in Austin at his address.

Lt. Owens, Jr., is a former Defender newsboy who is trying his mettle with the 24th. Assigned to "A Battery" of the 159th, he served as 1st chief of his firing unit.

Married, his wife is the former Miss Gladys Rucker of Los Angeles. They have three children: Marsha, 14; Carole, 12 and Ronald, 10. All are helping wounded GIs in Japan, where they are living.

The Lieutenant is a graduate of Polytechnic High and Los Angeles Junior College.

His father is a retired captain of the 24th Infantry and resides at 2131 W. 29th st. in L. A.

His mother, Mrs. Marie Jackson, resides at 1718 Grannis ave., Port Arthur, Texas.

I found Sgt. Hollis and M-Sgt. Walter Ratliff, 32, of Route 1, Box 72 Wilson, Va., interesting conversationalists. Ratliff's wife, Mrs. Etta Mae and son, Walter, Jr., 8, live in Wilson. Battalion communications chief, Ratliff is a graduate of Peabody Academy, Troy, N. C. and has been in service nine years.

* * *

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA — Two GIs of the 24th Infantry Regiment's 159th Field Artillery won battlefield promotions for "excellent performance of duty in the field." August 10.

L. Alex Wilson
Korean War Correspondent

FRONT LINE GRAPEVINE

L. ALEX WILSON
Defender War Correspondent

Report To The Boss

Defender Sat. 9-23-50

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA— We here could sing: "When the Lights Come On Again," but we don't have any heart for the melody.

The North Korean "haymaker" delivered on September 1, designed to drive us into the sea, didn't land flush on the button. Our boys rolled with the punch and came back fighting with the long pent-up fury of the infuriated who want this war over.

But the lights are out here at night since the commie show of strength. Every man is alert, for he knows not where an enemy lurks. A force of Reds estimated at battalion strength is roving around somewhere between division headquarters and the rear of our front lines. As fast as possible, our boys are mopping up the guerilla bands.

This week, a woman-led band of North Koreans swooped down on an outpost about four miles from headquarters and shot seven of our men. The Joe-Koats thought all were dead when they left. Two were not. They came back to camp and from all indications will live.

A day later, a photographer and a man attached to intelligence went to the hill spot to get pictures and other information. As they approached, several figures dressed in GI clothing waved them on up. One of the persons even spoke in English.

When our two men, both white, had climbed within range, the "greeting party" cut loose with a hail of lead. The intelligence man escaped without a bullet scratch. The photographer wasn't so fortunate. He "got it" in one foot. He fell and started rolling down the hill. The North Koreans followed.

When the GI stopped rolling, he played dead, but made the mistake of flinching from intense pain. A Red slammed the butt of his rifle into the boy's face twice, took a step or so backward and fired point blank twice. One bullet pierced the youngster's side and the other an arm.

After taking his wallet, the woman leader of the Reds removed a ring on the soldier's finger. Then one of the Reds took the good shoe off the kid's foot, passing up the bloody shoe on the other foot. The photographer hobbled out of the area and was picked up by a jeep driver.

Those two incidents will give you a fair picture of how we feel here on the southern front. But I am glad to report, Boss, the morale is still satisfactory, on an over-all basis.

Where Are The Replacements?

A lot of the fellows carrying the weight over here are wondering why in the devil we can't get more well-trained infantrymen in larger numbers and faster.

I wonder, too, when I hear at night the rumble of big guns, like in "All Quiet on the Western Front" movie. They are closer to headquarters now than a week ago. But we have faith in American resources and the ability of the American public to come through in a pinch. Boss, we are in one now, as I hope you fully realize.

Here's a tip for you, Boss: it looks like that all-Negro outfit that covered itself with glory at Yechon is now the kick-off target of the North Koreans. During the early morning hours of Sept. 1, they "got it" first, hard and heavy and for at least two weeks prior to the delivery of the "Sunday punch," the Reds seemed to make it a practice to pick at the element.

That's not so good. As I have told you before, the outfit is still under-strength and its casualty list is high. Replacements are coming far too slow. The sentiment of the press here is: We hope those boys won't be kept up there without rest until they crack up. If such would happen, I am sure you know what would be the effect in the States.

To relieve the pressure on the element, the press is no longer naming the regiment in releases.

The artillery unit of the element here is still winning praise for its capable support of infantrymen under fire and the versatility of the various units in fighting their way out of traps after taking the pressure off the frontliners. It is strongly believed the unit rates a presidential citation.

When the Reds' big push got under way here, I was aboard the USS Philippine Sea, an aircraft carrier with Task Force 77. I hopped a plane from the ship and hitch-hiked my way back here as quickly as possible.

A Simple Trick That Worked

IT WAS A simple trick requiring mostly the cool-headedness of a seasoned infantryman.

And it worked — it worked for Pvt. Noah W. Wakefield, of P. O. Box 611, Tucson, Arizona. The GI had been lying belly down atop a high hill for some time. The time: morning of the Korean communists' big drive, September 1.

For awhile, Wakefield, keenly alert, studied every tree and brush within his line of vision. He had seen nothing. Then suddenly, he saw a branch move. There was no wind, so the movement told him danger was near.

Soon, Wakefield made out two short figures creeping slowly toward him.

"I don't think I moved a muscle for about 20 minutes as they crawled up toward me. Once I started to cut loose at them with my automatic rifle, but changed my mind."

The Arizonian let the two Joe-Koats get within good striking distance. Then he pulled the pin from his "pineapple," gave the proper count, then looped it over. He scored a bull's eye. What a few minutes ago had been living men was mangled flesh and bone.

Wilson Tells Inside On Suicide Assaults

By L. ALEX WILSON
Chicago Defender War Correspondent

WITH THE U. S. INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA —Negro pilots and troops fresh from the States were rushed into battle this week to help a battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment in a counter-attack that won back much of the territory lost during several days of furious fighting near Haman. Defender

The Reds began an all-out push at midnight, August 31 with Masan as the objective. Hundreds of North Korean Infantrymen raced through heavily mined fields in suicide banzai charges to pave the way for other units. Many were blown to bits but others kept pouring in.

With the way clear, Red tanks and infantry units launched a furious frontal attack which forced Tan Yanks to withdraw. Meanwhile, another force worked its way about a mile down the valley, between American positions and joined with a North Korean unit to encircle Haman, only 16 miles from strategic Masan. Dat. 9-9-50

L. A. WILSON

The 24th was forced to withdraw from the Haman area Friday in the face of Sunday punches thrown by the enemy, regrouping, the Americans slugged their way back to the outskirts of the city. There the raging battle see-sawed throughout Saturday as the fighting 24th fought desperately to hold its positions.

Reinforcements arrived in the nick of time and stemmed the onslaught of advancing Reds. Fresh troops joined in a slashing counter-attack as Negro pilots aided in the biggest air assault of the war.

The suicidal units thrown against the Americans are one of the most barbarous inventions of human warfare. They are made up of captured South Korean soldiers, women and children, all of whom are unarmed.

Forced at gunpoint to make the dash, they are expected to draw and exhaust American fire, clear paths through mine fields, and create confusion in enemy ranks.

Right behind them, they send raw untrained troops similarly forced into battle. About one out of every four has a weapon.

Taking advantage of confusion caused by these two waves, tanks and highly trained, well equipped, seasoned troops are sent into the wake. Often they mow down the survivors of the first two waves in their direct frontal attacks on the enemy.

The Reds hurled 20,000 men at the Tan Yanks Sunday. Two divisions smashed at the defenders still using suicide squads as advance units. Also spearheaded by tank charges, the North Koreans threw everything in the books against the 24th and other units at a point about eight-and-a-half miles North of Haman, then Southward to the sea.

L. Alex Wilson (Chicago Defender) War Correspondent

Here're Some Bad Gunmen To Make You Proud — The 159th In Korea

By L. ALEX WILSON
Chicago Defender War Correspondent

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT IN KOREA—The North Koreans have a healthy respect for one outfit here and frankly admit they want to blast it to kingdom come.

It is the 24th Infantry Regiment's crack 159th Field Artillery — an outfit that can lay down a rapid fire "walking" barrage on any terrain.

The batterys of the 159th have probably lobbed more blazing death on Red units here than any other similar outfit. They are the artillerymen who helped pave the way for the 24th's victory at Yechon.

Time and again the enemy has infiltrated and trapped batteries of the group only to learn the hard way that the gun crew are versatile. Each time the men would quit their howitzers, man small arms and slug their way to safety.

In some instances, the Reds would find a dual action underway. While some crews still fired their heavy guns, giving cover to hard pressed infantrymen, other members of the battery would unleash a withering attack on the invaders with small arms.

Recently a Russian instructor was captured by the UN fighting forces. The first thing he asked was to see the 159th's new AUTOMATIC artillery. He was told there is no such thing. And truthfully there isn't, according to experts.

What the prisoner didn't know was the topflight crews can operate their big guns in RAPID FIRE UNISON. Gunners are able to load so quickly, one not seeing the action would gather the impression the weapon is automatic.

The 159th has three batteries, each of which may be likened to a crack football team.

Their howitzers are able to lay down a barrage for a distance of about five miles. The guns are set up either in a staggered line or rough semi-circle facing the direction of attack. About each weapon is its crew. The formation may be likened to the forward wall of a football team.

Standing behind the guns in a high or clear position is the NCO or officer who calls in a clear voice the elevation and deflection of fire for each volley. This person may be compared to the quarterback on a grid team.

This howitzer "quarterback" gets his information for direction of fire from the Fire Direction Center, a mobile unit stationed nearby. That group receives the dope by radio in relays (due to difficult terrain here) from the vicinity of the enemy position.

At "B" Battery of 159th we found able 1st Lt. Marshall R. Hurley, 28, Tucson, Ariz., calling the signals for his ace crews. Lt. Hurley stated that he helped activate the 178th Regimental Combat Team in Chicago. At the time he was a master sergeant stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., with the 999th Armored Field Artillery.

The battery was firing in regular intervals. The moment had come as we talked, for another barrage. A member of the Fire Direction Center passed the word on to Lt. Hurley. He raised his right hand and yelled something like this for elevation: "6306." There was beehive activity at each gun as crews shifted the shells to and into the weapons.

When this quick operation was completed the gun chiefs raised their hands. Hurley, witn hand still raised yelled: "Ready." Down came his hand and a thundering boom made the earth quiver as the howitzers went off simultaneously, within three seconds the crews were ready for the second barrage.

Commanding officer of the battery is soft-spoken, capable Capt. Curtis R. Walton, Jr., white, of Newberry Port, Mass.

He had this to say about his outfit: "This is the first time I worked with Negro troops. The test came yesterday and the results proved to me they are good."

The fray was near Cho-dong where the North Koreans blocked temporarily the Masan-Ching-dong-ni highway.

Hero of the battle was Pfc. Howard Jackson of Newport, R. I., who manned a .50 calibre machine gun aboard a loaded ammo truck for four hours in the face of heavy rifle, machine gun and mortar fire. He has been recommended for the silver star.

Executive officer, 1st Lt. Joe D. Bennett, of Ada, Okla., explained: "So far we have fought our way out of traps twice, without casualties. Lt. Hurley said that the men got their training under adverse conditions, actually in battle.

The outfit was stationed at Nara, Honshu in Japan, the only Negro unit of its type in the Far East. The cadre came from the 571st Field Artillery, now deactivated.

This battery spearheaded the victorious attack of the 24th Infantry Regiment at Yechon.

Among the members of the battery are: Corp. Arthur L. Calvin, 22, of New Orleans, La., ammo corporal; Pfc. Lewis Brown, 20, of Jefferson, Texas, gun charger; Pfc. Joseph Marshall, 21, of Baltimore, Md.

Corp. Sammie Bibbs, 20, of Valliant, Okla., a gunner; Pfc. Claude Griffin, 22, of Houston, Texas, a loader; Pfc. Willie Christian, 20, of Monticello, Ark.

Sgt. Jackson Avery, 28, of Asheville, N. C., chief of gun crew; Pfc. Jake McClary, 22, of Jersey City, N. J.; Robert Jackson, 21, of Washington, D. C.

Corp. Henry J. Woodmore, 24, Dixon Springs, Tenn.; Pfc. Eugene M. Sims, 21, New Orleans, La. and Corp. Edward Dabbs, 21, Independence, Kans.

Members of the fire direction center are: Sgt. Baldwin Farmer, 24, Philadelphia, Pa.; Corp. Theophilus Anderson, 29, Dallas, Texas; Corp. Kenneth Shackleford, 22, Washington, D. C.; Pfc. Hardy Cole, 25, Chicago, and Pfc. Johnny Dozier, 19, East St. Louis, Ill.

Others in the group are: Pfc. Herbert Tammons, 21, St. Louis; Sgt. 1st class Louis C. Williams, 35, Fort Worth, Texas, chief of first firing platoon.

Sgt. 1st class James Battle, 35, Ranger, Texas; M-Sgt. Walter Malachi, Jr., 27, Bennettsville, S. C. and Sgt. 1st Class Sam Lane, 27, Okeehobee, Fla.

Battery "A" of the 24th Infantry Regiment has recorded a creditable record. An executive of the outfit is 1st Lt. Lavon E. Smith, 33, of Austin, Texas.

The lanky, serious faced westerner is a graduate of Sam Huston college, a member of Alpha Phi the Army since 1940. Recently he was recommended for promtion to captain.

The battery's baptism of fire came on July 21, about four miles west of Sangju. That was the first delaying action fought by the outfit.

The unit was under fire from snipers and counter battery barrages. Lt. Smith stated his group performed well, sticking to their guns. When the infantrymen finally moved out to new positions, the battery ran into difficulty. It blasted its way out of a Red encirclement with only one casualty.

Other members of "A" Battery personnel include: 2nd Lt. Wesley Harper, 22, Houston, Texas, an executive officer; Pfc. Robert Sturgis, 23, Massilon, Ohio, a forward observer.

Pfc. Theodore L. Greene, , 20, New York; Corp. Joseph Diaz, 20, New York City; Pfc. Edward Gillis, 19, Fort Worth, Texas.

Second Lt. Morris Armstrong, 23 of Bluff Route, Soper, Okla., a forward observer; Pfc. Elisjah Kendrix, 18, Eldorado, Ark.; Sgt. Rupert Pope, 27, Chicago, ammo sergeant and graduate of DuSable high school; Pfc. Thomas Shane, 23, Chicago, who studied at Crane Tech.; and of headquarters battery we met Pfc. James W. Mason, 21, Baltimore, Md.

The 159th Field Artillery has three firing batteries, a headquarters and service batterys, making a total of five.

During the interviews with the first two units, "C" Battery was handling a mission near Ching-dong-ni, a hot spot. That outfit is rated a credit to the 159th.

As long as these three versatile batteries are able to make the Reds "feel it and not like it" from a distance, then turn around and blast their way to freedom with small arms when the North Koreans infiltrate gun positions, the units will be respected and feared.

The boys say: As long as we can pump shells and bullets, the Reds won't realize their ambition of knocking out the 159th Field Artillery.

L. Alex Wilson
Korean War Correspondent

Front Line

Grapevine

By L. ALEX WILSON
Defender War Correspondent

Say Mister, This Is WAR

ABOARD U. S. S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF KOREA—What a difference there is between life on the front lines or near same and life on an aircraft carrier.

As you probably know your sons, husbands and so forth who are members of the ground troops wait on the enemy during the day in or near foxholes, sprawled belly-wise atop a mountain or hill in the torrid sun. Fortunate they are if a good shade tree is near by. Defender.

They are thankful for the daylight because they have a better break in detecting an enemy who is a master at camouflaging in the exact shades of the landscape.

At night the tension is terrific. The infantry men must use ears, eyes and sense of smell and follow up warily on every hunch. If he falls asleep, he knows he may wake up in one of the kingdoms of the other world. Yes, some weary fellows have fallen asleep and the cost has been high.

But aboard this flat-top there is comfort. But that's the way it should be. There's a bunk and sheets and blankets for every gob and officer aboard. Food is plentiful and good. There is a movie for the fellows every now and then and reasonable amount of other recreational activities.

All of that's well and good. Every man aboard, who is not a pilot, SENSED the crisis but he hasn't as yet gotten sufficient information to FEEL it. They are hungry for facts and are gradually getting them. Def. 9-16-50

Meanwhile they are doing an excellent job in keeping the planes flying from this ship—planes piloted by airmen who understand the score on the front lines and are doing a fine job in blasting Joe-Koats' supply lines, troops, tunnels and bridges. Change, Ed.

Still the fact remains too many fellows aboard don't know the extent of suffering by UN forces in Korea. It is revealed in a remark made by an officer, who is a nice guy, when I came aboard.

With me was another regular fellow, Wayne Thomas, of the Chicago Tribune. Wayne, while in Tokyo, had stayed at the Trib's Walter Simmons home, while I put up at the Correspondents Press Club.

I was notified at the club that a new shoulder patch had been designed for correspondents and urged to get a supply. Every newsman who is working the field is complying. Wayne had to rush away from the city and didn't have time to get his.

That left me as the only man of the press aboard ship identified with shoulder patch which reads: "U N. War Correspondent," lettering set in a field of blue and white.

This officer aboard the carrier wanted to know what was meant by WAR Correspondent. "This is a police action, isn't it?"

I explained that GHQ public information chief, other officers and several top newsmen had agreed on the design and wording. That ended discussion for the time being.

He brought up the subject again at officers' mess. This time without pulling punches I detailed for him and every officer sitting at our table why the Korean situation is not a "police action" but a WAR.

One doesn't set up grave markers week after week over the dead bodies of American soldiers and call same "police action." One doesn't haul train loads of wounded men to the hospital from the front lines and call the fighting "police action."

Later during an invitational appearance over the radio aboard ship experiences were narrated giving the brutal facts. Since then there has been no more of that "police action" business. The average correspondent who has escaped by the skin of his teeth up front, will brook no joking about the Korean situation. It's real.

News was received this week that you folks are getting worked up about it. I am one who thank God for that.

With sufficient replacements, well trained, and adequate equipment our boys will have a better fighting chance—a chance to drive the Reds back across the 38th parallel and a better chance for many of them to return safely to homes that await them in the states.

On The Flat Top's Guest List

IT SHOULD BE SAID here and now that the portion of the Navy I've seen is far from anything bordering on sloppiness. This has been demonstrated repeatedly in the precision-like action of many integrated men in getting the flying squadrons off a deck that looks like a floating match-box from the air and back on again.

And the guys who fly the planes have been praised in my presence near the front lines by infantrymen as pilots with know-how and guts. They go in low when giving close support to ground troops, lay their loads of death and whirl out. That kind of aid means the pay-off to hard pressed doughboys.

ENSIGN JESSE BROWN, of Mississippi, the only Negro, it is reported, in the Navy Air Corps, is aboard the Aircraft Carrier Leyte in the Atlantic.

A classmate of Brown's is aboard this flat-top. He is Aviation Machinist's Mate Harry S. Meredith, of Monticello ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Meredith's wife is the former Miss Matilda Davis, of 409 Freeman ave., Norfolk, Va.

Both Brown and Meredith graduated from the Aviation Machinist School in Memphis, Tenn.

Had a long chat with Bosun's mate Joseph C. Wiginton, of 6802 Champlain, Chicago, Ill. He calls 36 Hollander st., Roxbury, Mass., home now. Wiginton is a graduate of DuSable High school and studied at the University of Minnesota.

He is sincerely interested in doing two things: helping to get this war over so that he can return to the states and marry Miss Delores Johnson, a college student of Roxbury.

Grateful That Defender's Along

IT WAS HARD for us to believe it when we heard the Chicago Defender had sent a correspondent out to let the folks know what we are doing," said Seaman Thomas C. Saunders, of 1814 Highland ave., Muncie, Ind. In every compartment the fellows gathered and talked, all hungry for news from back home. Defender

Everyone sends greetings. They are a fine, hard-working group and I think they can be counted on to do their share when and if the showdown comes aboard ship. -50

"The U. S. S. . . . Aircraft Carrier comes first out here with us and we'll stick with her and pitch to the finish in this mess," said Joseph C. Wiginton. That's an indication of what the sailors think about the Navy and its integrated program which has some hitches, but the program is working under war-time conditions.

Our Opinions

Jim Crow Fades At Front

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT, L. Alex Wilson, reports that Jim Crow is fast losing out to the more rational and democratic system of integration on the front lines of Korea. The business of maintaining lily-white units on the one hand and Jim Crow units on the other is becoming impractical if not impossible. Defender

The principle that every tub should stand on its own bottom and every man on his own merits is a sacred American principle. Our founding fathers were disgusted with the caste system of Europe and they refused to acknowledge the "divine right" of kings. They came to America to create a more perfect society where no man would be born with two strikes against him.

The great exception in the application of this principle developed in the relationship between whites and Negroes. This exception has fouled the machinery of our democracy and it must be eliminated to function effectively. Jim Crow and racial discrimination are un-American and anti-democratic. Def. 9-16-50

We are happy to report that the Army brass hats are discovering for themselves on the field of battle the truths we have long belabored. Racism will not work when maximum efficiency and the full utilization of our human resources are necessary. Racism is impractical and stupid as well as unjust. Jim Crow has got to go.

Officer Pays Tribute To 24th Infantry

BY L. ALEX WILSON

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—The new commanding officer of a Negro infantry element in this division paid glowing tribute to his command on September 11 for excellent performance in 60 days of rugged fighting.

In an official statement the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. John T. Corley, of Brooklyn, New York said: "Upon assumption of command, I cannot help but express my opinion of the fighting 24th United States Infantry. In 60 days of continuous combat, you have withstood a 'ruggedness of battle' which I had not seen in five campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Europe with the First Infantry Division. You have held ground against superior odds. You have lived up to the regimental motto 'Semper Paratus.' The first U. S. victory in Korea was your action at Yechon.

"The people back home cover in detail your efforts on 'Battle Hill' in Korea.

"Other units have been unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting 24th have done.

"I am proud of the 'blockhousers.'"

Col. Corley is the same officer who threatened to shoot Lt. Charles Ellis, of 6850 Michigan Avenue, Chicago on August 15.

Meanwhile, the name of the first Tan Yank has been submitted for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He is Pvt. First Class Edward Sanders, of Brookylyn, New York.

Sanders, wounded himself, was responsible for the rescue of four.

NEGROES IN KOREA LAUDED BY BUNCHE

New York, N.Y.

He Says They Are Fighting for Rights That They Never Have Experienced Fully Here

Times

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, chairman of the United Nations Trusteeship Commission, asserted yesterday that thousands of Negro soldiers were "fighting valiantly" in Korea in order that Koreans might enjoy "that freedom and equality which these same Negro GI's have never experienced in full at home."

He was the principal speaker at a meeting at the Golden Gate Auditorium, 142d Street and Lenox Avenue, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. L., which today will open its seventh biennial convention at the Theresa Hotel. Before the meeting, 3,000 persons, including union delegations, staged a parade through Harlem.

In a tribute to the achievements of the union in behalf of Negro employes, Dr. Bunche urged its members to continue their efforts "until the American Negro enjoys unqualified equality in the society, and in every phase of the society—political, economic and social."

"Again, the armed forces of the United States," he declared, "are fighting grimly and heroically to protect the freedom and democratic rights of the South Koreans while the full enjoyment of democratic rights is denied, for reasons of race, to some 15,000,000 American citizens in America."

Dr. Bunche attacked the Communist invasion of Korea as a "naked act of aggression," and maintained that technically the United Nations intervention "in Korea is not a war; it is an international police action to prevent a war."

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, called on President Truman to issue an order for an emergency Fair Employment Practices Commission comparable to the one created by the late President Roosevelt in 1941. He declared that an emergency F. E. P. C. would be "not only a soundly practical measure of enlightened self-interest but also a moral necessity."

"Discrimination still exists in industries that must make the guns and build the planes, tanks and ships to win the war," Mr. Randolph said.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that "intolerance must be eradicated in America as a measure of national safety and in defense of our free democratic institutions," and that "we cannot be a truly strong nation when Americans are divided against each other on racial and religious grounds."

Acting Mayor Impellitteri proclaimed today as "Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Day" in honor of its "twenty-five years of achievement in advancing the welfare of its members."

Lie Sees Korean War's End Hinging On Red Withdrawal

Herald-Tribune Mon. 8-7-50

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. —(AP)— Secretary-General Trygve Lie said Monday that the Korean war does not have to be fought to a decisive military end but its settlement still hinges on the withdrawal of the North Koreans to the 38th parallel.

Conceding that this is an optimistic view, the chief of the United Nations indicated that he is ready to call the general assembly into session on 24 hours notice in event of any unfavorable development in the Far East.

At his first press conference in more than two weeks, Lie gave a belated endorsement to bilateral and multilateral defense agreements such as the North Atlantic Pact and the steps taken by the western democracies, under American guidance, to build up their armaments.

Of the UN's own effort to recruit troops to fight under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Korea, Lie said replies to this appeal of July 14 had been received from 41 member nations. Land, sea or air forces have been pledged by Britain, Australia, the Netherlands, Turkey, Canada, Thailand, South Africa and New Zealand, in addition to the United States, and a number of governments are consulting with Washington about further military assistance.

Lie Asks Special U. N. Session to Prevent 3d War

Herald-Tribune Mon. 8-7-50

Suggests Foreign Ministers Be Delegates to Meeting After Korea Peace Is Won

New York, N.Y.

By Mac R. Johnson

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 6.—Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, appealed today for an extraordinary meeting of the eleven-nation Security Council, at which Foreign Ministers would replace regular delegates, but he said the prerequisite was "restoration of peace in Korea."

Mr. Lie said the purpose of such a high-level meeting of policy-making officials would be to prevent World War III.

Mr. Lie's appeal was contained in his fifth annual report to the U. N. General Assembly, which convenes Sept. 19 at Flushing Meadow, Queens.

However, he conceded it would be most difficult to get the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia to sit down at the same council table.

"I . . . believe it will take nothing less than a bold and enlightened act of statesmanship to bring about a resumption of negotiations and to halt further deterioration toward another world war," Mr. Lie said on this point.

He said the breach of peace in Korea interrupted his efforts to bring about a Foreign Ministers' meeting, which he discussed in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow as one of ten points in his twenty-year program.

"The need for it will be greater than ever when U. N. action has succeeded in restoring peace to Korea," Mr. Lie said. "I do not believe that U. N. member states adhering to the charter can ever accept the doctrine of irreconcilable and irrevocable divisions of the world into warring camps, not so long as the least possibility exists of preventing a third world war by peaceful settlements based on the principles of the charter."

He said that any meeting of policy-making officials of the principal powers—provided for on a biannual basis under the U. N. and Security Council rules—would provide an opportuni for "a review at the highest level of outstanding issues."

The meeting would be "most carefully prepared in advance," Mr. Lie said, and while it might not produce magic solutions, it would be "an important part of a continuing process of negotiation."

Regrets Lack of Arms Curb

In a six-page introduction to his 143-page report, Mr. Lie said that this is "a time of serious danger to the peace of the world and to the continued existence" of the U. N.

He blamed global tensions and the danger of a third world war on the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers to write peace treaties for Germany, Japan and Austria and he said this failure "has prevented the U. N. from creating the system of collective security provided for in the charter."

The essential elements of such a system therefore did not exist, he asserted. "There is no plan for the control, regulation, reduction or prohibition of armaments, including atomic bombs and other weapons of mass destruction. There is as yet no agreement regarding the (armed) forces that should be pledged. . . . to enforce decisions of the Security Council against threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression."

He then traced actions to restore peace in Korea and termed the North Korean Communist invasion "the latest and worst of a series of dangerous crises." This defiance of the U. N. "constitutes a threat to international peace of a most serious character, worse even than the deadlock in Berlin where the use of armed force did not occur," Mr. Lie said.

There "is no means of foreseeing the outcome of the U. N. action in Korea," his report asserted, and added that, once peace is restored, "it will be more important than ever that a new attempt should be made to resume the processes of negotiation, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of the conflicts that divide the world and threaten to condemn us all to a third World War."

"Peace is what we must work for—peace, not war, not only in Korea but in the whole world," Mr. Lie declared.

Cites 14 Accomplishments

He listed fourteen major achievements of the U. N. during the last year, saying this was "sufficient" to demonstrate the continuing usefulness of the U. N. "in the face of the most crippling effects of the cold war that the organization has yet suffered."

High on the list he placed decisions for independence of Libya in two years and Somaliland after ten years of trusteeship; transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the Indonesian Republic; renewed efforts to settle the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan; successful maintenance of armistice regimes between Israel and her neighbors; pacification of the northern borders of Greece and the $20,000,000 technical assistance program for backward areas.

Mr. Lie also reiterated his suggestion that the issue of Chinese representation be settled by giving China's U. N. seat to the government that controls most of China—obviously the Chinese Communists. He said this should be determined by an inquiry.

In concluding, he said it was not possible to be confident about the U. N.'s future or the prospects for world peace, "but it is equally impossible to be hopeless."

Moslem League Backs U. N.

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Moslem League's Central Committee indorsed tonight the Pakistani government's support of the United Nations in the Korean case. A resolution adopted by the committee expressed the organization's sympathy with the people of Korea in their struggle to maintain their freedom.

MEDAL FOR MacARTHUR — President Truman pins the fourth cluster of the Distinguished Service Medal on Gen. Douglas MacArthur following their historic meeting on Wake Island. Looking on is John Muccie, U. S. ambassador to Korea. (Post-Herald-Acme

MacArthur Aide Says He Gave Warning of Attack in Korea

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Oct. 14.—Gen. MacArthur's intelligence chief said today that he advised the Army Department in Washington last March 10 of a report "that the People's (Communist) Army will invade South Korea in June."

The invasion began June 25.

It was the second such report, Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby told the Associated Press.

The previous report, sent last January 5, said:

"The North Korean government has set March and April as the time to invade."

The January 5 assessment was changed from another made in December, 1949, which had said that "no invasion appears imminent," Gen. Willoughby added.

After the March assessment that June was the month, Gen. Willoughby said his office reported on May 25 that the Korean Reds apparently had 16 divisions ready for the assault.

At least 15 Red divisions have been identified in action.

The May 25 report explained that the Reds readied the 16 divisions on the basis of accurate knowledge it would give them a 2-to-1 advantage over South Korea's forces.

Gen. Willoughby explained that his office technically had no responsibility for Korea. It actually covered only the Far East command, which includes Japan, Okinawa and bases in the Philippines.

But he said his office reported any developments received from other parts of Asia outside that command.

The general said his reports sent to Washington were scanty on information from areas near the Manchurian and Siberian borders. But they did specify the Reds brought five North Korean divisions from fighting in China after that civil war ended in a Communist triumph.

These five division provided veterans for each company of the army which the North Korean Reds formed, Gen. Willoughby said.

N. KOREA U.N. RULE UP TO M'ARTHUR

Rhee Regime Out Pending Nationwide Vote

By GEORGE BRIX
(The Associated Press)

Lake Success, Oct. 12 — The UN commission on Korea Thursday limited the authority of the Syngman Rhee government to South Korea and empowered Gen. Douglas MacArthur to set up United Nations civil rule in North Korea.

The commission unanimously approved at a closed meeting an Australian proposal to exclude the Rhee regime from areas beyond the 38th parallel until nationwide elections can be held. This will have the effect of putting Rhee before the Korean voters again.

Immediately after the vote, the commission cabled its decision to Gen. MacArthur, thus giving him the go ahead to establish civil rule in the liberated Northern areas.

Seven-Member Commission

Under the Australian proposal, officers representing various national armies fighting under the UN colors will be associated with the civil administration.

Informed circles said the main purpose of the Australian proposal was to preserve freedom of action for the commission in Northern Korea until the elections are held. The seven-member commission will start operating in Korea as soon as the military situation permits.

The commission's action came as the Russians delayed UN economic and social council debates on Korean relief and rehabilitation by a surprise attempt to seat Red China.

After an hour and a half of heated exchanges between Russia's Amazasp A. Arutiunian and Nationalist China's Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu the council defeated the Soviet proposal 11 to seven. Britain, India, Pakistan and Denmark joined Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the vote. The United States opposed the proposal on grounds that the question of Chinese UN representation is for the General Assembly to decide.

Broader Based Government

Australia's proposal to keep the Rhee government temporarily out of North Korea reflected the views of some UN delegations that resistance in the North will soften if the Koreans are offered a chance ultimately to establish a broader-based government.

The commission is responsible to the General Assembly but does not have to submit its measures to the Assembly for final approval. It has full authority to represent the UN "in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea."

Members of the commission are Australia, Chile, The Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

Says He Applies One Standard

Hails Their Courage, Combat Skill; His Words a Permanent Legacy

By MILTON A. SMITH
(NNPA Pool Correspondent)

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TOKYO—(By Cable)—Dec. 19—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today made one of his few official press statements on colored troops in the Far Eastern Command.

They have "served magnificently," the general declared in this exclusive interview.

His statement on colored GI's indicated his personal approval of integration, and he seemed proud of their courage and combat skill. Afro-American

Accorded Singular Honor

Questions submitted were answered within a few hours, and commended these troops. Answers were given me in a bright sixth floor room of the Dai Ichi Building overlooking Hirohito's Palace moat. Sat. 12-30-50

The highly polished honor guards snapped attention as I entered the general's office to get answers. Military secrecy prevented answers to some questions, but the general's statement about colored troops is a permanent testament to the race's contributions in this United Nations war against aggression. Baltimore Md.

One Standard for All Troops

In response to a question on the conduct of colored troops in Korea, General MacArthur said, "Colored troops in this command have served magnificently. In this command all troops are on equal basis and no consideration is given race or national origin. Soldiering ability is the only standard of judgment."

He said, "The only measure applied here is the common denominator — faith, courage, devotion" which our troops have in ample measure.

Discussing decorations and promotions of colored troops, General MacArthur said, "I am convinced they have earned promotions and decorations comparing favorably with those of any other elements."

The general added that integration on the combat level is so advanced that it is difficult to supply the list of colored casualities without "an excessive amount of research."

Actions Held Full Proof by Historian

In Seoul, Colonel Marshall, official Army historian, praised colored GI's and mixed regiments. He cited one mixed company which caught 60 Red grenades and tossed 30 back into Red lines. Colonel Marshall concluded, "The integrated action along the Chongchon River represents an outstanding military achievement and proved that mixed combat teams work excellently."

United Korea a Must, Says Mrs. Roosevelt

World-Telegram

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

It seems sad that the North Koreans have not seen fit to surrender and, by so doing, prevent further bombing and more killing of people in the northern area.

Eleanor Roosevelt

It was quite evident that unless there was a prompt surrender it was essential that the United Nations forces make sure that this Korean war was really won. This must have been completely evident not only to the North Koreans but to their obvious backers, the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists.

World-Tel. 10-7-50

Certainly, it must become clear to all those concerned that the U.N. must control the whole of Korea. The one guarantee of peace in the future lies in a unified Korea. No rehabilitation can be undertaken until peace has been restored to the whole area.

New York

We are all so concerned about international questions that we are paying less attention than usual to the campaigns that are getting into full swing in our own country at present. It seems to me it is very important for us —particularly because we are so preoccupied with foreign affairs— to see to it that the representatives sent to Congress are people who have a real understanding of what our leadership means to the world and what our actions in Congress can do to influence the world situation.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman in our own New York State is up for reelection and it is evident that the people of this state should give him close attention in this coming campaign. He has served the people of the state as Lieutenant Governor and as Governor. In both positions he was a good and faithful public servant and held the confidence and respect of the people.

Since he became one of our Senators his record of votes is an outstanding record. He has been fearless and wise, and it would be a great loss to this state if by chance the voters did not return him to office. I feel sure this will be recognized by the electorate. No one will be left in doubt as to where he stands, as he is speaking out clearly in the campaign.

* * *

We had long arguments this week in Committee Number 3 on what seemed to be minor resolutions. I left the meeting room at 6:30 and went to New Hyde Park to make a speech on "Education in a Community School."

I was surprised to find New Hyde Park was so near by. The section where I dined with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Perlis is in one of those completely new little Long Island communities. Four years ago it was sparsely settled, but today it has charming houses, lawns, shrubs and growing trees.

This is a young community where young parents are bringing up their children and they have a keen sense of responsibility and interest in all that concerns the children. One of their concerns undoubtedly is how this generation and the next will back the U.N. in its efforts to bring about a peaceful world.

Negro Troops Praised by Truman, Tobin

Constitution
Tues, 9-12-50
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — (AP) — President Truman and Secretary of Labor Tobin Wednesday praised Negro troops in Korea, and Tobin said their loyalty and valor prove that Negroes have resisted the "subversive allurements" of Communist propaganda.

Tobin read a message from Mr. Truman at a convention of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, then added his own comment.

Mr. Truman's message said in part:

"Once again, those who cherish freedom and individual dignity are involved in a great struggle for the minds, hearts and loyalties of millions of human beings. In this struggle, America's Negroes are destined to play an ever more historic role.

"All America is proud of the valorous performance of our Negro fighters in Korea. Their courage and skill and high morale will give new impetus to the measures we have undertaken that America's Armed Forces will be the most democratic in the world."

Friends Call Al Jolson Casualty of Korean War

Dallas Times Wed 10-25-50

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 24 (UP).—Al Jolson came home today to this mourning capital of the show business world. The 62-year-old mammy singer died last night of a heart attack in a San Francisco hotel room. To the last he quipped proudly about his September tour of the Korean battlefront to sing "April Showers" and "Swanee" for the GIs.

"Pull up some chairs," he told two close friends as the end neared. "I've got some stories to tell you.

TRIP SPEEDED DEATH

"I must be a big man," he wisecracked in reference to his trip. "Truman only had an hour with MacArthur I had two and a half."

That trip, his mourners said, quickened the death of the man who for 50 years had been "the world's greatest entertainer."

"Jolson was basically a real patriot. That means giving your life to your country," his attorney, M. B. Silverberg, said.

"He felt so deeply about this war—it meant so much to him.

"His wife, Erle, his manager, Lou Epstein, all his friends know Korea did it."

FUNERAL THURSDAY

The body of the dean of popular singers was flown home by plane today.

Funeral services will be held Thursday noon, local time, at Temple Israel in Hollywood. Burial will be in Forest Lawn Memorial Park at Glendale, Calif. The body will be at the Jolson home in Encino until the funeral.

His fourth wife, the beautiful Erle Galbraith, stayed grief-stricken in seclusion at the Jolson ranch home in Encino.

Silverberg said Mr. Jolson was sick when he returned from singing 43 exhausting shows, dodging sniper bullets and tramping through Korean mud. He was the first star to entertain in that war zone.

He was "pretty worn out and complained of feeling badly," the attorney said.

EX-WIFE 'SHOCKED'

"He was a casualty of World War Three, just as much as any soldier who died in Korea," one of Mr. Jolson's close friends, Eddie Cantor, said in Mobile, Ala.

Ruby Keeler, ex-movie queen and Mr. Jolson's former wife, said his Korean trip "was a big undertaking for him . . . I am very shocked and terribly sorry."

Harry Cohn, president o Columbia Pictures where "The Jolson Story" brought Al his brilliant comeback, said the singer's "last heroic effort in Korea was probably his undoing."

"He died as he always lived—'in action,'" said Cohn. "With his death passes a glamorous facet of show business."

CALLED TRIP ROUGH

When Mr. Jolson returned from Korea, he said his trip had been "a helluva lot tougher" than his First and Second World War junkets.

"I'm still jittery from a couple of close shaves," he said then. "Hopped from place to place in a helicopter. I picked up a bad cold, too."

But at each stop Mr. Jolson spread out his arms, dropped to one knee and held his audience spellbound with "Mammy," just as he had since he first sang it at New York's Winter Garden in 1927.

Mr. Jolson then went to San Francisco to appear on Bing Crosby's radio show. After dinner and a rehearsal, the singer and two old friends, Harry Akst and Martin Fried, were playing gin rummy in Jolson's hotel room. At 9:30 P. M. Jolson complained of "indigestion."

His friends persuaded him to lie down in bed.

"Well, this looks like the end," Mr. Jolson said, and smiled. He died a few minutes later.

SHOW BUSINESS STUNNED

Of all the tributes Mr. Jolson gathered during his fabulous $20,000,000 career, he valued most a medallion he wore at the time of his death. It was presented to him by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Korea and was inscribed, "to Al Jolson, in appreciation for entertaining armed forces personnel."

Show business was stunned by Mr. Jolson's death.

Larry Parks, who played Mr. Jolson in the picture and its sequel while Al sang the tunes, said he "felt a great personal sadness."

In New York Jack Benny called Mr. Jolson "an entertainer's entertainer."

Jimmy Durante said the entire world "will mourn this great and colorful personality."

FILMS PAY TRIBUTE

In Hollywood, the Motion Picture Industry Council, composed of all organizations in Hollywood connected with the movies, tonight paid tribute to Al Jolson as "Mr. Show Business."

"The entire motion picture industry mourns the passing of Al Jolson," the tribute said. "He brought joy and happiness to untold millions around the earth. His record of appearances in behalf of charity and good causes everywhere is matchless.

"The boys in Korea will mourn him as will hundreds of thousands of others who, when in uniform, had hours brightened by his visits to Army camps and battlefronts. He was a great citizen and a fine American."

Negro Entertainers Do Show For Korean Vets

Earl

BY DELORES CALVIN

New York City..(Calvin News Service)... Being a harsh criticizer of Juan Hernandez' former roles, usually appealing to us as cut from an Uncle Tom pattern we must praise loudly his new film, "The Breaking Point" where he handles with skill a creditable role and does justice to himself, career and colored peoples of the world..

Hernandez is helper on a boat, the Sea Queen, which takes parties on fishing trips at a fat fee.. But most important, Hernandez is a real friend to the Sea Queen's owner, John Garfield.. So good a friend, he calls him by his first name—in a natural manner which makes it look good on the screen.. Then, Hernandez has a little boy, a good looking, serious son, who walks to school between the two blonde-haired girls of John Garfield.. That, too, is done naturally...

The story itself plays no spotlight on Hernandez and makes no racial issue of their friendship. It's a story of suspense and adventure as Garfield becomes involved in a smuggling deal to save his ship from debt..

Hernandez tries to stop him and is shot down before Garfield's eyes.. Here, the story becomes weak as the emotion and heroism is saved till nearer the end.. It might have been stronger to have seriously wounded Hernandez and let him die slowly rather than kill him off so suddenly that it seemed without effect.. For Garfield just looked sick are said to the smuggler-killers, "I didn't figure on that", which was a weak thought in our opinion when a friend is shot down.

Nevertheless, we liked the idea that Hernandez was in no menial capacity.. He was around to hear all the confidential business, to be on the inside track until the end when Garfield pulled the smuggling deal, unknown to even his wife.

After the climaxing gunfire, during which Garfield single-handedly kills off four or five of the smugglers who have stolen the take from the races and are making a get-away, he comes out battered but alive."

Here, again, is another weak point.. No mention is made by the Coast Guard in his report, of Hernandez.. But a very touching scene takes place.. Garfield's wife and children, brave but sobbing leave the ship when they discover he must go to immediate surgery..

And Hernandez' boy, bewildered and searching for his father, remains on deck.. The last shot of the camera is a fadeout, focused on this boy, standing alone but not without hope.. It is the first time we've ever seen such an indirect message for better relations put across...

Thank you, Warner Brothers...

EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY:

Selfridge Base Does An About Face Under New Policy of the Air Force

Personnel Integrated on All Levels; Men Lavish in Praise of Regime

30a

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE, Mich.—This base has come a long way in the treatment of its colored personnel from the early days of World War II, when it was considered one of the worst posts in the matter of race relations in the country.

Since issuance of the Air Force's new policy, Selfridge has done a complete about face and appears to be operating on a strict integrated basis.

I talked with numerous airmen, from the lowest to the highest and none had anything but praise for the manner in which all soldiers are treated under the present regime.

One Top Ranking Officer

Top ranking colored officer on the base at present is 2nd Lt. Laurel C. Prince, a jet pilot until about a month ago, there were three jet pilots of the lieutenant rank, but due to the death of one, Lt. Calvin E. Peterson and the separation of the other, Lt. Thomas Sims, Prince is the only one left.

Altogether there are approximately 200 colored airmen on the base. They are integrated, so far as I could ascertain, into every phase of operation on the base.

While at Selfridge I saw the entire base march in review for their retiring general. Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of the Tenth Air Force with Headquarters at Selfridge. The affair was beautiful to behold.

There were no separate colored units marching by themselves, but the colored airmen fell in according to height or however the ranks were chosen. One of the two color bearers and one of the two color guards were colored.

Previously Scheduled

This was not staged for my benefit as this review was scheduled long before anybody knew I was coming. Sunday morning retreats are normal at Selfridge and are always conducted in this manner, I was informed from numerous sources.

Selfridge Base is the home of the Tenth Air Force Headquarters. The arrival of the Tenth makes the base the hub of a vast reserve training program of 110,000 Air Reservists spread over 13 North Central States.

The Tenth's area includes Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Hold Responsible Posts

Some of the personnel hold responsible positions for the entire base and their activity and command is not confined to colored airmen. Their background in most cases shows extensive training. Some were celebrated artists in civilian life.

Take Staff Sgt. Leonard T. Franklin, 44, of New York, information and education specialist. His job is to help raise the educational level of all soldiers.

He runs tests, gives advice on how to take advantage of educational opportunities and everything connected with his field, to all airmen.

Sergeant Franklin, a concert artist, attended Fisk University. He was inducted at Fort Dix, N.J., in 1936, served at Langley Field, Va., saw action overseas in England, France and Germany with the 461st and 448th Signal Construction Battalions. He re-enlisted at Mitchell Field, was transferred to Brooks Field and has been at Selfridge since 1948.

Cpl. Thomas L. Work of Springfield, Ohio, a radio man, operates in the tower of the Base Headquarters sending and receiving messages, directing planes and is regarded as one of the most efficient men on the base.

Served Overseas

He received his radio training at the Fort Knox Armored Force School, served overseas in North Africa, Italy, the Philippines, and Japan. He is the son of Mrs. Alberta Work.

Sgt. Ernest Davis Jr., of Elizabeth City, N.C., is the Provost Sergeant. He supervises all guard details, prisoners and rehabilitation, as well as all duty assignments and is in complete charge of the Guard House and all of its functions.

Sergeant Davis has been at Selfridge for eight years. He was with Col. B. O. Davis Jr., as a member of the 332nd and 477th Bombadier Squadron when they were at Selfridge in 1933 and 1944. He moved with the 477th to Godman Field, Ky., in 1944.

With Occupation Forces

He went overseas after the war and served with the occupation forces in Italy. He is a graduate of P. W. Moore High School in Elizabeth City.

Pfc. Frank E. Fowler, San Antonio, Texas, is a clerk-typist with the 63rd Fighter Squadron. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alzie Hollinsworth of Texas city.

Charles Lamb of Yellow Springs, Ohio; Thomas Pride of Cherokee, Ala.; and Jerry Harris Jr., of Donia, Fla., are engineers. Their job is primarily to start jet propelled planes. They operate auxiliary power units for jet aircraft.

It is their responsibility to keep these units in readiness to start at anytime. There are others who also hold responsible positions on the base.

30 From Eastern Seaboard

Approximately 30 of the over 200 airmen at Selfridge are from the Eastern Seaboard. Among them are:

Sgt. James Jackmon, son of Edgar and Eunice Jackmon, Salude, Va.; Pfc. Eldridge L. Webb, son of Walter and Lucille, 4138 Poplar, Philadelphia; Pvt. Reuben A. Franklin, son of Mrs. Ludie Franklin, Pittsburgh; Sgt. Henry L. Webb Jr., all of the Headquarters and Headquarters Air Base Group, 56th Fighter-Intercepter Wing;

Sgt. Henry L. Webb Jr., son of Mrs. Blanche Webb, 432 E. 23rd St., Baltimore, with the 2242 Air Force Reserve Training Center; Cpl. Richard E. Beverly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walker Beverly, 122 White, New York; Pfc. Nathaniel J. Barrett, son of Mrs. Idell Talmadge, New York; Pfc. Jesse J. Hatcher, son of Jesse Hatcher, Fairmont, W. Va., Pfc. Marvin Wright, son of Bennier Wright, 2148 Kater St., Philadelphia, with the Supply Squadron;

M/Sgt. Ernest Davis Jr., son of Mrs. Della Davis, Elizabeth City, N.C.; S/Sgt. Frank E. Brown, son of William and Myrtle, Jetersville, Va.; Pfc. Joe E. Quarles, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Quarles, Roanoke, Va.; Cpl. Thomas Hammons Jr., son of Thomas Hammons, Erie, Pa.; Cpl. Fred B. Woodson, son of Corrie W. Woodson, Bristol, Va., all of Air Police Squadron.

With Installations Squadron

Sgt. William H. Syler, son of Mrs. Julia A. Syler, Pittsburgh; Sgt. Randolph J. Brown, son of Mrs. Estelle Brown, 146 N. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Sgt. Clarence Harper, son of Mrs. Ernesting Harper, Corona, N.Y.; Sgt. Harry Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Wright, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cpl. Willie M. Garland, son of Mrs. Lillie Garland, Kenbridge, Va.;

Cpl. Arthur R. Green, son of Mrs. Dennie Green, Chicod, N.C.; Cpl Joe Solomon Jr., son of Mrs. Mary J. Joe, New York; Cpl. Stanley J. Rolland, son of Mrs. Marie Anderson, Philadelphia; Pfc. Ring Williams Jr., son of Mrs. Marie Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Pfc. Leroy M. Bennett, son of Jerome Bennett, 633 Mosher St., Baltimore;

Pfc. Eugene A. Brown, brother of Mrs. Edwina L. Alston, 2138 St. Alban, Philadelphia; Pfc. Leonard H. Cowan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cowan, Mt. Ulla, N.C.; Pfc. David E. Partee, son of Mrs. Carrie E. Partee, Salisbury, N.C.; Pfc. Pharoy Thompson, son of Mrs. Gertrude Thompson, Newport News, Va., of the Installations Squadron.

Pfc. Samuel Conyers, son of Mrs. Ruth Tellman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pfc. Hosea M. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Turner, 922 Belmont Ave., Philadelphia; Pvt. Edwin L. Brown, son of Mrs. Mary L. Shepard, 1332 N. 11th St., Philadelphia

Others stationed at Selfridge are Sgt. Kenneth Killough, Detroit; Pvt. Robert Danzy, Detroit; T/Sgt Edward Francis, Camden, N.J.; Cpl Charles Balem, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cpl William F. Ellison, Greenville, S.C.; Pfc. Alonzo Huby, Detroit; Pfc George W. Moody, Detroit; Pfc Joseph F. Williams, Camden, N.J.; Pvt. Virgil Varner, Detroit; Pfc. Robert R. Parker, Detroit.

Wing Commander

Col. James R. Gunn Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., commanding officer of the 56th Fighter-Interceptor Wing, Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich.

Negroes Had Major Roles

Integrated Armed Forces Show Might In The Far East

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Far East Correspondent)

TOKYO—One of the mightiest exhibitions of integration of Negro troops and unification of Army, Navy and Air Force organizations was staged here in the Far East with the day-long observance of the first world-wide United States Armed Forces Day program.

Mixed units, soldiers, sailors and airmen participated throughout the Orient, showing the Far East an example of President Truman's "equality of opportunity and treatment in the armed forces" program as well as the military strength of the United States.

Several thousand United States nationals and military personnel of all races visited the display of equipment and witnessed a two-hour "live" demonstration of varied service activities on the huge Kaneda Air Base on the outskirts of Tokyo.

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY

The Haneda show was the central attraction of several observances in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, with major military organizations pooling their efforts for an impressive "Teamed for Defense" demonstration.

In addition to the observance, General Headquarters, Far East Command, held varied festivities throughout Tokyo, while Eighth Army and Yokohama motor commands staged exhibitions during the day in Yokohama, in addition to participation at Kaneda.

The appearance of the famed Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, veteran of many years overseas service, in full battle dress, was among the top highlights of the parades staged throughout the Japanese islands.

All-Negro units from the Yokohama Motor Command were impressive as they passed in review along the main streets of the Japanese seaport city.

JET PILOT IN SHOW

The observances extended from Tokyo-Yokoham to other U. S. military installations throughout Japan, while organizations across the expanse of the Pacific, at Guam, Okinawa, in the Philippines and in remote places held ceremonies and demonstrations suitable to this occasion of national importance.

In the Philippines, at Sangley Point near Manila, the mixed units of the Navy played host to the Army and units of the Thirteenth Air Force, each joining demonstrations, maneuvers and dislays of equipment, to which the American colony that includes many Negro ex-GIs and their families were invited.

The Thirteenth Air Force's jet instructor pilot, First Lieut. Dan (Chappie) James, Miami, Fla., a former member of the celebrated all-Negro 332nd Fighter Wing, rated as one of the top Negro pilots in the services, headed a formation of fighter planes in the air exhibition.

MIXED 20TH SCORES

At Okinawa, the Twentieth Air Force was host to the Army at Kadena Air Base in staging a review that saw the veteran all-Negro Ninety-third Engineers and the 822nd Engineer Aviation Battalion showing their wares.

True to form, the famed Twentieth Air Force, with all of its units containing mixed personnel, took the spotlight as Capt. Eldridge Williams, Kansas City, Kan.; First Lieuts. Samuel W. Watts, New York; Ulysses Toatley, Washington, D. C., and William A. Lewis, Springfield, Mass., passed the reviewing stand among some 10,000 troops.

Lieuts. Sydney Johnson, Springfield, Ohio, and Eugene A. Briggs, Trenton, N. J., were among the flyers participating in an aerial review of display of equipment.

DAVIS AIDE ACTIVE

Most of the American island personnel at Guam attended the giant picnic which was held at Tumen Bay. Units of the Nineteenth Bomb Wing, with the Nineteenth Air Base Group, headed by its executive officer, Maj. Gen. George A. Webb, Washington, D. C., former executive officer for Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr.'s 332nd.

The nattily dressed mixed Marine and Navy units were among the most picturesque sights seen in the Guam program.

66 Youths Who Haven't Reported Listed by Draft

Fifty-one Negroes and 15 white youths who are registered at Local Board No. 27 in Jackson have failed to perform their duties under the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Selective Service officials have asked that anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of these persons that they immediately contact the Selective Service System at 824 South State street.

The white youths are: Morris Willie Smith, Floyd William Phillips, Robert Harold Kersh, Michael Patrick Stevens, Robert Ford Holmes, Oscar Maynard Ward, Carroll Estess Foshee, Archie William Shaw, Troy Dell Farmer, Robert T. Fay, William Robert Graham, John Edward Ward, Moran Rehfeldt Berbett, Benjamin Clinton Lee, Jr., and Ralph Johnson Butler.

The Negroes are:

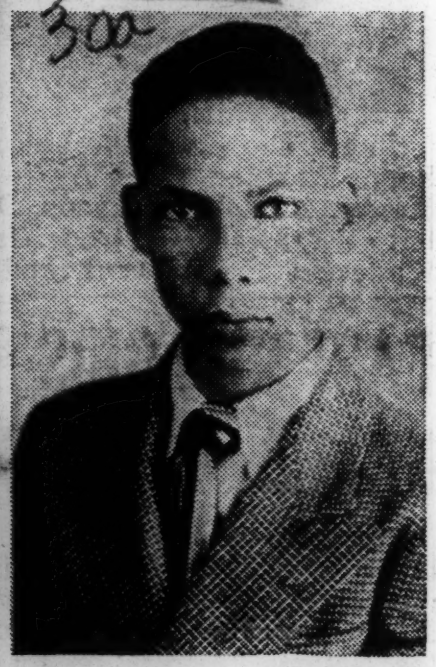
John Henry Gray, J. W. Hinton, James Robinson, Willie Williams, Willie Lee Williams, Willie Gray, Lonnie Clifford Hubbard, Jimmie Lee Jones, Dutch Bean, Gunnie Gearles, Albert C. White, Jr., Joseph Price, Melton Bass, George White, James C. Jordan.

T. J. Kelley, Essie D. McCarty, John Dagln, William Stamps, John Westley Champion, M. C. Eaven, Orange Richardson, J. W. Claire, John Lee Magee, John Louis Gray, James Wesley Burton, Thomas Jefferson Moore.

Leonard Thompson, Henry Holifield, Walter Powell, J. L. Thompson, James A. Berry, Elbert James Johnson, A. W. Thomas, Simmons Smith, John C. Brown, L. T. Henry, Luke Smith.

Homer Lee Griffing, Clarence Williams, John R. Butler, Leroy Lewis, Hinton Terrell, Robert Watkins, Charlie Taylor, James Edward Smith, Abe Williams, Robert J. Coleman, A. V. Virgil Luckett, James Moore, Malster Winn.

FIRST ST. LOUISAN APPOINTED LEAVES FOR ANNAPOLIS



Robert (Bobby) C. Wilks, the first St. Louis Negro to be appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, left the city last Saturday, June 24, to enter the historic school.

Wilks, 18, was appointed by Congressman John B. Sullivan after he had passed preliminary examinations last spring. He was selected from among 10 candidates.

A graduate of Sumner High School in 1948, Wilks attended Stowe Teachers College for two years. He resides at 3649a Page blvd. with his mother, Mrs. Mattie Lee Booker, and his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman.

Reservists End Duty At Fort Bragg

Sat. 8-12-50

BY SGT. BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG — A high spirited and obviously well trained group of reservists of the 465th Quartermaster Service Company from Raleigh completed a fifteen day tour of active duty training here last Saturday.

According to Captain Leonard L. Jackson, the unit's commander the training proved an overwhelming success in every phase. The success of the training Captain Jackson said, "was undoubtedly due to the fact that all of the men being veterans of World War II were already possessed of a broad knowledge of military life and training. This ready-knowledge form for three years or more they performed their assigned duties as though there had never been a break in service.

Makes Good Record On Range

Range firing which took place last Wednesday was one of the phases of training in which the men showed a greater interest.

Second Lt. John B. Long of Wise, N. C., topped all riflemen with a score of 167. Following were Capt. Leonard L. Jackson, 151; Sgt. 1cl Paul Miller, 148; Cpl. Charles Haywood, 147; 2nd Lt. Bruce E. Fleming, 147; M-Sgt. Ralph Campbell, 146; Pfc. Norman H. Winston, 145; Cpl. Ridley U. McClennan, 144; M-Sgt. Albert L. Johnson. 142: Pfc. Mack W. Akins, Jr., 141; Pvt. Henry Chavis, 140; Pvt. Thomas Chavis, 139; Sgt. Willis S. Stewart, 137; Pfc. Roger Dixon, 135; Cpl. Vance Evans, 134; Pvt. Lawrence W. Jefferson, 131; Pfc. James Johnson, 130; Pvt. McCoy Jones, 130; Pfc. Genoa C. Fitts, 130; M-Sgt. Kermit O. Cockrell, 129; Pvt. Sylvester Henry, 125; Pfc. Melvin B. Birdsall, 125; Pvt. Henry Hudgens, 121; M-Sgt. Charles G. Irving, 1'9; Pfc. George Flagg, 117; Sgt. Samuel H. Counts, 115; Pvt. Wellington J. Smith, 114; Pfc. Rufus M. Whitley, 112; Sgt. James O. Autry, 112; Pfc. Richard N. High, 109; Pvt. Earl Lindsay, 107; and Pvt. John E. Stanback, 104.

Rounding out their last week of training, the reservists busied themselves with a full-time schedule right down to the last day. Thursday's training program consisted of physical training, one half hour; troop information and education, one hour; air transportability, two hours; dismounted drill, one hour; bakery operations, one hour; petroleum supply, one hour; graves registration, one half hour; dissemination of atomic energy information, three hours and service company table of organization and equipment.

Another half hour of physical training designed to keep the men in top physical condition opened training on Friday. This was followed by an hour of map reading, an hour of instruction in tent pitching and an hour of instruction in the techniques of pack rolling. Eleven to 12 o'clock was given over to Captain Jackson during which time he explained the mission of the Reserve program, gave a general review of the training conducted during the past week and briefed the men on the remaining phases of the training program. During the afternoon the men engaged in mass athletic games, the care and cleaning of equipment followed by three hours of instruction in dissemination of Atomic Energy information.

Another Highlight

Another highlight of the fifteen-day training period took place on Thursday afternoon when personnel of the 465th joined other units of the 14th Quartermaster Batalion in a retreat parade.

Saturday morning was given over to processing during which the men turned in all equipment used during the training period, cleaned their quarters and prepared to return to their respective homes. Early Saturday afternoon, all feeling that the training had been well worth the time, began the short trek back to Raleigh where they again discarded the army khaki for civilian attire.

FORT BRAGG AQUAMEN who competed in a dual swimming and diving meet between Fort Bragg and the Cherry Point Marines are left to right: Pfc. John D. Cran and Pvt. Bruce A. Johnson. Pfc. Cran placed third in two events, the 100 meter freestyle and the 50 meter freestyle. Pvt. Johnson placed second in the diving meet.

PREPARE TO ADD TO GLORY:

231st Tn. Tk. Bn. Has Rich Military Heritage

Afro American Sat. 8-12-50

BALTIMORE

The 231st Transportation Truck Battalion, a National Guard unit which assumes active duty Aug. 19, through only Federally recognized four years ago, stems from outfits tried in battle, the history of which is rich in color.

Conceived in Reconstruction Days, it was first known as the Monumental City Guard Unit. At that time, it was independent of the State and was led by Capt. Thomas H. Lewis.

Officially called the First Separate Company, records list the organizational date as Feb. 20, 1879.

Part of State Militia

Two years later. General Hubbard and his staff inspected the Monumental City Guards and were so impressed with the unit, that they recommended that the outfit be incorporated in the State Militia.

In 1882, the unit was transferred to the Maryland National Guard and assumed the name of the First Separate Company, Infantry.

The company was called to active duty when the Spanish-American War flared up and staked tents in the Pimlico area. Shortly after the war, the unit was placed on the recognized list of National Guard troops.

In France for World War I

When the United States entered World War I, the unit was mobilized and mustered into Federal service. On Apr. 4, 1918, the unit landed in France. While fighting with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the outfit gave a commendable account of itself in prowess.

Outstanding in the fighting was 1st Sgt. William Creigler, who was presented the Croix de Guerre and the Silver Star after he took over and led his company during fierce fighting in which all of the company's officer were wounded.

In 1919, the unit returned to the States and was re-organized as a National Guard unit, under the name of Company "A," 140th Auxiliary Branch Engineers.

In the days following Pearl Harbor, the unit saw extensive Stateside service and was stationed in both theaters of the war, finally being demobilized as a component of the 372nd Infantry Regiment in Hawaii in 1946.

Present Unit 4 Years Old

In October, 1946, the 231st came into being; and two months later, two of its companies, the 147th and the 726th, were Federally recognized.

Among the officers and enlisted men in the first companies were Majors William Brady and Walter Shervington; Capts. Melvin H. Cade, Lester Hudgins, James Gilliam, Bedford T. Bentley; Lts. Robert Gill, Louis E. Bryan, George M. Brooks; CWO John Holt;

M/Sgt. Jesse Peaker, 1st Sgt. Albert J. Smith, T/Sgt. Thomas Owens, S/Sgt. Charles Branch; Cpls. William P. Roberson, Albert Jones, John E. Teagle, Oscar Harley; Pvts. James Brown, William Foote, Walter Carter, James Sommerville, Charles Gibson, Frank Gibson, Gilbert Hurt, Warren Mason, Clarence Hooper, Clarence Martin and Raymond Watkins.

SHARPSHOOTER — Sfc Edward B. Currie, Headquarters Company, Third Battalion 505, from Philadelphia, Pa., instructs Corp. John F. Watters, Company "I," Third Battalion 505, from Washington, D. C., in the finer points of aiming and firing the M-I rifle at the post rifle ranges at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Takes Armored School Course

Recruit Isaac Robinson (foreground) of Greenwood, S.C. adjusts the soleniod of a .50 calibre machine gun during the final phase of the armorers course at the Ordnance Replacement Training Center of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. This is one of the many trades being offered to new soldiers before being assigned to permanent units. (Army Photo)

439th Reviews Military Subjects at Fort Knox

Afro-American

2-Week Summer Encampment Spent in On-Job Training With 57th Unit

FORT KNOX, Ky.— Members of the 439th Ordnance Motor Vehicle Distribution Company, based at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, completed its second two weeks summer encampment here on July 17, under the command of Capt. Nathan Ingram.

Sat. 8-5-50

During the time it spent at this post, which is one of the largest in the country, the Philadelphia Unit refreshed itself on basic military subjects and did some on-the-job training with the 57th Ordnance Recovery Company.

The 57th is commanded by Capt. Willard Baker and is one of the crack outfits in the Fort. Its mobile equipment consists of a number of huge 45-ton tank transporters and its mission is to remove "wounded" tanks from the combat areas.

It is also efficient in the handling of the powerful winches and rigging used to load and unload the many ton monsters.

The 439th as a distribution company would be called upon to handle all types of mobile Ordnance equipment in moving it across country to a place where various units could take them over for campaign use.

Its equipment would also include a number of the tank transporters.

The Reserve unit moved to a bivouac area, pitched tents and reviewed demonstrations of modern military techniques and sound indoctrination of safe driving. Individual members worked in the administrative section of Headquarters and the 57th Recovery Co.

WAC Reservists on Hand

Two WAC Reservists, assigned to the 439th, were also on hand. Pfc. Tryphena T. Mance was made a clerk in Post Ordnance. Pvt. Alberta B. Willis was placed with the 65th Ammunition Company commanded by Capt. Stanford Hicks.

Among the members who engaged in the summer camp here were:

Capt. Ingram, Capt. Ed R. Harris, 1st Lt. Stephen L. Cuyjet, First Sgt. Vernon Marks, Sgt. First Class Elbridge G. James, Sgts. David R. Kennedy, Frank J. Lewis, William H. Nelson: Cpls. James Burden, Walter F. Cox, Eugene P. Johnson, Augustus G. Letson, Smith McGrue, George H. Miller, John Oliphant, Joseph C. Smith, James B. Stevenson; Pvts. Charles E. Brown Edward J. Smith, Claude L. Browne, William E. Johnson, Rcts. Jonathan Martin and Oscar C. Robinson. Sgt. First Class Herman Frazier, a member of another unit, was attached to the 439th for the summer camp.

SECOND D. C. UNIT ALERTED:

715th Truck Co. Called to Active Army Duty

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The 715th Quartermaster Transportation Truck Company of the D. C. National Guard, one of the two colored District units, was called to active duty by the Army on Tuesday morning.

The 715th has been ordered to report for duty on Aug. 14, at the National Guard Armory. Where they go from there is regarded, at present, as a military secret.

The group is headed by Capt Milton V. Seraile, 100 21st St., N.E., who became a member of the District Guard in September, 1947. He spent four years overseas in World War II in the European Theater.

Sat. 8-5-50

Captain Seraile was a motor officer in a similar truck outfit during the war in General Patton's famous "Red Ball Express."

He is originally from New Orleans, is married and is the father of 2 children, Joseph, 5, and Carolyn, 2½.

not be divulged at this time, a Guard spokesman said. The company is the second D.C. National Guard unit to be called up this week.

The first was the 370th Signal Radar Maintenance Company, a white outfit, called up on last Sunday. Both groups will report on Aug. 14.

The 715th was back only three days from summer training camp in Indiantown Gap, Pa., where they supported 6,000 Pennsylvania National Guardsmen, as well as their own District outfits.

In a statement to the AFRO, shortly after being called to active duty, Captain Seraile said: "The morale of the outfit is high. Our summer training was successful. We're ready to go."

Army Equality Directives to Be Strengthened Soon

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — Secretary of the Army Frank Pace is giving consideration to the matter of implementing current directives providing for equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

Sat. 10-28-50

Defense Secretary George C. Marshall made this known in a letter made public last Friday, in reply to a letter sent him Oct. 2 by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (Rep-Lib., N. Y.), protesting against the continued racial segregation of draftees from New York City at Fort Dix, N.J.

Mr. Javits first complained to former Defense Secretary Louis Johnson on Sept. 19 that draftees inducted and assigned to training at Fort Dix were segregated into white and colored units.

He wrote General Marshall that later reports indicated that colored trainees from New York City were still being assigned to separate training areas at Fort Dix, although theer had been "marked integration" of white and colored personnel in the permanent units.

Javits Scores Inconsistency

Mr. Javits declared that segregation in training units was inconsistent with directives of President Truman, the Secretary of Defense and the Army.

He urged General Marshall to act decisively to end segregation in the Army and bring it up to at least parity with the Navy and Air Force where substantial advance has been made in integration.

Marshall's Reply

The text of General Marshall's reply to Mr. Javits follows:

"This will acknowledge the letter of Oct. 2in which you make further reference to earlier representations regarding racial practices affecting daftees from New York City inducted and assigned to training at Fort Dix, N.J.

" Iam glad to have the summary outlining your interest in this situation to the present time.

To Implement Orders

"The Secretary of the Army is giving this matter attention with a view to further implementing current directives providing for equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

"In this connection, specific attention is being given to the information and observations which you have furnished.

"Permit me to assure you in the meantime, that your interest is appreciated."

Five Brothers in One Army Outfit

30a

The Bingham brothers of Massachusettes, gather in front of Battalion Headquarters, 272nd. F.A., Camp McCoy, Wis., to sheck tht daily bulletin. The brothers are, from left, Sgt. Lafayette Bingham, 24, and Cpl. John Bingham, 19, both of Cambridge, Mass.; Lt. William M. Bingham, 28, of Boston; Cpl. Francis Bingham, 18, of Cambridge; and Major George G. Bingham Jr., 32.

439th Reviews Military Subjects at Fort Knox

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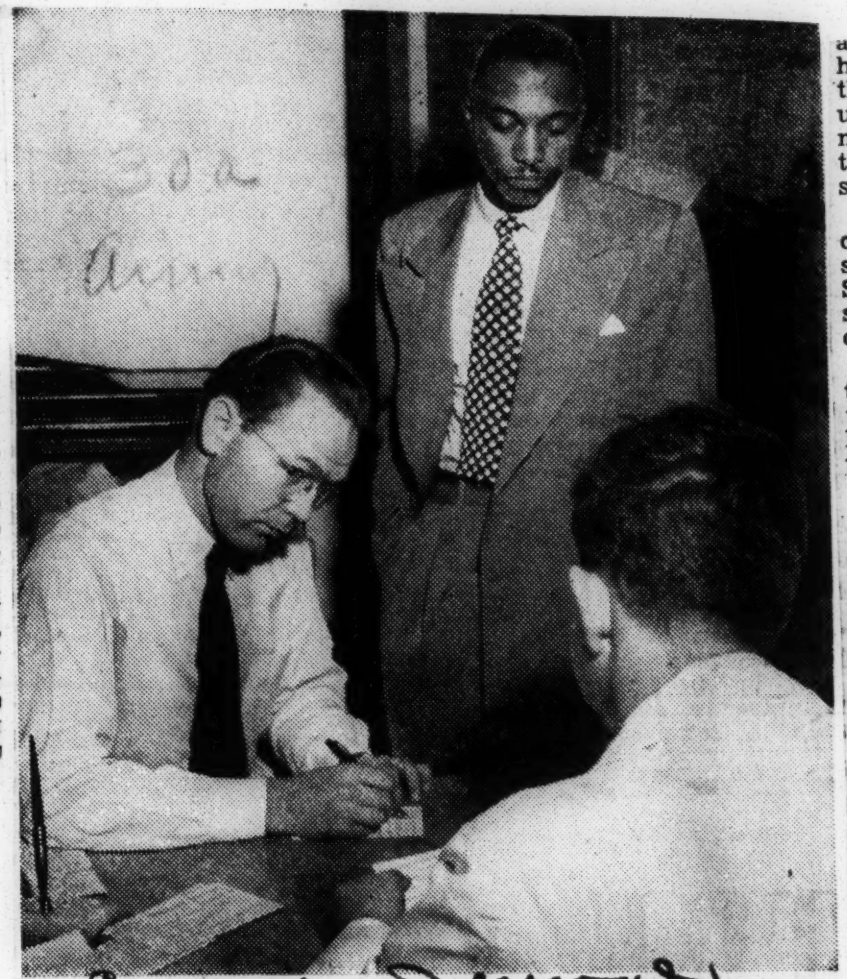


Courier-Journal Photo

REGISTERING for the draft at General Hospital were Dr. Robert T. Patey, 4136 Virginia, left, and Dr. G. W. Phillips, City-County Health Department dentist. Signing them up, back to camera, was Dr. M. M. Best, University of Louisville Medical School instructor.

About 100 Medical Men Register Here for Draft

Courier-Journal
10-18-50

About 100 doctors, dentists, and veterinarians registered for the draft here yesterday.

Exact figures will not be known until today, but 47 signed up at General Hospital, and 38 at Selective Service headquarters. No report was available from Nichols Hospital, the third registration center.

Dr. A. Clayton McCarty, chairman of the Kentucky Advisory Committee on selection of doctors for the draft, said others may have registered elsewhere.

Several Louisville doctors, for example, were in Chicago for a pediatrics meeting, Dr. McCarty said, and probably registered there.

Louisville, Ky.

Part of National Plan

The registration was part of a national plan to induct 1,522 medical men by the end of January. Those who were traine dat Government expense during World War II and had little or no military service will be called first.

Yesterday's registration was for those who received Government training and served less than 21 months after receiving it.

Dr. McCarty said his advisory committee would meet at the State Department of Health at 10 a.m. November 5. Questionnaires have been sent to all doctors in the state, he said, and will be used then for determining which men should be called first. Only those under 51 years of age are subject to the draft.

The doctor's importance to his community or in his position—such as on hospital or Medical School staffs—also will be considered in selecting those to be drafted.

Dr. McCarthy said some doctors had notified him their questionnaires have not been received. He said they could be obtained at the State Department of Health.

No Quota Set Yet

No quota for Kentucky doctors, dentists, or veterinarians has been set. Dr. McCarty said he probably would confer this week with Dr. Howard A. Rusk, New York, chairman of the President's National Advisory Committee on selecting doctor draftees.

Other members of the Kentucky committee are Dr. R. Arnold Griswold and Dr. J. Duffy Hancock, Louisville; Dr. Glen U. Dorroh, Lexington; Dr. L. O. Toomey, Bowling Green; Dr. Charles B. Billington, Paducah, and Dr. John L. Walker and Dr. A. B. Coxwell, Louisville dentists.

The advisory committee will be aided by a committee consisting of the Kentucky State Medical Association's district councilors, two veterinarians, two optometrists, and two osteopaths.

The optometrists and osteopaths also are included in the medical specialists covered by the doctor-draft law.

Showdown near on segregation in armed forces

BY EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) — Senators were lining up Saturday for a showdown battle over President Truman's "equality of treatment" order under which segregation of Negroes and whites is being gradually ended in the armed services.

The test will come during the next week when the Senate considers a proposed three-year extension of the peacetime draft act now due to expire June 24.

This time usual positions in the bitter Senate disputes over so-called civil rights legislation will be reversed.

Sen. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of Dixie senators who have won most recent battles against civil rights measures, will be pushing for an amendment he termed a "true civil rights move."

Asks for own race

AT RUSSELL'S urging, the Senate armed services committee adopted a provision which would allow all persons who enlist or are drafted into the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines to request service with units made up of "his own race." Officers who failed to carry out this stipulation would be subject to court martial.

Russell told a reporter he regards this proposal as a "true civil rights move because it protects the rights of an individual to select his own associates when he is under military compulsion."

Majority Leader Lucas (D., Ill.), and other Democrats who have had no success with civil rights measures in the past already have filed a motion to knock out the Russell provision.

"I think we'll be able to take it out," Lucas said in a separate interview.

His anti-Russell amendment also is sponsored by Sens. Myers (D., Pa.), Lehman (D., N. Y.), Douglas (D., Ill.), McMahon (D., Conn.) and Benton (D., Conn.)

* * *

Russell expects support

TWO REPUBLICAN members of the armed services committee, Sens. Saltonstall (Mass.) and Knowland (Calif.), also have filed a motion to remove the Russell provision.

Russell however, is expected to have near solid support of Southern senators and he also has promises of votes from several Republicans.

Sen. Bridges (R., N. H.) said he voted for the amendment in the armed services committee but reserved the right to oppose it later.

Sen. Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the GOP policy committee, also said he must study the matter before deciding how he will vote.

Sen. Tydings (D., Md.), chairman of the committee who usually has supported civil rights legislation, said he will vote for the Russell provision.

* * *

Social security first

"I FEEL OBLIGATED to go along with the majority of my committee," he said.

The Senate is scheduled to take up the draft bill after it completes action on legislation to expand the social security program. Voting on the latter measure is slated to start at 3 p.m. (EST) Tuesday.

Besides the Russell proposal there are several other major differences between the Senate draft measure and the one already approved by the House.

For one thing the House voted to continue the peacetime conscription for only two years, while the pending Senate bill provides for a three-year extension.

The House measure also would prevent any actual inductions of men 18 through 25 years of age until the Senate and House approved a resolution authorizing resumption of the draft calls.

Under the Senate version the president would retain his existing authority to order inductions whenever they are needed to fill the armed forces' manpower needs.

Truman Gets Report On Armed Services

(See other story, Page 5)

WASHINGTON—A policy of manpower utilization now in effect in all branches of the armed services which calls for the assignment, training and the use of personnel at their highest individual skills regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, was outlined to President Truman this week in a comprehensive report, submitted by his Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, titled "Freedom to Serve."

The policy represents a cooperative accomplishment on the part of the President's five-man committee working with Defense Secretary Louis Johnson and the Secretaries of Navy, Army, and the Air Force, to implement Mr. Truman's non-discrimination policy for the military services outlined in his executive order of July 26, 1948.

In a letter transmitting the report to the President, Chairman Charles Fahy and committee members Lester B. Granger, National Urban League director; Dwight R. G. Palmer, General Cable Corp. president; John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender publisher and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin college, said:

"It is the Committee's conviction that the present program of the three services are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President. As the programs are carried out, there will be, within the reasonably near future, equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed forces with a consequent improvement in military efficiency."

E. W. Kenworthy served the Committee as executive secretary. Charles P. Browning, Chicago Defender's National Representative, was a consultant for the group.

State Draft Quota Is 422

Pre-Induction Tests Scheduled For 2,500; 19 To Be Called Here

Alabama's 72 draft boards were told Wednesday how many men to induct to meet the state's quota of 422 persons to be drafted during September.

Mobile County led the list, released by State Selective Service Director Ernest W. Howell. Its boards were told to call up 325 men for pre-induction examinations and draft 50 of them.

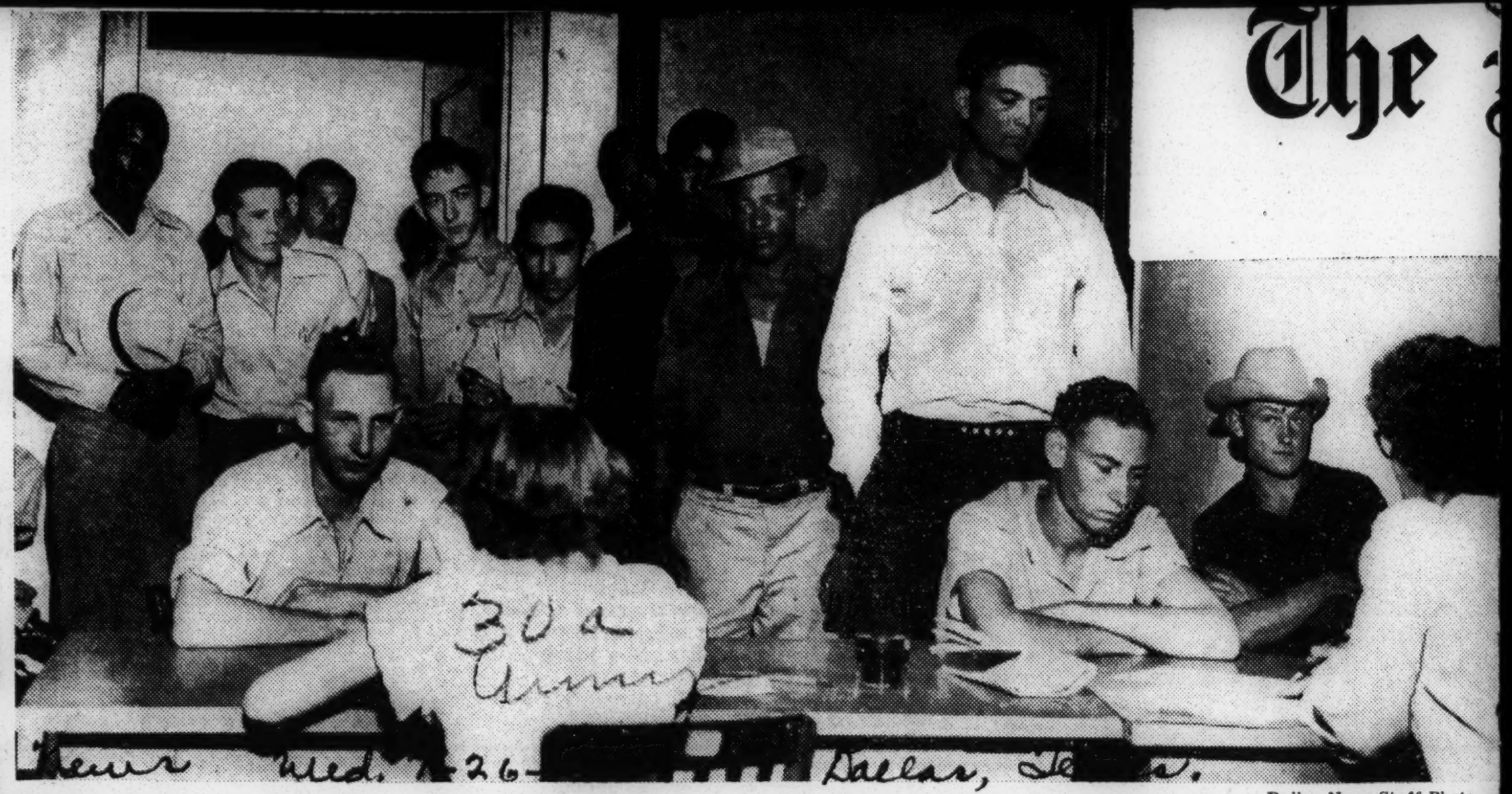
Alabama's quota was announced by National Selective Service Headquarters. Howell estimated that 2,500 men will be called for pre-induction examinations to meet the draft quota of 422.

The county breakdown, showing board numbers, number to be called for examinations and number to be drafted:

Autauga, 1, 12—3; Baldwin, 2, 28—5; Barbour, 3, 18—3; Bibb, 4, 15—3; Blount, 5, 33—5; Bullock, 6, 20—3; Butler, 7, 30—5; Calhoun, 8, 60—10; Chambers, 9, 33—5; Cherokee, 10, 23—4; Chilton, 11, 20—3; Choctaw, 12, 20—5; Clarke, 13, 40—10; Clay, 14, 18—3; Cleburne, 15, 12—2; Coffee, 16, 23—4; Colbert, 17, 30—5; Conecuh, 18, 23—4; Coosa, 19, 15—3; Covington, 20, 33—5; Crenshaw 21, 15—3; Cullman, 22, 65—11; Dale, 23, 32—2; Dallas, 24, 33—5; DeKalb, 25, 35—6; Elmore, 26, 30—5; Escambia, 27, 30—5; Etowah, 28, 76—20; Fayette, 29, 18—3; Franklin, 30, 20—3; Geneva, 31, 18—3; Greene, 32, 12—2; Hale, 33, 18—3; Henry, 34, 18—3; Houston, 35, 75—20; Jackson, 36, 23—4; Jefferson, 37 40—11; Jefferson, 68, 40—10; Jefferson, 69, 40—10; Jefferson, 70, 80—15; Lamar, 38, 15—3; Lauderdale, 39, 38—6; Lawrence, 40, 20—3; Lee, 41, 25—4; Limestone, 42, 12—2; Lowndes, 43, 15—3; Macon, 44, 15—3; Madison, 45, 85—20; Marengo, 46, 23—4; Marion, 47, 23—4; Marshall, 48, 50—6; Mobile, 49, 150—20; Mobile, 71, 175—30; Montgomery, 51, 53—9; Montgomery, 72, 60—10; Morgan, 52, 43—7; Perry, 53, 15—3; Pickens, 54.

104th Birthday for Regiment

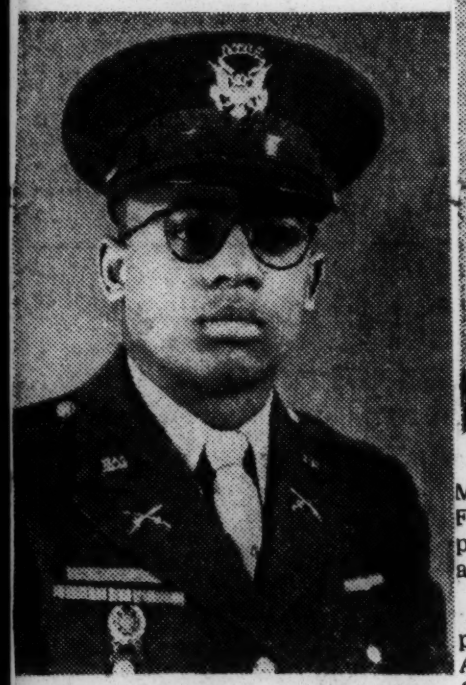
Members of the 3rd Battalion color guard at the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regimental revue, at Fort Meade, Md., are, left to right: Pvt. Eugene Reynolds, Bluefield, W. Va.; Sgt. Cornelius T. Donald, Rochelle, N.J.; and Pvt. Curtis Davis, Jacksonville, Fla. The day-long celebration of the regiment's 104th birthday included a 2,500 man parade, athletic events, displays of military equipment and parties at the various clubs on the post.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Selective Service headquarters at 1114 Commerce Street had one of its busiest days since the end of World War II Tuesday. Above are some of the young men who appeared to register, or to find out if they had to register.

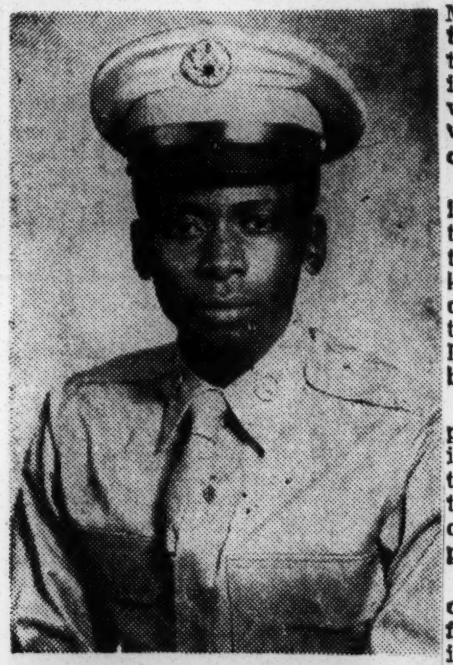
Front Page People



WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Second Lieutenant Charles P. Cox, brilliant graduate of Wilberforce University who received his commission at the 1950 June commencement exercises has been assigned to the 5th Infantry Division of the First Army at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Cox who reported on the 19th of August for duty holds one of the most remarkable records in academic and R. O. T. C. work ever attained at Wilberforce University

Pvt Robert Davis, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Farrar, 390 Fulton Drive, N. E who has completed his Air Force Base training at Lackland Air Force Base.

Pvt. Davis' training has prepared him for entrance into the Air Force technical training and for assignments in specialized work.



Pvt. John D. Mitchell, son of Mrs. Annie Drines, 40 Moughron St., Atlanta who has recently completed his AF basic airmen indoctrination course at Lackland Air Base. Lackland, situated near San Antonio, Texas is the world's largest air force base center of Air Force Basic Training.

Ask Truman To End Draftee Bias In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala. — While Army brass attempted to defend the policy of forcing Negro draftees to eat in a restaurant kitchen here, NAACP officials appealed directly to President Truman to end this policy of racial discrimination.

The plea to the President was made in view of what appears to be "stubborn Army resistance" against efforts to wipe out the segregation of Negro youths from whites called for pre-induction examinations.

J. L. LeFlore, Mobile NAACP executive secretary, said the telegram to Mr. Truman, asking his intervention, was the only remaining alternative, as "it was clearly indicated by Assistant Secretary of the Army, Earl D. Johnson, in a letter received Friday that there seems to be no desire upon the part of that department to correct the situation."

Negro draft registrants in the Mobile area of the Alabama Military District have been compelled to suffer the humiliation of eating in the hot kitchen of so-called white restaurants, while their white companions ate in the main dining room.

NAACP pressure led to a change in policy last week which permitted Negroes called for examinations to choose between the hot kitchen of the nearby restaurants or to be loaded into a bus and transported to a distant cafe in the Davis Avenue Negro section of Mobile.

In every instance, the youths preferred to go to the eating place in the Negro part of town to avoid the shocking imposition of having their meals in the kitchen of so-called white restaurants near the pre-induction center.

LeFlore said the latest Army communication attempted to defend the disgraceful policy of forcing Negroes to eat in the kitchen by asserting that a "representative Negro citizen of Mobile, a high school teacher who is a reserve officer, had said the arrangement was not discrimination."

The letter further stated that Negro reservists "who were questioned, and who eat in the same restaurants under the same conditions as afforded Negro draftees, indicated that they were highly pleased."

NEW WORLD OPENS TO ARMY CORPORAL

Unable Even to Sign His Name Not Long Ago, He Gets Magic Three R's in Service School

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMP PICKETT, Va., Dec. 10—Cpl. Huston J. Meadows, 32 years old, of Birmingham, Ala., does not have to worry about a present for his mother this Christmas. He is going to write her a letter in his own handwriting—and he knows it will be the greatest Christmas present he could give her.

Before coming here, Corporal Meadows could not even sign his name. He figures he went to school about half of the first grade, but then he quit, working on the farm and eluding the truant officer from time to time. But now that he is a soldier, Corporal Meadows has found that the Army does not want its men to be illiterate. Unless a man has at least the equivalent of a fourth-grade schooling, he is more of a handicap than a help to his company.

That is why Corporal Meadows will write a letter. The Army has expanded its educational program, not only at this camp in the heart of Virginia, but in camps all over the United States. Despite the tense emergency, education is not neglected.

At Camp Pickett, typical of what is happening elsewhere, the Army has established the education center as a vital part of camp life. Under the direction of Maj. John W. Bailey—for many years a university professor—the education program embraces everything from the three R's to college courses. Army officials believe that an educated man will be a more alert and better fighting soldier.

Every man at Camp Pickett takes part in an hour's discussion period each week. International problems are considered, to improve his understanding of world issues and the Army's procedures and policies. In addition, the United States Armed Forces Institute provides hundreds of courses by correspondence for those who wish to continue with their education.

The educational opportunities are open to all—soldiers and officers. The courses on the high school and college level are held in the evening, and are taken by the men on their own time. Five instructors from near-by Virginia universities are conducting the courses on the collegiate level, while twelve high school teachers from the surrounding towns teach the secondary school courses.

But for men who have never completed the fourth grade of school, the Army provides "basic education" on duty time. The soldiers sit in the improvised classrooms four to five hours daily, five days a week.

Normally the basic course lasts five to six weeks. More than half of the men, at the end of that time, are "graduated." They get certificates to show that they have passed the basic program, and are ready for something higher. It is always a source of surprise to the Army officials to find that a man who never went to school in his life can, after so short a period, get a fourth grade education.

Of course, there are two important assets—motive and maturity. The men want to learn to read, write and figure. So they chew at their pencils, scratch their heads, and try to follow their teacher. It is not easy, the men will tell you. But they are mature, and they want to learn.

There are various reasons given for their studiousness. Some, like Corporal Meadows, want to learn to read and write so they can write home to their parents. Others want to write to their wives or sweethearts.

One man said seriously: "I want to learn to read so I know what the signs around here mean." In combat a sign that reads "Danger, Road Mined. Keep Off." may mean life or death to a man.

A 23-year-old man from South Carolina said frankly: "I want to know what Joe Palooka says so I will know what these boys are laughing at."

It is a happy time when a student-soldier completes his course, and steps out as "a real educated man." No one could have been prouder, or happier, than Pvt. Otha H. Giles, of Raleigh, N. C., when the teacher exhibited his work. Otha had gone as far as the second grade. Now married, with a 19-month-old boy, he has just ended a six-week reading and writing course.

His first letter? To his wife, of course! All afternoon Otha wrote and erased, then wrote and erased some more, till he was satisfied. He didn't mind showing it to this reporter, even if it was put in the "big paper."

"My dear wife Elsie," said the first letter Otha ever wrote. "Just a few lines to let you hear from me. I am well. I have learned how to write myself now. I am glad. So

I will close with much love. Oh."

"That's what Elsie calls me, just Oh," Private Giles explained.

From Providence, R. I., came Ralph DiSeno. He confessed to going as far as 1A—but one thing and another, such as sickness, and a distaste for larnin' and books, brought his schooling to a sudden stop.

When the instructor, Mrs. Thelma Doswell, a graduate of Virginia State College, said gently, "Aren't you sorry now?" the soldier snapped quickly:

"You can say that again!"

Major Bailey held informal graduation exercises for the first graduating class to receive their "basic diplomas" at the camp.

Grinning from ear to ear, the boys marched down the aisle of the makeshift classroom as their names were called. No one in a cap and gown with a vari-colored doctorate hood could have marched with greater pride and happiness.

"You boys have been sticking with it for five weeks," Major Bailey began in his friendly way. "You have earned your certificate, an achievement that thousands of men would like to have. You will not only be better soldiers, you will be better men. If you have the opportunity, continue to go to school. That is the way to get ahead in this world."

TAKING 'BASIC' COURSE IN ARMY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Soldiers at Camp Pickett, Va., getting their three "R's"

General Clark Praises Hamptonian For Army Suggestion

Robert T. Hollier, of Hampton, (left) a freight handler with the Post Transportation Agency at Fort Monroe, is congratulated by General Mark W. Clark, chief, Army Field Forces, (right) after the latter presented Mr. Hollier a check for his suggestion which recently was adopted by the Army at Fort Monroe. A veteran of World War II. Mr. Hollier has been employed at Fort Monroe nearly eight years.

His suggestion involved the purchase and use of a special loader cart which simplifies handling heavy freight. The use of this device resulted in an estimated savings of more than 600 man hours and $750 per year by the Army.

Colored Soldiers Get "Equal Opportunity" In New Order By Army

WASHINGTON — Last Monday Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray issued orders to give colored troops the same chance that white soldiers now have to fill vacancies requiring special skills. This was in accord with President Truman's directive of June 26, 1948.

Gray specifically told generals at home and abroad to:

(1)—Assign qualified Negroes to vacancies in any of the 40 special ties listed today;

(2)—Orient all personnel with the "necessity for unreserved acceptance" of the "equal opportunity policy" the Army outlined last September 30.

Gray also gave major commanders wide discretion in placing Negroes in other, unlisted specialties as vacancies occur.

Integrated Sports Programs in Army Camps Bearing Fruit

By EDWIN B. HENDERSON
(For NNPA News Service)

WASHINGTON—Our boys who go into the armed forces today learn more about sports than is possible in the environments from which they come.

At the many army installations there is usually plenty of equipment and skilled teachers. In peace time, soldier boys have plenty of time to engage in sports. Since integration has become a trend, these boys do not have to organize as colored teams playing white teams. They play as unit and post teams. The better players are picked to represent the camp.

Several weeks ago the best boxers from the armed forces all over Last year six of the eight weight-class winners at Fort Myer, Va., were colored boys. They were presented with handsome prizes in the way of expensive travel equipment and trophies. They almost made a clean sweep of the international series.

Aids Race Relations

This week at Fort Belvoir, the champion basketball teams from all over the nation and the world are meeting to determine which army has the better team. The public has been invited.

Although there are no official designations as to race, the pictures of the quints submitted to the public information office at the Pentagon give evidence of colored players on most of the teams. All of which means many sports-minded citizens among our group will be returned to their communities for the good of all.

Progress in South

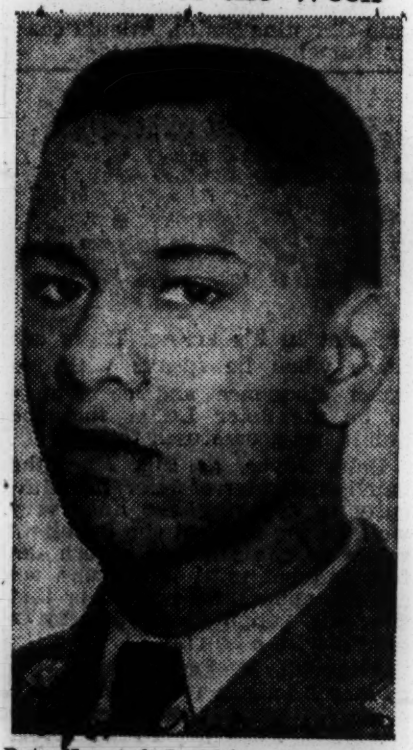
All round the South the work of the civil rights proponents is beginning to bear fruit. The battle for equalization of facilities and for associate personnel in the fields of recreation and athletic leadership is resulting in new high schools with gymnasia and athletic fields.

These do become the tax-supported opportunities for the boys and girls of the many underprivileged areas to live more wholesome and happier lives. If the white high school system supports the bulding of school gymnasia and athletic fields, then the race leaders in the community should insist on building for the colored community.

Particularly in the matter of swimming pools, if taxes are to build swiming pools for white people, then the leaders ought to present colored people to the swimming pools. The same goes for golf courses, bathing beaches, equestrian fields, tennis courts and picnic grounds.

There is hardly a court that will not support equalization if the threat of integration is made. Of course, in many places, like in the cities of Washington, Baltimore and possibly Richmond, the greater effort should be made to use the facilities on an unsegregated basis. This will eventualy come about.

Soldier of the Week



Pvt. Howard J. Gillyard, Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the 7871st Training and Education Group Demonstration Platoon, was recently selected "Soldier of the Week" at the Kitzingen Training Center for his outstanding performance of duty, military discipline and courtesy.

Pay, Allowances for Men in Armed Services Told

Afro-American

Army Scales for All Grades Used; Equal Rank in Other Branches Paid the Same

WASHINGTON

Using the Army as an example, because comparable grades in other branches get the same, this is a report on the pay and allowances men in the Armed Services receive.

There is no flat pay scale above the grade of private, the pay ranging, therefore, from a minimum to a maximum, according to length of service.

3 Army Groups

The Army is made up of three groups of men:

1. The noncommissioned men: From recruit—the draftee or the volunteer without previous experience—to master sergeant.

2. Warrant officers: A special group in between the noncommissioned men and the commissioned officers. Warrant officers do administrative work or are technical specialists.

3. Commissioned officers: From lowest, second lieutenant, to full general.

Pat. 8-19-50

Pay of Non-Coms

The monthly pay of the noncommissioned men follows:

Recruit $75; recruit after four months, $80; private, $82.50 to $120; private first class, $95.55 to $147; corporal, $117.60 to $191; sergeant, $139.65 to $227; sergeant first class, $169.05 to $249, and master sergeant, $198.45 to $294.

Warrant Officer Rates

Warrant officers get: Grade 1, $210.98 to 298.28; Grade 2, $254.63 to $349.20; Grade 3, $291 to $392.85, and Grade 4, $320.10 to $465.60.

Commissioned officers:

Second lieutenant, $213.75 to $313.50; first lieutenant, $249.38 to $349.13; captain, $313.50 to $441.75; major, $384.75 to $513.25; lieutenant colonel, $456 to $584.25; colonel, $570 to $698.25; brigadier general, $769.50 to $826.50; major general, lieutenant general and general, $926.25 to $954.75.

Allowances Vary

Allowances are computed on the basis of rank and marital status.

Any man below the rank of corporal— at this time—is considered to have no dependents, and, in almost all cases, the Government feeds, clothes and houses him.

He gets $45 to pay for his housing, if lodging isn't provided for him.

The same is true for any corporal with less than seven years' service.

7-year Corporal Rates

A difference exists, however, for a corporal with seven or more years' service, and for the three classes of sergeants.

If they are single, but the Government doesn't provide their living quarters, they get $45 to pay for their own.

If they are married, and the Government doesn't provide living quarters for them and their families, they get $67.50 to pay for their own.

Allowances for Officers

Warrant officers and commissioned officers of all ranks get a flat allowance of $21 a month for food, if single, and $42 if married.

All warrant and commissioned officers get an allowance for lodgings, whether married or single, the amount varying by rank.

The single ones get one amount, the married ones another, in each rank.

Here are the lodgings allowance for officers, that for single ones being listed first, and that for married ones, second:

Second lieutenants and warrant officers, Grade 1: $60 and $75; first lieutenant and warrant officer, Grade 2: $67.60 and $82.50; captain and warrant officer, Grade 3: $75 and $90; major and warrant officer, Grade 4: $82.50 and $$105; lieutenant colonel, $90 and $120; colonel, $105 and $120; brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general and general, all get $120 if single, $150 if married.

A full general gets an additional $5,000 a year for his expenses.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES:

Joint Committee Okeys New GI Allowances

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Members of a joint committee of the House and Senate adopted a compromise allotment bill, Tuesday, which may bring some relief to families of GIs now in the service.

The new allowances, 50% higher than allotments paid in World War II, range from $85 to $165 a month for GI families, and will be disbursed according to rank and number of dependents servicemen have.

Pat. 9-9-50

Quick Passage Seen

Sen. Chan Gurney (Rep., S.D.), predicted passage of the measure this week end without opposition by the House and Senate. The bill then will be rushed to the President for his signature.

When it goes into effect, payments will be retroactive to August 1, and likely will cost the Government $300,000,000 during the fiscal year ending next July 1.

As in the previous war, commissioned officers will not be eligible for the allotment.

Family Allowances

Families of first sergeants, master sergeants and technical sergeants will receive from $147.50 to $165 a month, with the soldiers contributing $30 from their pay of $198 and $169, respectively.

The families of a staff sergeant and a buck sergeant would receive from $127 to $145 a month, with the soldiers contributing $60 a month.

Privates and corporals would contribute $40 each from their pay of $80, $82, and $95, respectively, and their families would receive from $85 to $125 a month.

Sergeants' Ceiling

A ceiling of $165 for master and first sergeants, $145 for staff and buck sergeants, and $125 for privates and corporals has been established to prevent enlisted men with big families from drawing more pay than some officers.

This new bill is unlike that of World War II when men with large families numbering 12 or more dependents drew as high as $400 and $500 in some exceptional cases.

This measure is being rushed through Congress in response to urgent pleas for Federal aid for families for reservists and National Guardsmen called to duty in the Korean war.

THOMAS ASKS HELP FOR SERVICE NEGRO

Socialist and Representative Eberharter Urge Race Parity in Gettysburg Memorial

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 21—Abolition of racial segregation and discrimination in the armed services was demanded today by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Representative Herman P. Eberharter, Democrat of Pennsylvania. They were the principal speakers at a public memorial service for Negro war dead in the Gettysburg National Military Park.

With Congressional decision on a three year extension of the draft act expected within the next few weeks, the "I Am An American" Day service was designed to urge support for the Javits-Dollinger-Langer civil rights amendment to the act. The purpose of the amendment is to forbid segregation and discrimination in the armed forces because of race or color.

Calling extension of the draft "undoubtedly necessary" and "a guarantee of peace," Representative Eberharter declared that if young men are to be called into military service "the least we can do is to see to it that the citizenship they are called upon to protect is real citizenship and not second-rate citizenship for minority groups."

He said there was "well-grounded reason to believe that Negro veterans get less than their share of the services of the Veterans Administration, the Veterans Employment Service, the Apprentice-Training Division of the Department of Labor, the National Housing Agency, and the Reemployment and Retraining Administration, especially in the southern areas."

Representative Eberharter also charged that the building trades industry, while employing Negroes as "common laborers and hod carriers," had discriminated against "thousands of trained Negro construction workers who were electricians, plumbers, sheet metal workers, carpenters and other mechanics in the Army and Navy." He advocated "putting the weight of the Federal Government into fair employment for Negroes and other minority groups."

Mr. Thomas urged that "we here today dedicate ourselves, in the name of freedom and fraternity, to the abolition of a demeaning segregation in the Armed Forces of the United States and then, with new courage and energy, to the abolition of war itself."

He called for "an immediate and mighty appeal for disarmament, in every nation, down to a police level for maintaining internal order, all under the supervision of a strengthened United Nations."

The "struggle against the modern slavery of Communism," Mr. Thomas said, "should no more be stopped than was, a hundred years ago, the struggle against chattel slavery in America. But it must be transferred from the atomic plane."

Until true racial equality is achieved, he declared, "the work of the heroes of Gettysburg is not done. As long as there is a need for armed forces under the American flag, there must be equality under that flag. But all our hopes and dreams are bound up with the coming of a day of peace."

Other speakers were Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Jessie Vann, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier. The service was one of four being sponsored by the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, of which A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds are co-chairmen. Next Sunday a "March of Silence" down Broad Street in Philadelphia will include a memorial service in Reyburn Plaza.

A mile from Pennsylvania Monument, where the service was held, Negro dead of four United States wars lie buried in Getteysburg National Cemetery. Thirteen are from World War II, eight from World War I and the Spanish-American War, and others, for which there are no figures, are from the Civil War.

REPORT OUT ON JIM CROW:

Armed Services Program Designed to Bring Equality, Probers Say

Afro-American Oct. 5-27-50

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services reported Monday on the steps taken by the Armed Forces to end racial discrimination and segregation.

All of the committee's recommendations have been approved by the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and are now in effect, the report stated.

The committee believes that the present programs of the Army, Navy and Air Force are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President's policy of "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

Raises Military Efficiency

The carrying out of these programs, the committee said, will result in "improvement in military efficiency."

In its inquiry into the practices of the Armed Services, testimony was taken from 67 witnesses, including the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Army Chief of Staff, the deputy chief of Naval Operations for personnel and the Air Force director of personnel planning.

Even Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem Jr., chairman of a board of Army officers which inquired in 1945 into the utilization of colored personnel in the postwar Army, and civilian experts from the three services were interviewed.

1. That all courses in Navy technical schools are open to qualified personnel without regard to race or color and without racial quotas.

Colored personnel are attending the most advanced technical schools and are serving in their ratings both in the fleet and at shore installations.

2. Colored personnel in general service are completely integrated with whites in basic training, technical schools, on the job, in messes and sleeping quarters, ashore and afloat.

3. Chief, first, second and third class stewards now have the rate of chief, first, second and third class petty officers. This change became effective last June 7. Stewards who qualify for general ratings now can transfer to general service.

Marine Corps Reforms

The report said the Marine Corps, which is a part of the Navy and subject to Navy policy, has abolished segregated training units.

Marine Corps training is now integrated, the report stated, although some colored marines are still assigned to jim-crow units after basic training.

As a result of the new racial policy, the Air Force adopted on May 11, 1949, the committee reported, the all-colored 332d Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Field, Columbus, Ohio, was broken up.

Its personnel was sent to school for further training, transferred to white units in other commands, or separated from the service under Air Force regulations.

Air Force Leading Way

The committee also reported with respect to the Air Force:

1. That a majority of other colored units has also been abolished. As of last Jan. 31, only 59 colored units remained. Some 1301 units were racially mixed, as compared with 106 colored units and only 167 mixed units on June 1, 1949, when the new policy went into effect.

2. Approximately 74% of the 25,000 colored persons in the Air Force on Jan. 31, 1949, were serving in mixed units, and 26% were still serving in colored units. This integration process is continuing.

3. All Air Force jobs and schools are open to qualified personnel without racial restriction or quotas. Of the total personnel attending technical training schools last January, 6% were colored.

4. Colored personnel serving in mixed units and attending service schools are integrated with whites in living conditions.

Army Making Progress

The committee reported with respect to the Army that:

1. All Army jobs now are open to colored personnel.

2. All Army school courses are open to colored personnel without restriction or quota.

3. For the first time, colored personnel no longer are limited in assignment to colored and overhead ((housekeeping) units, but are to be assigned according to their qualifications to any unit, including formerly white units.

4. Colored personnel serving in mixed units will be integrated on the job, in barracks and messes.

5. The 10% limitations on colored strength in the Army has been abolished, and there no longer are quotas for enlistment.

15,700 in Navy

As of last Jan. 1, the colored enlisted strength in the Navy was 15,747 out of a total of 330,098, or 4.7%. Of this total colored enlisted strength, 6,647 were in general ratings and 9,110 in the messman's branch. The percentage of colored personnel in general ratings was exactly 2%.

As of last Jan. 1, there were 17 colored officers on active duty in the Navy, including two WAVE officers. Of these, eight were regular officers and nine were reserve.

There are at present two midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, nine midshipmen in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps in various colleges, and 12 college students taking summer training in the Reserve Officers Corps.

25,700 in Air Force

As of last Jan. 31, there were 25,702 colored persons in the Air Force—25,351 enlisted men and 351 officers. The percentage of enlisted men was 7.2% and the percentage of officers, 0.6%.

The numerical strength of colored enlisted and commissioned personnel in the Army is not given in the report, but it was learned that the colored enlisted strength approximates 10% and the officer strength is approximately 1.8%.

The committee, appointed by President Truman on July 26, 1948, was headed by Charles Fahy, now a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Other members of the committee were:

The late Alphonsus J. Donahue, president of Donahue Sales Corp.; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Charles Luckman, Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable Corp.; John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender; and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College.

Text of Truman's Statement on Equality

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement today by President Truman on equality of treatment in the armed services:

I have just received the report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. For the past two years, this committee has been working quietly to find ways and means to bring about true equality of opportunity for everyone in military service.

I have followed its work closely, and I know that it has probed deeply into the problem, which is not a simple one, and has been careful to keep uppermost the need for military efficiency.

A Strength to the Nation

As the committee explored personnel practices in the armed services, the members of the staff worked in the closest possible consultation with the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. In fact, the consultation was so close and continuous that the committee's recommendations grew naturally out of the joint discussions. The services have accepted all of the committee's recommendations.

It is, therefore, with a great deal of confidence that I learned from the committee that the present programs of the three services are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President; and that as these programs are carried out, there will be, within the reasonably near future, equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services, with a consequent improvement in military efficiency.

I attach the highest importance to this committee's assignment. I nthe committee's own words, equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services is right, it is just and it will strengthen the nation. What is true throughout our entire national life.

As more and more of our people have shared the opportunity to enjoy the good things of life, and have developed the confidence in the willingness of their fellow Americans to extend equal treatment to them, our country has grown great and strong.

Today, the free people of the world are looking to us for the moral leadership that will unite them in a common purpose. The free nations of the world are counting on our strength to sustain them as they mobilize their energies to resist Communist imperialism.

Senate Action Urged

We have accepted these responsibilities gladly and freely. We shall meet them with the sure knowledge that we can move forward in the solution of our own problems in accordance with the noblest of our national ideals—the belief that all men are created equal.

Judge Fahy and the members of his committee have been unsparing in the time and energy they have devoted to their mission. Every American who believes sincerely in the language of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence owes them a debt of gratitude.

This report is submitted as the United States Senate is considering a motion to take up a Fair Employment Practices bill. The work of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services shows what can be accomplished by a mission in this admittedly difficult field.

I hope the Senate will take this report into consideration as it debates the merits of F. E. P. C. and that, as I urged in my State of the Union message in January, it will permit this important measure to come to a vote.

The Army's Out of Step

It is clearly evident from the report made last week by President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services that the Army is still lagging behind its sister services, the Navy and the Air Corps, in the matter of eliminating discrimination and segregation.

Failure of the Army to move ahead as fast as the others, the committee reports, can be traced to its larger numbers and its more firmly established customs.

In the Army's favor, it must be said that it has made some progress in opening jobs and school courses which heretofore had been closed and in abandoning its 10 per cent enlistment quotas.

Failure of the Army to abandon its segregation policy years ago, the committee reports, forced inefficiency in two ways.

Said the committee:

> By requiring skilled colored men to serve in racial units, the Army lost skills which could find no place in colored organizations. On the other hand, by concentrating large numbers of unskilled colored men in combat units, it multiplied inefficiency.

The committee reported, for example, that as of August, 1949, the Army had 490 active occupational specialties, in 198 of which there were no authorizations at all for colored soldiers.

As of February, 1949, the Army was 75 telephone operators short, 79 radio repairmen short and 143 transmitter attendants short. Yet there was no authorization in any of these specialties for colored soldiers. Denial of opportunity was particularly noticeable in the Signal Corps, Ordnance, Transportation, Medical and Finance.

When the committee in the spring of 1949 examined the quotas for the technical school courses which were open to recruits at the completion of basic training, it found that there were colored quotas for only 21 of the 106 courses currently offered. In other words, colored soldiers, even if qualified, were denied training at that time in 81 per cent of the courses.

This is the type of thing which has kept the Army from reaching its maximum efficiency. Some of these conditions have been remedied but as has been pointed out before, no matter what order is issued from Washington, responsibilty for carrying out the order rests with the commanders of organizations or installations where colored personnel are assigned. Not until the Army cracks down on some of these bigoted commanders can we expect the policy to be carried out as designed.

Credit must be given to President Truman for having the courage to appoint a committee to study the manpower situation in our armed forces. This committee shows conclusively that progress can be made without too much friction if someone has the courage to give the initial order.

We have previously commended the Navy and Air Force for what they have done in eliminating segregation and discrimination and have pointed to their record as one to which the Army should aspire.

Many of the blunders which the Army made in World War I, as far as utilization of troops is concerned, were repeated and multiplied in World War II. In the event of another war we shudder to think what would happen should history repeat itself.

30a 1950

ARMY
James C. Evans- Civilian Assistant on Racial Relations
to
Louis Johnson- Secretary of Defense

Helps Plan War

JAMES C. EVANS, former race relations advisor to the Secretary of the Army, has been named as Civilian Assistant on Racial Relations to Secretary of Defense, Louise Johnson. In his new position, Mr. Evans will work with the personnel policy in an effort toward establishing uniform practices and procedures of equality of treatment for all military personnel.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANNERS: James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant on Racial Relations to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, is shown with his Executive Officer Colonel James H. Robinson, top Army officer. Both men are responsible for the establishment of uniform practices and procedures of equality of treatment for all military personnel, comprising the Army, Air Forces, Navy and Marine Corps.

Marshall Replaces Johnson—A Break for the Country

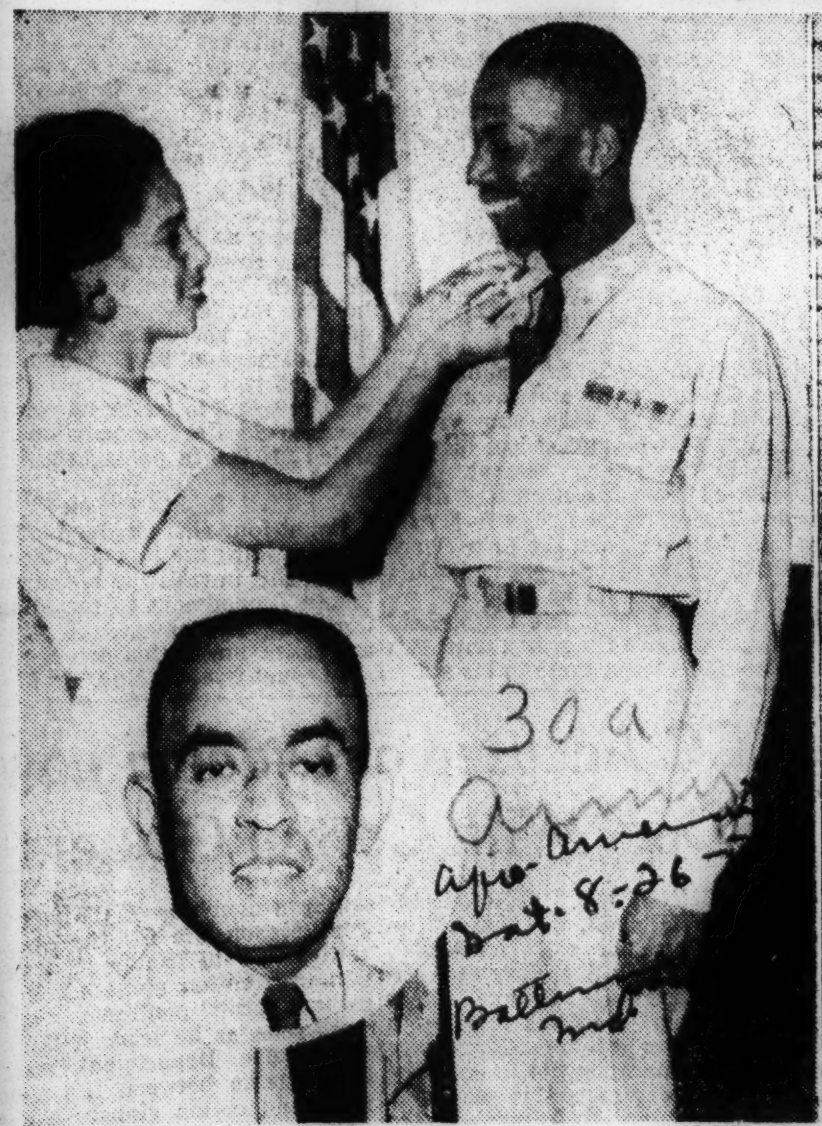
REPLACEMENT of LOUIS JOHNSON with GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL as Defense Secretary should greatly strengthen the Cabinet and the country in this critical period. It remains to be demonstrated, however, that the President has a right to call on GENERAL MARSHALL, who is 69 and is none-too-robust health, for this vital service. Was no one else available?

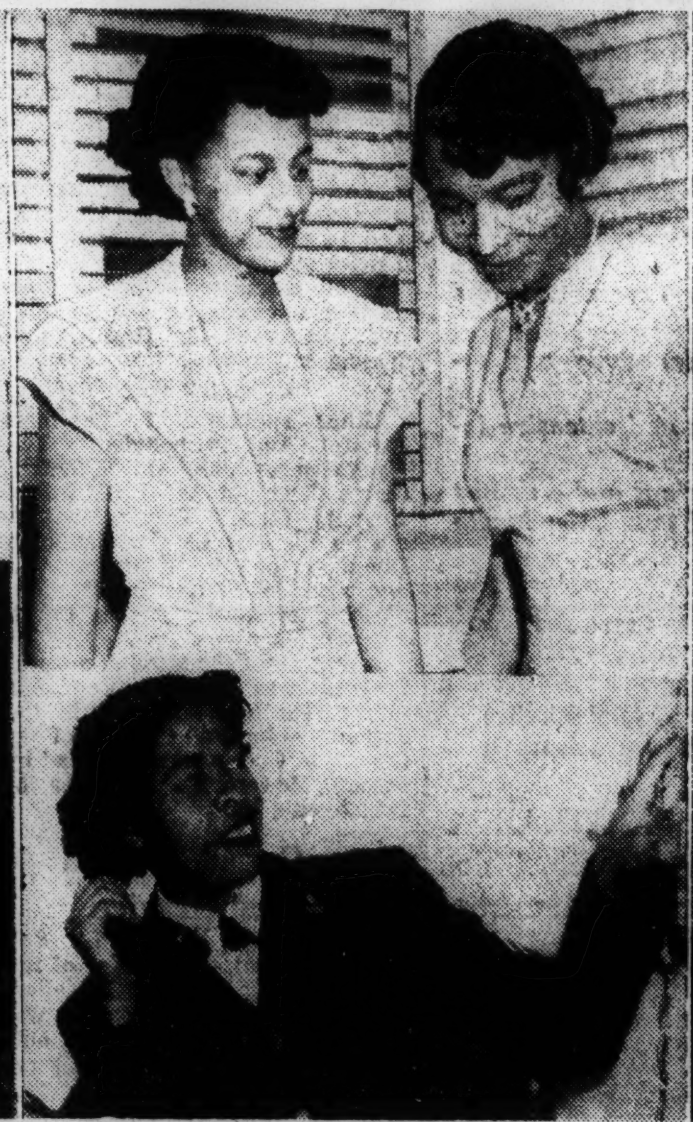
Assuming that the general is physically able to stand another heavy strain, on top of all that he has endured in the past, he can make a huge contribution to the unification of the armed services, as well as to the unification of the American people. This should mean, among other things, a more rapid and more effective armament program.

LOUIS JOHNSON had become a political, a diplomatic and a military liability. This is said without acceptance of all the criticisms that have been voiced of him, and in acknowledgment of the apparently good work he did in eliminating a certain amount of waste in the military establishment. But granting that he has some achievements to his credit, the opposition he had stirred up made it well-nigh essential that he resign.

James C. Evans, Office of the Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

Move Afoot in Capital to Break Up This Defense Team





Will these people be kept together as the staff of the Office of the Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense James C. Evans, shown at the extreme right? There seems to be some concerted effort on the part of an OSD personnel specialist whose job it is to cut down as much personnel as possible, to break up this unit. He contends that Mr. Evans has too many people on his staff. Mr. Evans says with the Korean War and increasing demands for services of his office this is unwise. He has an efficient, hard-working staff and is fighting to keep them all. In the picture at left, Mrs. Jeanne Crutchfield, receptionist, pins the warrant officer bars on W. O. Thomas Simmons. Inset is Col. James Robinson, Army military aide. Center, top, Miss Jean Holly, stenographer, and Miss Geneva Hampton, secretary to Mr. Evans. Bottom, center is Seamon Theresa Hamilton, typist and receptionist.

Civilian Defense Assistant Fights Slash in His Staff

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

There is evidence of concern in the office of the civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, James C. Evans, over efforts of some OSD budgetary specialists to pare the number of employees on his staff.

Currently there are seven people working in the defense aide's office, all of whom are quite efficient for the work they are doing.

While it is not contemplated that there will be any cutting down of the staff immediately, there are those who are campaigning to bring this about.

Every Member "Vital"

Mr. Evans argues that every member of his staff is vital to the functions of his establishment in Room 3-E 842, the Pentagon, and that his numerical strength be maintained.

There has been talk of transferring some of the stenographic help to other offices and in one or two cases there might be better promotional opportunities.

To this, Mr. Evans states, he has no objection so long as those taken our are taken care of with as good or better jobs. He, however, desires replacements for those taken away from him.

Staff Members Named

In that office at present is an Army General Staff officer, Col. James Robinson, as his military aide, who is scheduled to go to Korea in a few days to inspect colored troops stationed at the front. Orders for his trip have already been issued.

There is also another military aide as an administrative assistant, Warrant Officer Thomas Simmons II; a WAVE, Seaman Theresa A. E. Hamilton; receptionist, Mrs Jeanne Crutchfield; secretary, Miss Geneva Hampton; and stenographer, Miss Jean Holly.

Warrant Officer Simmons has been in the office for 18 months. Previously he was on ROTC duty at South Carolina State A. and M. College.

Before that he had served at Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Benning, Ga.; saw combat duty with the 366th Infantry Regiment and the 92nd Infantry Division in North Africa and Italy, Camp Atterbury, Ind., and Fort Devens, Mass., during World War II.

He entered the service from New London, Conn., in 1942.

Decorated for Bravery

Simmons holds the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Ribbon, Combat Infantryman's Badge, three battle stars, two certificates of achievement and Secretary of Defense Badge. He also holds a reserve commission in the Adjutant General's Corps.

He has attended Georgia State Teachers College, Bethune-Cookman College and Boston University.

He is married to Mrs. Verdell S Estaras Simmons of Tampa, Fla (Ybor City). They have two sons Thomas J. III, 6, and Herbert Tyrone, 1. They reside at 3773 Jay

St., N.W., in Mayfair Mansions.

Miss Hamilton From Mich.

Seaman Hamilton, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hamilton, Ypsilanti, Mich. She graduated from the Ypsilanti High School, attended Michigan State Normal Teachers College there and was active in community and club work in her home town.

She enlisted in the Navy on Nov. 12, 1948, as the first colored WAVE to enlist in the peace-time Navy. She took her basic at the U.S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., and worked in the personnell division.

Currently a clerk-typist in Mr. Evans's office, where she has served for a year and two months, she plans to work toward a college degree soon under the USAFI program.

Arkansan in Group

Miss Hampton, Mr. Evan's secretary and "girl Friday," hails from Little Rock, Ark. She is a graduate of Philander Smith College, and the daughter of Norton Hampton.

She has been employed in Washington since 1943. Prior to going to Mr. Evans's office, she was with the Liberian Centennial Commission. Miss Hampton resides in Slowe Hall.

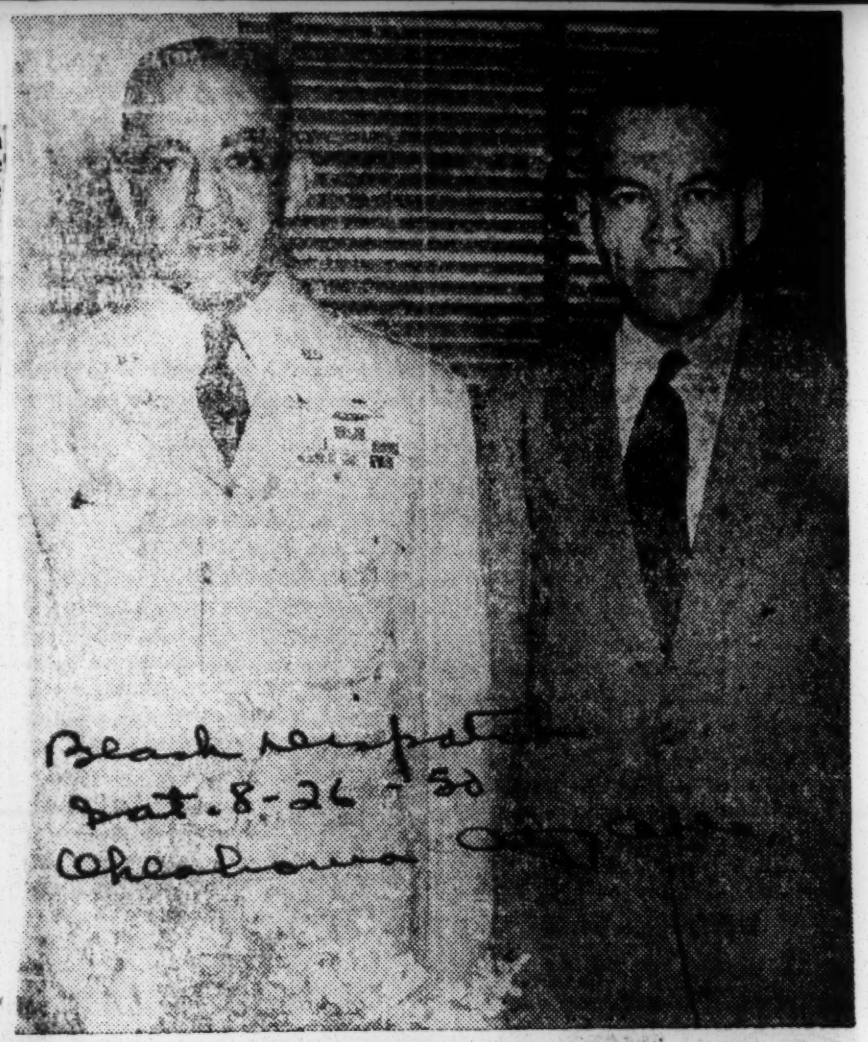
Miss Holly comes from Baltimore and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Holly. She has worked in the civilian aide's office a year and two months.

She was graduted from Douglass High School and Cortez Peters Business in Baltimore and has been in government service four years, having formerly worked in the Separation's Branch of the Air Force.

Another Marylander

Mrs. Crutchfield is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Proctor of Brandywine, Md. She was graduated from Douglass High School, Upper Marlboro, Md.

Mrs. Crutchfield is the wife of Elmore B. Crutchfield. They have a daughter, Jacquelyn C. She has been a receptionist in the civilian aide's office since 1942.



NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANNERS: James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant on Racial Relations to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson is shown with his Executive Officer Colonel James H. Robinson, top Army Negro officer. Both men are responsible for the establishment of uniform practices and procedures of equality of treatment for all military personnel within the National Military Establishment, the latter comprised of the Army, Air Forces, Navy and Marine Corps.

D.C. National Guard in Summer Training at Indian Town Gap

Cpl. Thomas Meredith heads the "chow line" with Pvt. William Brandford running a close second. They are members of the 171st Military Police Battalion of the D.C. National Guard, shown during their summer training at the Indian Town Gap, Pa. military reservation. In right photo is Sgt. Preston Travis, shown wielding a spray gun to give dress helmets a high shine. Holding the headgear are Pvt. David Swails, left, and Pvt. Jack Johnson, all of D.C.

10 Alabama Draftees Protest Dining Bias

Defender Sat. 9-16-50

MOBILE, Ala.—A group of 10 Negro draft registrants Friday helped their own cause in the NAACP's fight against Army segregation policies when they refused to eat in the kitchen of a restaurant near the Mobile area pre-induction examination center.

A few minutes later an NAACP official was ordered off the premises of the pre-induction center headquarters by a white Army Officer as he (the NAACP representative) commended the youths for their stand and gathered information about the incident.

Earlier, the Mobile NAACP had bluntly told the Department of the Army in a telegram to Washington, D. C., that if the humiliating segregation situation was not corrected at once, the entire matter would be put before President Truman without further delay.

NAACP Leads Fight

The Mobile NAACP, which is spearheading the fight against Jim Crow in the Alabama Military District, also told Col. E. W. Howell of Montgomery, head of the Alabama Selective Service Department, that the organization is opposed to segregation of Negro and white draft registrants on buses conveying them to and from pre-induction centers.

J. L. LeFlore, executive secretary of the Mobile NAACP, said if the segregation roadblock isn't knocked out this week, the "dastardly situation" would be brought to the attention of Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress.

He said the NAACP discovered three weeks ago that Negro draft registrants in the Alabama Military District were forced to submit to "the most humiliating" forms of segregation in being called for pre-induction examinations.

Jim Crow Lodging

LeFlore pointed out that as an example, in the Mobile area they are forced to eat in the hot kitchens of a restaurant while white companions eat in the main dining salon.

The NAACP official said that at the pre-induction center, whites are always examined first. He added that reports now under investigation by the NAACP point to overnight lodging of Negro youths from rural sections in improvised quarters above the pre-induction offices but that white draft registrants are sheltered in one of the leading hotels.

LeFlore said that throughout Alabama, Negro and white youths are segregated even on the chartered buses that transport them to and from pre-induction centers.

He said the 40 youths who firmly stood against eating in the kitchens stated they did so because of their opposition to segregation and because tables were covered with soiled tablecloths and they saw dirty dishcloths near them.

5 College Students

He said there were five college students in the group.

He listed the 10 as follows: Prysler Lee, Robert E. Samuels, John Walker, Edgar Mitchell, Angelo Broadus, Theodore Belford, Eugene Howard, Vivian Gavin, Robert Smith, all of Mobile, and Theodore Barney, whose address was given as Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

LeFlore said that when the Army officers, a Major whose name he could not learn, ordered him off the pre-induction center premises, he (LeFlore) told him that "I know why you are driving me off the premises, but that will not alter one iota our fight against segregation in the Armed Forces.

"We want you to know that we will definitely carry on against the contemptuous policy as long as it exists."

Maybe You Know Someone in This Photo

Shown are men of the 7719th European Command Training Center in Hammelburg, Germany. Having passed their 20-hour Red Cross standard first-aid and accident-prevention course, they exhibit their Red Cross first aid certificates. The Red Cross Safety Services are operating extensively in Germany, England, Austria and Trieste.

Doctors Called To Register for Draft Monday

Medical Men Who Studied Under Army Specialist Program Are Affected

Doctors, dentists and veterinarians educated under the Army specialist program will be required tc register at local draft boards from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Monday, Col. Candler Cobb, director of Selectiv Service in New York, announced yesterday.

Col. Cobb said the normal routine of registering eighteen-year-olds for the draft would be abandoned by the local boards on Monday to turn all facilities over to the medical men.

Those affected are doctors, dentists and veterinarians who were students in the Army specialist training or similar Navy program during World War II, those who were deferred from service in World War II to obtain medical, dental or veterinary degrees and those who served less than twenty-one months in one of the armed services or the Public Health Servive after completing their medical education.

There are thre local board installations in Manhattan, at 80 Lafayette Street, 307 West Forty-ninth Street and 2565 Broadway at Ninety-sixth Street.

The only place at which medical men ma yregister in the Bronx is at 1910 Arthur Avenue. In Brooklyn there are four offices, 44 Court Street, 512 Eighty-sixth Street, 1301 Surf Avenue in Coney Island and 1616 Broadway.

In Queens registrants may appear at 32-10 Thirty-sixth Street, Long Island City; 39-01 Main Street, Flushing; 92-12 147th Place, Jamaica, or 90-16 Rockaway Beach Boulevard. On Staten Island registrations will be accepted at Room 102, Borough Hall, St. Geeorge.

Col. Cob bsaid members of reserve components of the armed forces were not required to register, including members of the National Guard. Persons who are fifty before Oct. 16 are also excused from registering, he said. Following the one-day registration of medical men, Col .Cobb said the local boards would resume registration of eighteen year olds on Tuesday.

New Army Step Readied On Racial Segregation

Qualified Negroes To Be Assigned Any Unit; Quota System In Enlistments May Be Dropped

By JOHN F. DAY
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Army will announce within the next few days, probably Monday, a momentous step toward ending racial segregation in the armed forces.

The Courier-Journal learned tonight the Army will state that its new policy will be to use Negro man power according to skills and qualifications and to assign Negroes to any unit without regard to their race.

It was learned also that the Army subsequently will abolish, probably within the next few months, the 10 per cent quota system for Negro enlistments.

In announcing its new assignment policy the Army will state it will begin immediately to implement this in two ways:

1. It will establish a list of critical specialties, and Negroes having the qualifications will be assigned to any unit requiring those specialties.

May Go to Any Unit

2. With respect to all other specialties, commanding officers will be permitted to assign qualified Negroes to any unit.

Those two implementing steps will be the start toward abolishing Negro units and fully integrating Negroes with whites in the Army.

The new policy on assignments and the matter of the quota system are Points 3 and 4 in a four-point program proposed by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. Appointed in 1948 by President Truman, the committee held its first meeting just a year ago. The chairman is former Solicitor General Charles Fahy. The executive-secretary is E. W. Kenworthy.

Worked Direct With Army

The Fahy committee has been working quietly for the past year, making its case directly with the armed forces rather than with the public. Instead of surveying the situation, making a report, and going home, it has endeavored to bring the Army to its point of view through demonstrating that its utilization of Negroes had proved inefficient and would continue to be so until segregation was eliminated.

Points 1 and 2 of the Fahy-committee program were adopted by the Army September 30. Number 1 was the opening of all military occupational specialties without regard to race. Before its adoption, Negroes were barred from a large number of specialties because, since Negroes from just 10 per cent of Army strength, there isn't the same diversity of Negro units as of white units.

Number 2 was the opening up of all Army service schools without regard to race. The committee had found there were quotas for Negro recruits in only 21 of 106 courses offered to men upon completion of basic training.

Point 3, the assignment to units without regard to race, is the keystone of the program. For even after the Army opened up all its military occupational specialties and permitted Negroes to be trained in them, they couldn't enjoy the full benefit while they were restricted in assignment to racial units.

The fourth point, abolition of the 10 per cent quota system, still is under discussion. But it is believed this will be discarded in the relatively near future in favor of a quota by mental score. This would mean the Army would enlist men, without regard to race, who made a mark higher than some set score on the general-classification test.

Army Has Tougher Job

Under the present racial-quota system, Negro enlistments were closed from last April 1 to December 1. Negro re-enlistments were accepted, however. The committee holds this is poor utilization of man power because it denies the Army a new Negro enlistee with a high mental score while burdening it with re-enlistments of low-score men.

The Navy and the Air Force are well ahead of the Army in breaking down racial barriers. This is partly because the Army has a larger number and a larger percentage of Negroes. The Army must integrate some 60,000 Negroes with 580,000 whites. The Navy has about 17,000 colored personnel in a total of 502,000. The Air Force has 25,000 (mainly in ground units) out of 417,000.

Navy Program Working

The Navy has been integrating its general service personnel since 1945. However, about 60 per cent of its colored personnel are in the messmen's branch. The other 40 per cent, with general service ratings, are fully integrated—messing, sleeping, and working with whites aboard ship and ashore. This has been brought about smoothly and without incidents troublesome enough to demand attention.

The Air Force began breaking up its Negro units last May. By September (latest figures available) half its total Negro personnel were either already assigned to white units or in the so-called "pipe line."

Army Takes Slow Approach

The handling of the color problem has been the subject of Army study for years. Solid Negro divisions did not function well in the early part of the war, so many of the men were retrained and shifted to service units. Later Negro-company units were mingled with an otherwise white battalion. This worked well and led to a postwar study by a board under Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem which proposed an extension of this system. It was followed until adoption of the new policy.

A program of integrating Negroes as individuals rather than as units has not come easily. Many competent commanders believe a large social reform should not be first undertaken in combat forces, which must be kept in top form at all times.

That is another reason the Army has been studying the matter carefully and approaching integration step by step.

Army to Curb Segregation In New Policy

Negro Leaders Hail Adoption as Greatest Step Governing Troops

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

The Army has adopted a new racial policy providing for the integration of Negroes throughout the service on a gradual, long-range basis.

It will end, in principle, the traditional policy of strictly segregated units and result in the assignment, in the very near future, of a limited number of highly qualified Negro soldiers to white troop units.

They will be few in number and confined to "scarce specialists" for the time being. Existing separate white and Negro companies and battalions will not be broken up and will continue generally segregated indifinitely, probably for years, officials said.

But qualified Negro non-coms and soldiers holding "Military Occupational Specialties" will not be denied an assignment to a job calling for their qualifications where there are openings in white troop units and none in Negro units, as now.

And the new policy sets integration as an eventual goal and contemplates that the Army move toward it as fast as military efficiency and the well-being of the service will permit.

Negro leaders familiar with the new policy hail it as the greatest step toward equality of opportunity and treatment taken in the Army.

The new policy, set forth in a revised circular on utilization of Negro manpower, has not yet been announced or promulgated to the Service. But The Washington Post learns that Army Secretary Gordon Gray, who has approved the circular, explained it to a conference of Army personnel officers from all theaters meeting at the Pentagon yesterday.

It will be put before President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services at a meeting scheduled for Saturday. Members of the group, which is headed by Justice Charles Fahy of the U. S. Court of Appeals here, are familiar with it and their eventual concurrence is expected.

Navy and AF Had Acted

However, some questions of language, though not of substance, raised by the Committeemen, may delay an immediate announcement of the new policy, Army officers understood. Secretary Gray is believed desirous of having the indorsement of the Fahy group, if possible.

Adoption of the policy brings the Army into general conformity with the Navy and Air Force, which earlier adopted a program of integration. heir problems in the field of racial relationship, however, have been recognized as less difficult than those of the Army. Sixty thousand of the Army's 640,000 officers and men are Negroes, with only 17,000 Negroes out of 502,000 Navy and Marine personnel, and 25,000 out of 417,000 Air Force men. Most of the Navy's Negroes, moreover, are in the stewards and commissary branches, and those in the Air Force largely are ground personnel.

However, the process of integration in both services has proceeded smoothly and is proving workable, officials say.

The number of Air Force units containing Negroes increased from 273 last June 30 to 954 on September 30, while separate Negro units dropped from 106 to 81.

Earlier Move Criticized

Last year, the Army announced a liberalization of its policy, opening all schools and military occupational specialties to all soldiers regardless of race. But as Negroes qualified for such specialties could be assigned only to Negro troop units and "overhead" jobs at posts, this was criticized as not being responsive to President Truman's demand for racial equality in the services.

Generally speaking, officers said, Negroes assigned to post overhead jobs have messed separately from white soldiers and are assigned to separate barracks. It is contemplated, however, that the qualified noncommissioned specialists assigned to white troop units under the new policy will be entirely integrated as far as billeting, messing and command are concerned.

The opening of white troop units to Negroes holding special qualifications meets this objection for the time being, it is understood. Still under study is a fourth proposal of the Fahy Committee. It would abolish the present quota system, in which Negro enlistments are limited to 10 percent of the total strength and substitute therefore a quota system of intelligence ratings not based on race. This would draw Negroes of higher intelligence and education into the Army, instead of continuing those of lower mental ratings, and still maintain the present general proportion of races, it is argued.

Equal Advancement Chances Ordered For Negro Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—(AP)—The Army ordered its top commanders Monday to give Negroes the same chance that white soldiers now have to fill vacancies requiring special skills.

Secretary of the Army Gray issued the orders. Officials said it was a further step toward carrying out President Truman's July 26, 1948, demand for equal treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

Gray specifically told generals at home and aboard to:

(1) Assign qualified Negroes to vacancies in any of 40 specialties listed today;

(2) Orient all personal with the "necessity for unreserved acceptance" of the "equal opportunity" policy the Army outlined last Sept. 30.

Gray also gave major commanders wide discretion in placing Negroes in other, unlisted specialties as vacancies occur.

Gray's directive neither breaks up any existing all-white or all-Negro units or modifies the current policy that limits Negro enlistments to approximately 10 per cent of the total army strength.

"It does point to the day when there will be no exclusively white or Negro units," Lt. Gen. E. H. Brooks, Army Personnel and Administration Chief, told reporters.

He said the Army had been working on the program since last February.

"This is no eyewash," Brooks said, "And any commander who does not carry out the spirit of the instructions is in for a bad time."

Brooks said the instructions issued today broadened the Negro soldier's opportunity for advancement after he is in the Army.

They mean, he said, that more Negroes will be assigned to all-white units including some combat type units.

Last September the Army opened its specialty schools to all personnel on the basis of merit and qualification. Today's orders give Negroes more openings to use the skills they have learned.

Combat type vacancies for which qualified Negroes were declared eligible today include anti-aircraft fire control electricians and repairmen, radar gun-laying repairmen and artillery and tank mechanics.

Restrictive Quotas To Be Abolished

New Policy Seen As Major Step Toward Integration

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In the near future the Army will integrate Negro personnel with white units of all kinds. This radically new policy on training and assignments was worked out over the past weekend.

Restrictive assignment quotas for Negro soldiers still in specialized fields will be discarded.

Army commanders will be instructed to fill vacancies throughout the service "without regard to race or color."

The new policy is viewed as a major step towards ending traditionally strict segregation in the army. It brings that branch of the Armed Services into line with existing Air Force and Navy policies.

COMPLETE INTEGRATION

The latter two services have put into effect racial policies amounting to complete integration, under which Negro and white servicemen are fed and housed together.

The dramatically revised army policies came at a series of weekend conferences at the Pentagon attended by civilian defense chiefs, high ranking military leaders, and members of the President's (FAHY's) Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

At present, about 160,000 Negro troops are in the Army, which has a total strength of 640,000. A quota system limiting colored troops to 10 percent of the overall man power ceiling of the Army is not effected by the new policy.

Army leaders have previously shown strong resistance to revising that racial policy, even when directed to do so by President Truman.

5-POINT PROGRAM ISSUED

On last Sept. 30, the Army issued a 5-point program intended, it was announced, to assure greater opportunity to Negro officers and enlisted men. However, members of the FAHY Committee and the Negro press promptly pointed out that the September policy had a joker in it, which made it actually of no real effect.

It is not likely, Army sources said, that existing Negro units will be disbanded under the new plan but only to draw off, as needed, the army-school trained men with capabilities for specific vacancies in specialized functions.

Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray said the program for gradual elimination of segregation in the Army will not be outlined for the public in detail until "additional instructions concerning the use of Negro manpower" have been completed.

Negro Soldiers To Get Chance At Skilled Jobs

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Army ordered its top commanders today to give Negroes the same chance that white soldiers now have to fill vacancies requiring special skills.

Secretary of the Army Gray issued the orders. Officials said it was a further step toward carrying out President Truman's July 26, 1948, demand for equal treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

Gray specifically told generals at home and abroad to:

1. Assign qualified Negroes to vacancies in any of 40 specialties listed today.

2. Orient all personnel with the "necessity for unreserved acceptance" of the "equal-opportunity" policy the Army outlined September 30.

Gray also gave major commanders wide discretion in placing Negroes in other, unlisted specialties as vacancies occur.

Gray's directive neither breaks up any existing all-white or all-Negro units nor modifies the current policy that limits Negro enlistments to approximately 10 per cent of the total Army strength.

"It does point to the day when there will be no exclusively white or Negro units," Lt. Gen. E. H. Brooks, Army personnel and administration chief, told reporters. He said the Army had been working on the program since last February.

"This is no eyewash," Brooks said, "and any commander who does not carry out the spirit of the instructions is in for a bad time."

Equality For All In Armed Forces Declared Near

WASHINGTON, May 22—(AP)—A presidential committee predicted today that there will be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed forces "within the reasonably near future."

It predicted also that a gain in military efficiency will result.

The committee was created by the president on July 26, 1948. Its job was to investigate rules and practices of the armed services and recommend steps that should be taken to carry out an executive order issued on the same date, in which Mr. Truman said:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the president that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

IN ITS REPORT to the president today the group said that all of its recommendations have been approved and accepted by him, by Secretary of Defense Johnson, and the secretaries of the army, navy and air force.

"They are now in effect," it added. "It is the committee's conviction that the present programs of the three services are designed to accomplish the objectives of the president.

"As the programs are carried out, there will be, within the reasonably near future, equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed forces with a consequent improvement in military efficiency."

The investigators said they found that inequality had contributed to efficiency. It gave two reasons:

1. Insofar as a service refused a single Negro the technical training and job for which he was qualified, by just so much did the service waste potential skills.

2. Segregated Negro units could not be created which would perform the complete range of functions of white units, and use of the skills of highly qualified Negroes, because the majority of Negroes in the services did not have as high a level of skill and education as the majority of whites.

"QUITE APART from the question of equal opportunity," the report said, "the committee did not believe the country or the military services could afford this human wastage."

The group said its study of past and present policies of the armed forces had convinced it that:

"A policy of equality of treatment and opportunity will make for a better Army, Navy and Air Force. It is right and just. It will strengthen the nation."

The committee disclosed that the Army on March 27 this year abolished its rule limiting the number of Negroes in the service to 10 per cent of its total strength. There no longer are Negro quotas for enlistment, it said.

The report was signed by the following:

Charles Fahy, chairman, former solicitor general of the United States and now judge of the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation; John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of The Chicago Defender, and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College.

Army Brass Forces Ban on Mixed Dances

The Worker July 8-50

EL PASO, Tex.

United States Army Generals stationed here joined with local reactionary city authorities and the Chamber of Commerce to clamp Jimcrow upon the people of this mining and industrial center of the Southwest, by halting the big public dances at the Coliseum attended by both Negro and white.

Under the auspices of a Negro dance promoter, Mr. Marvin Williams, excellent Negro and Mexican dance orchestras were brought to the city Coliseum, playing to mixed audiences of dancers numbering up to 2,000 persons. These dances went on, growing in popularity, all through 1949.

Local Army authorities opened the attack by declaring the mixed dances "off limits". On Nov. 23, Mr. Williams was called before Maj.-Gen. John Hommer, Commanding Officer at Ft. Bliss; Brig.-Gen. David Hutchinson, Commanding Officer, Briggs Air Force; Police Chief Wolverton; Deputy Sheriff Baily; Mayor Duke; a representative of the Chamber of Commerce, and a County Commissioner.

Those protesting the ban pointed out that there were no state laws prohibiting mixed public gatherings, and that such functions, including dances and concerts had been held for years in the Coliseum, proving the excellent relations between Negro and white in El Paso.

Nevertheless the Commissioners Court voted to introduce Jimcrow. The Coliseum is "open to both races", but there are to be no mixed dances.

Army

Army Ordered to Put Negroes In Positions on Basis of Skills

Top Army commanders at home and abroad have been ordered to integrate Negro troops into all units of the service in accord with their "skills and qualifications" and without regard to their color.

Evening Star

Army Secretary Gordon Gray issued the order yesterday and the Army took another step toward equal treatment and opportunity in its ranks. Under it, Negroes will be assigned to 40 specialties, including some combat jobs.

Washington

"Any commander who does not carry out the spirit of the instructions is in for a bad time," Lt. Gen. E. H. Brooks, personnel and administration director, said.

He said that it meant that more Negroes would be assigned to hitherto all-white units.

"It does point to the day when there will be no exclusively white or Negro units," he added.

Officials said the order was in line with President Truman's 1948 directive for equality in the armed services.

Gen. Brooks explained that the implementation is to take place by degrees, but he couldn't say at this time whether the policy would mean the breaking up of all-Negro units of the service within 2 years or 50 years. But the new policy meant, he continued, that if a white unit needed a man of a certain skill and training and there was a colored man available he would be sent. The same policy applied to service schools.

The announcement of the new regulations was accompanied by a letter which Defense Secretary Johnson sent to Secretary Gray.

"The policy of equality of treatment and opportunity which the Army has formulated with the help of the President's commission is a major step, in my opinion, toward the goal of utilization of Army manpower without regard to race," Secretary Johnson said. "I believe that this policy is entirely in accord with sound personnel practice. The additional steps taken today, which supplement career-guidance programs already in effect, will enable all more highly qualified soldiers to advance professionally to the maximum extent of their individual capabilities.

"The attainment of the desired goal will continue to present complex problems. These can be solved, as you are demonstrating through the application of broad vision, patience, insight and a firm determination to maintain maximum efficiency within the Army."

The new regulations provide that officers will be procured for the regular establishment and for the Reserve Corps without regard to race or color, and they will be given equal opportunity of advancement.

Johnson Praises New Army Policy

Atlanta, Ga. Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Defense Secretary Louis Johnson last Monday praised the Army's new policy to assure equality of treatment and opportunity to all of its personnel as "a major step" toward the goal of utilization of Army personnel without regard to race.

In a letter to Army Secretary Gordon Gray, Mr. Johnson wrote:

"I believe that this policy is entirely in accord with sound personnel practice. The additional steps taken today, which supplement career guidance programs already in effect, will enable all more highly qualified soldiers to advance professionally to the maximum extent of their individual capabilities.

"The attainment of the desired goal will continue to present complex problems. These can be solved, as you are demonstrating through the application of broad vision, patience, insight and a firm determination to main maximum efficiency within the Army.

"I shall look forward with keen interest to receiving from you periodic reports of progress in accordance with our many discussions."

CIRCULAR REVISION

The new Army policy embodies revision of Army Circular 124, dated April 27, 1946, concerning "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Postwar Army."

Revision of Army policy was described by Secretary Gray as an additional step in furtherance of President Truman's executive order on equality of treatment and opportunity for all Army personnel.

The new policy requires the selection of personnel to attend Army schools without regard to race or color, and placement of guidance of such schools in position where their school acquired skills may be used in accord with personnel management regulations applicable to all enlisted personnel.

Under the new policy, military occupational specialties are to be open to qualified enlisted personnel without regard to race or color, and highly skilled colored personnel is to be used in accord with regulations applicable to all enlisted personnel.

The new regulations also provide for the administration of the promotion system of the enlisted career guidance program on an "equal merit basis" so that promotions will be obtained by open competition on examinations uniform throughout the Army and against a single standard.

OFFICER PROCUREMENT

Regular and Reserve Army officers are to be procured without regard to race or color, and all officers are to be afforded equal opportunity for advancement, professional improvement, extended active duty, active duty training, promotion and retention.

Colored students in ROTC units in colleges whose student bodies are mixed are not to be segregated but are to remain with their school units during summer training.

Colored personnel possession scarce skills are to be assigned to any overhead or table of organization unit without regard to race or color, and also may be assigned to any appropriate unit by order of the major commander.

Nothing in the new regulations require the abolition of race segregation in the Army.

Army Drops System Of Race Quota

After three months of very limited enlistment quotas, the Army and the Air Force have opened up for volunteers in most branches, regardless of race or color, Capt. Robert G. Glass, commander of the local recruiting station announced today.

Army branches which have not accepted enlistments for varying periods of time up to two years will be open throughout the month of April, he said. There are: Airborne, Chemical Corps, Corps of Military Police, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Transportation Corps, Infantry, Armored Cavalry, Coast and Field Artillery.

This announcement is viewed as a very positive step in the complete plan of Army and Air Force integration.

According to James D. Johnson, recruiting sergeant in this area, this means that men are now being accepted on the basis of applications and qualifications alone.

"For instance, M-Sgt. Johnson told the Argus, "Our quota for this month is a certain number of men. If every single recruit of that quota is a Negro he wll be accepted. As long as there is an enlistment open, a Negro can enlist. That goes for the Air Force and the Army as well," he emphasised.

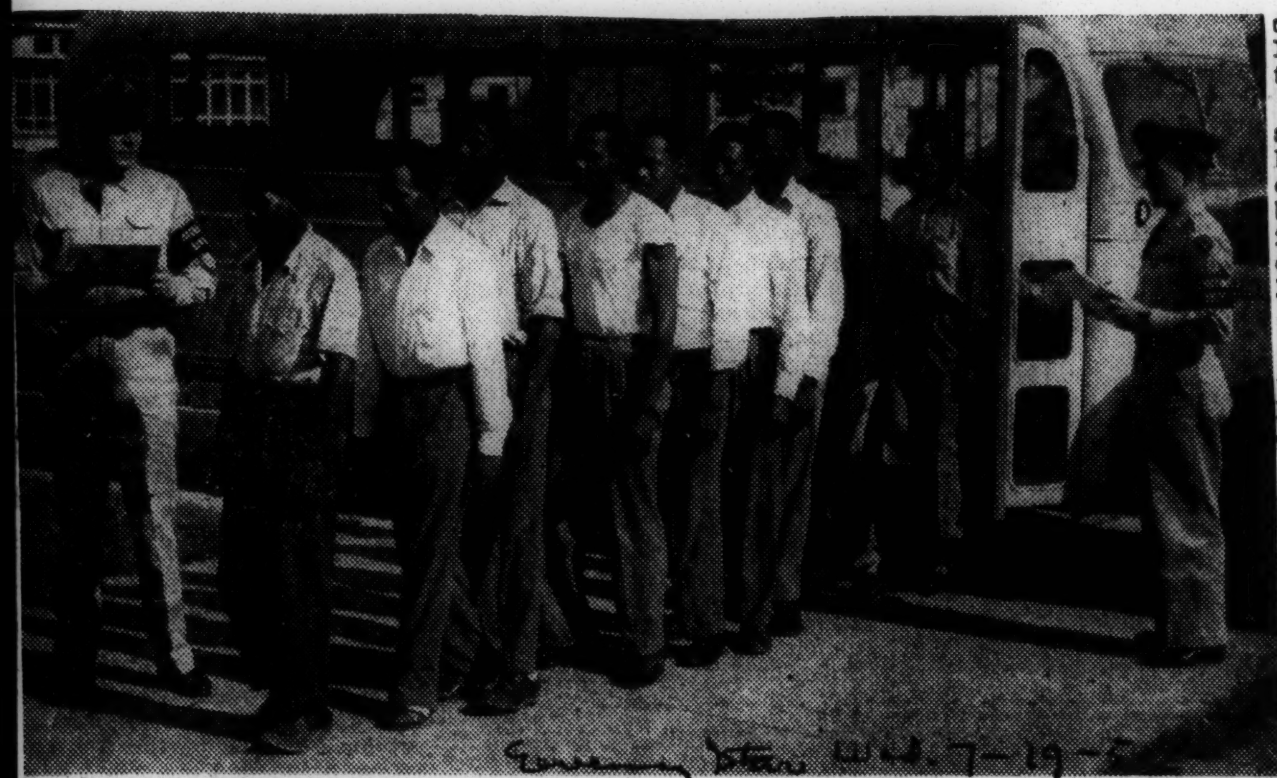
Men interested may report to the U. S. Army and Air Force Recruiting office at 107 New Federal Building, or directly to M-Sgt. Johnson at 4247 E. Labadie, NEwstead 9372.

Formerly, applicants were enlisted for the Regular Army Unassigned and placed in the branch that needed men of their particular qualifications.

"Teamed For Defense"—Services Are Unified For Armed Forces Day

"Teamed for defense," members of the various branches of the Armed Forces join together in a display of unity. Armed Forces Week will be celebrated at Fort Monmouth, N. J., May 13 through May 20.

Pictured above, left to right, are: Army Pfc. Norman Medley of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Marine Sgt. Delbert R. Garrett of Laredo, Texas; Wac Pfc. Marilyn J. Randall of Kent, Ohio; CE-2 Richard T. Blaine of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and Air Force Pfc. Charles Gilford of Pittsburgh, Pa. All are presently stationed at the Home of the Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, N. J.



FIRST TO ANSWER DRAFT CALL—This group of nine Maryland men, sent by La Plata Local Board 43 today, was the first to report for examination at the Arlington Farms induction center for the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia. M/Sergt. Glenn Hanson and Sergt. Victor K. Rinehart check off the following men as they arrive by Army bus: Thomas Cole, William Edelen, Clarence Newman, Robert Jupiter, Reginald Datcher, Linwood Marbury, Leroy Hanson, Joseph Jackson and James Ford. Story on page A-1.) —Star Staff Photo.

First Men Examined For Draft Take Tests At Arlington Farms

Evening Star

Volunteers Outnumber Selective Service Group At Induction Center

Wed. 7-19-50

The first men to take physical and mental tests for the draft in the Washington area reported today to the new examination and induction center at Arlington Farms, serving the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia boards.

30a

One of the 10 men called by the La Plata (Md.) Draft Board,

Picture of First Area Men Reporting for Draft Tests. Page B-1

No. 43, did not show up. Army examiners said the Draft Board would be asked to investigate.

All of the group are colored men 24 and 25 years old. They came by regular bus service from their homes and were met at the Greyhound Terminal here by an Army bus that took them to Arlington Farms.

Washington

The physical and mental tests they are taking will not be completed until about 3 p.m. Officials said the men will not be notified for at least three days whether they passed. Such information will be sent them by the local draft board.

Outnumbered by Volunteers.

When the nine prospective draftees arrived at the Arlington Farms center they found themselves greatly outnumbered by a long line of men who had volunteered earlier this week for the Army or Air Force. About 23 volunteers were on hand for physical examinations.

Several of the nine Maryland youths said they were rejected two years ago when called up for examination under the 1948 Draft Act. Thomas Cole, a saw mill worker of Denfeld, Md., said he now is 26 but decided to report in response to the draft board's order.

Joseph Jackson summed up for most of the men with a shrug: "I don't mind going in and besides there wouldn't be any use in minding."

Hyattsville Board 55 will send 28 eligibles tomorrow, and Upper Marlboro 17 men on Friday.

The Rockville and Leonardstown board will send 14 and 10 men, respectively, next Monday.

Quotas Must Be Filled.

A draft official explained the boards above would have to send further groups for examinations to fill their assigned induction quotas. No dates have been set however.

30a

50 of 63 Pass IQ Test.

Recruiting continued at a good pace here. Of 63 applicants at the Army and Air Force station, 403 Tenth street N.W., yesterday, 50 passed the intelligence qualification test.

Evening Star

Officers said this resulted largely from the lowering of the required score from 90 to 70. More than 50 per cent of the applicants last week failed to meet the 90 grade.

About 10 who were rejected for that reason within the last two weeks already have passed the examination at the revised score. The recruiting staff is urging previous applicants to try again.

Wed. 7-19-50

The Marine Corps recruiting office at 1400 Pennsylvania avenue N.W., had 37 applicaants yesterday, only two less than on Monday It accepted six, one more than on the previous day.

The number of applications for service in the regular Navy has been somewhat lower than the daily average of about 40 last week, but the proportion of acceptances is increasing, the Navy recruiting office at 1400 Pennsylvania avenue N.W. reported.

12 of 25 Accepted.

There were 25 applicants yesterday and 12 were accepted. The Monday total of applicants was 29, of whom 6 were taken.

The District draft headquarters at 1901 D street N.W., center for all 15 boards here, has centered its activities on classification of hundreds of recent registrants and the sending of pre-induction physical examination notices to some already clasified in 1-A.

This work has been complicated this month by the registration of almost 600 men who failed to register when they became 18. The office also has continued to receive a record volume of mail from men sending notice of change of address or of status that might affect earlier classifications.

Meanwhile, it was announced Virginia boards will start sending men for examinations to Arlington Farms next Tuesday. On that day, 22 men from the Arlington board and 13 from Fauquier will be checked.

Next Thursday's schedule follows: Greene County, 5 men; Madison County, 5; Fairfax, 9, and Alexandria, 6. On August 1, Fairfax will send 31 more, and on August 3, Alexandria, 35.

Orders to 150 in District.

The first 150 District men to appear for physicals at the Arlington station have received orders on this schedule:

Next Monday, 50 men from local Boards 11 and 15; Wednesday, from Boards 12 and 13, and Friday, from Boards 10 and 14.

A tentative schedule also has been set up for the month of August, but actual orders for physicals will depend on how many men are accepted for service during the next few weeks.

The tentative schedule follows: July 31, Boards 2 and 7; August 2, Boards 5 and 6; August 4 Boards 11 and 15; August 7, Boards 4 and 12; August 9; Boards 1 and 14; August 11, Boards 13 and 15; August 14, Boards 10 and 12; August 16, Boards 2 and 7; August 18, Boards 5 and 9; August 21, Boards 3 and 10; August 23, Boards 11 and 13; August 25, Boards 1 and 8; August 28, Boards 4 and 7, and August 30, Boards 6 and 14.

400 Due to Be Called.

In all, draft officials expect about 400 men will have to be called to find 101 inductees who are acceptable and not exempt from service.

This ratio, however, is far below that of the peacetime draft two years ago, when only 296 men were found acceptable by the Army from a group of 1,224 examined. Of the 296, only 185 were actually inducted between October 4, 1948, and the end of January, 1949.

Officials explained that, in the 1948 draft, large numbers of the 24 and 25 year old men already had been rejected in previous examinations during the war.

In the current 20,000-man draft call, however, most men in the 24-25 age bracket were too young to have been included in previous examination calls. The draft act provides that men be called by age, starting with the oldest 25-year-old in each draft board.

Army officials said physical standards are slightly below those used in wartime, but that the changes are minor in nature. One of the most important is an easing in the psychiatric phase of the tests—one of the chief causes for turning men away.

Previously, an official said, the policy was to reject any man with neurotic tendencies. The present, more liberal, policy, he said, is to evaluate fitness of such men for military duty in terms of how they have adapted themselves in civilian life, despite the neurotic tendencies.

Who's Going To Be Drafted?

Post-Herald

Here's Clear Picture Of First Draft Call

Thur. 8-3-50

BY DOUGLAS LARSEN
For The Post-Herald

WASHINGTON — Who's going to be drafted?

First, you must be between 19 and 25, single, fairly sturdy, and non-veteran. That's the first step to qualify among the 20,000 men in the first Korean-crisis draft.

If you get your notice of induction after you are properly enrolled in college or high school this Fall you'll be exempted from the draft until June, 1951. The Army plans to start taking in the first men about the middle of September, so there will be some close calls.

If you're in service or in a reserve component of the service you are excluded. But your outfit can be called into active duty any time, although there are no plans now to do this soon.

There are a few men in the 25-19 age group who might possibly be exempted by reason of working on farm or in jobs essential to national health, safety or interest. Selective Service officials say you'd have to be "ireplaceable" to qualify for deferment under this provision.

You stay home if you're an elected public official or an appointed judge. You're exempted if you're the sole surviving son of a family that has already lost sons in war. You don't have to go if you're a minister or divinity student.

Birmingham Ala.

1,466,629 Eligible

And now they're ready for the final tapping. At present there are about 1,466,629 who are ready for that letter. Instead of a lottery as in the last war the oldest 25-year-olds will be taken first, then the 24's, the 22's and so on down to the 19-year-olds.

The estimate is that not many men under 23 will get called in the September induction. However, each board is assigned a quota of men to produce. And it's entirely possible that even some 19-year-olds will get the call this first time from some local boards that don't have enough older men to fill their quotas.

After the first call, there are a lot of "ifs" in the future. The Army says that if there are enough volunteers there won't be any more drafting. It's planned to keep draftees 21 months, but if it looks like the Korean crisis is easing off, they might be released after a year's service.

If the crisis gets more acute, it's planned to call up another 20,000 in October. That's long range planning subject to many changes.

If All-Out War Comes . . .

If all-out war comes, forget everything you've just read because a whole new draft law will be written.

As far as the current draft goes there will be thousands of borderline cases which will have to be decided by local boards and the Army doctors. Some pretty healthy-looking men will rate 4-F according to present Army standards. That includes men adjudged physically, mentally and morally unfit. At present there are no plans to put conscientious objectors into special camps.

A man qualifies as a deferred veteran if he served one year before Pearl Harbor or after VE-Day, or served 90 days during the shooting war. A man qualifies as having a dependent if he supports a wife or child or other close members of his family.

Males Register At 18

Since 1948 all boys reaching the age of 18 should have registered with their local boards, although they can't be called until their 19th birthday. Those who haven't registered probably won't be punished if they do so promptly. Those who have been examined and classified once will have to have another physical to bring their status up-to-date. Some boards may order this at once, others later.

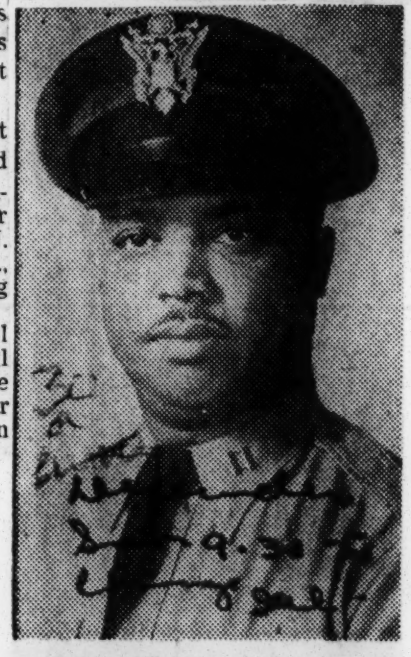
Every man has a right to appeal any classification assigned to him by a local board, if he thinks it unjust. After the draft mill starts rolling for a man it usually takes a minimum of two months to get him in uniform.

The Army will get all of the first 20,000 men. The Air Force and Navy have enough volunteers. Inducted men will go to one of four training divisions at Fort Dix, N. J., Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Ord, Cal. Basic training will last 14 weeks.

After basic training the men will be distributed in the Army to fill out various units. None will see immediate action in Korea. Whether any of them ever will depends on the course of events.

Trainees Air-Lifted to Fort Jackson

First contingent of trainees to be air-lifted commercially to Fort Jackson, S. C. for training as combat replacements are pictured at the Lexington County Air Port last Thursday where they were met by Post Transportation officials. They were immediately truck-transported to the military reservation. All Marylanders, they are, left to right: Elmer T. Johnson; James N. Culnes, both of Salisbury, Md.; Harvey V. Woolford, Cambridge; Paul A. Lowe, Jr., and James E. Davis, Salisbury. Second row: Edward Y. Thompson, in charge of the group, Cambridge; Shelton Beulah, Denton; Nathaniel K. Towers, Easton; Martin G. Walker, Jr., Salisbury; Cardiff R. Hall, Jr., St. Michaels, and Edward L. Corsey, Preston.



CAPT. LOUIS D. HILL, USAF, a recent graduate of the Advanced Food Service School, Camp Lee, Va., was recently assigned to duty at Headquarters, 15th Air Force, March Air Force Base, California, as chief of the food service and exchange branch of the 15th Air Force. Capt. Hill has been in the service since April, 1943.

Scientists Score U. S. Lip Service On Disarmament

Courier Pitts. Pa. 6-24-50

30a Army

NASHVILLE—President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University is among sixteen scientists and clergymen who have accused the United States of paying lip service to disarmament while actually discouraging such a step.

The report was signed by Albert Einstein and Novelist Louis Bromfield, among others.

The report reads:

"Officially appointed representatives to the United Nations tell the world that the United States wants disarmament and only Russia stands in the way. Yet other American officials do what they can to discourage disarmament.

VESTED INTERESTS HIT

"In the United States there are vested economic interests with a stake in a large military budget. There is also an emotional attachment to armaments as well as a high degree of military leadership and influence in policy-making branches of government."

The group which issued its report through the National Council Against Conscription, urged immediate steps toward total world disarmament, saying that none of the great powers has ever really made a move in this direction.

The group called for this five-point program for total disarmament:

1. An immediate halt to atomic bomb production with stockpiles to be taken over by the UN pre-ending further negotiations.
2. Acceptance of the Soviet proposal for national — rather than international — atomic ownership, under an agreement blocking large-scale production.
3. Acceptance of the American proposal for international inspection of atomic resources and production.
4. A compromise in the U.S.-Soviet disagreement over whether atomic stockpiles should be destroyed before or after international controls go into effect.

Puts Draft in Motion

AT A MEETING in Washington, Selective Service Director Maj. Gen Lewis B. Hershey (left) said the draft can furnish up to 300,000 men a month to the armed services, with selective machinery operating at that speed within 90 days. With him are Col. Campbell C. Johnson (center), assistant director, and Lt. Col. Bernard T. Franck, legislative and liaison officer. *(International)*

4-to-10 Ratio Exists

25,000 Negroes Face Draft; Thousands of Others Volunteering

Courier Pitts. Pa. 7-22-50

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Approximately 25,400 Negro youths will be called to the colors of the U. S. if Selective Service officials retain their estimated total figure of 635,000 youths to be drafted for armed forces duty. With racial quotas being completely eliminated the ratio of Negroes to whites will be four-to-ten.

There is, however, a possibility that even that figure may be lowered, for during the past two weeks the number of Negroes volunteering their services has increased considrably. Proportionate enlistments counterbalance the number of men who otherwise would be drafted.

In Los Angeles, New York and Pennsylvania Negro lads were swarming into recruiting offices of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Negro youths, increasingly aware of the fact that racial barriers are being done away with particularly in the Air Forces with the Navy running close behind, are leading the way to the recruiting offices as the number of volunteers for service is stepping up since the outbreak of the Korean war.

'DEAD AS DODO'

From all over the country reports are coming in that hundreds of Negro youths are volunteering. In the meantime, Col. Campbell Johnson of the National Selective Service announces that: "Race quota approaches that featured World Wars I and II drafts are as 'dead as a dodo'."

He indicated that the newly adopted operation, as based on the Service Act of 1950, has broken sharply with the past. It was generally understood that while troops will be subject to state segregation laws in such places where the laws are applicable, the old race lines are being abolished in areas under the administration of the military.

"Each state is advised of its pro-rata obligations and these men must be called on the basis of their individual ages instead of race," declared Colonel Johnson. He said the latest draft order entails the assemblage of 20,000 men from the nation as a whole—in the first call—and their individual qualifications depend on the nearness to their twenty-sixth birthday.

In Southern and rural areas the new armed forces qualifications which require higher physical and intelligence levels, is expected to eliminate a number of Negro eligibles.

Already in certain sections reports are being returned of a high rate of disqualifications of Negro volunteers because of low physical and educational levels.

Draft officials in all states, however, except Texas, have reported that they will adhere to the new order to call upon men regardless of race to meet overall quotas sent down to them.

Col. James Robinson, connected with the office of the Secretary of Defense, told The Courier that it "would be embarrassing to even seek information about servicemen on the basis of racial identities. "If the idea of race is going to be outmoded, then we must refrain from seeking totals on the basis of race," he said.

Unofficial quarters give as reasons for the high percentage of Negro volunteers not only the elimination of many racial discriminatory regulations, but the higher pay rate and the general opposition of Negroes to communism.

REPORT BY STATES

Reports from the states are as follows:

Georgia

Colonel Skelton, State Selective Service Bureau reports approximately 15,000 Negroes face the draft out of some 50,000 Georgians classified 1-A. Georgia's first quota is 4444 men. There will be one quota for all men. Skelton said men will be taken from their birthday maximums beginning Jan. 1, 1925.

Negroes will be integrated by draft boards. Negro leaders have asked representation on these boards. High rejections because of physical and educational deficiencies are expected.

Alabama

This state must furnish 422 men for military service by September. The quota will be filled "regardless of race." More than 80 per cent of Negro volunteers during past two weeks for all branches of the service have been rejected "for one cause or another."

Negro youths in Alabama are seeking to enlist in the Marines and the Air Force more than any other branch of service.

North Carolina

Col. Thomas H. Upton, deputy state director of Selective Service, states that North Carolina has been given a 610-man integrated quota under the new draft law, with all draftees to be in uniform not later than Sept. 30.

Louisiana

First call will be for 351 men, no racial quota. Capt. Darrell F. Hill, commanding officer of the U. S. Army and Air Force recruiting office, reports increase in Negro enlistments during past week, but would not divulge number. Some 19,117 Negroes are eligible for the draft in this state.

Texas

Until a Washington directive orders differently, the Houston area will be made in the usual pattern of racial segregation, Mrs. Josie Koonse, chief clerk of the Harris County draft board, told The Courier. Over-all statewide figures for draftees are not being made public here yet, but Harris County (Houston area) will furnish some 2,700 Negroes out of 54,000 registrants. That figure is based on normal breakdown analyses.

New York

In Metropolitan New York, there is a much higher percentage of voluntary enlistees for the Navy than for the Army or Air Force. One hundred and ninety-two Negro youths joined the Navy between July 1 and July 13.

Over-all statewide figures for the Army draftees are not being made public. Between July 3 and 13 about sixty-one Negroes joined the Army.

RECRUITS SWORN IN—"All in a day's work" for the local recruiting staff was the swearing in Friday of 13 Army and three Air Force recruits. They were sent out last night for training, the Army recruits going to 3rd Armored Division, Fort Knox, Ky., and AF enlistees to Lackland, AFB, San Antonio, Texas. Administering the oath at the Maxwell AFB branch office is Major Lewis H. Walker, new commanding officer of the Montgomery Main U. S. Army and Air Force Recruiting Station. Front row, left to right, are: Franklin Knight, Deatsville; Willis Tillis Rayborn, (814 Bay Avenue), Mobile; John C. Purnell, Red Level; Benjamin Huey Wimbley, (441 South Bainbridge Street), Montgomery; Denson H. Scroggins, Alexander City; William A. Campbell, (713 South St. Andrews) Dothan; Clyde Ingram, (143 Howe Street), Montgomery. Back row, left to right, are: Robert Thrasher, Jr., (Titus Star Route) Wetumpka; George Dawson Partridge, (107 Jones Drive) Andalusia; Valentine H. Hood (105 Houston Street) Montgomery; Paul Edward Patallo (Route 2, Box 120) Waverly; Marvin Mayo, Coosada Station; Robert E. Connally, Jr., Red Level; William Cannon, Dadeville; Willie Paul Johnson, (113 Dixie Drive) Montgomery; Henry E. Bonds, Goshen. All are Army recruits except Campbell, Connally and Purnell.

Jim Crow in the Army

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After studying Army Secretary Gray's revision of the 1946 "Utilization of Negro Manpower" circular, I have come to the conclusion that The Times editorial which hailed this new policy immediately after its promulgation was over-enthusiastic and precipitate. I will readily admit that in some respects the new order appears to be a step in the right direction. However, it seems logical to analyze it in terms of what it does not do.

Obviously, the Army does not intend to abolish its racist quota system or its segregation. It makes this plain when Mr. Gray tells us that a relative handful of "ROTC students * * * will remain together and be trained together without regard to race or color." Under the order, the only other Negroes to be integrated into white units are "scarce specialists."

Moreover, the order itself is vague. We have become suspicious of language which is susceptible to loose application. We have had numerous orders that "sounded good." The bitter reality remains that Jim Crow in the Army is still with us and going strong.

What we need, if our democratic way of life is to attain full maturity, is an order clearly spelled out, effectively and specifically administered and rigidly enforced. Negroes in America, especially those in the armed forces, can no longer be fooled with a semi-sop, even when released from the Pentagon with considerable rhetoric.

The armed services of America, dedicated to the defense of democracy, should lead the way in this fight for decency and individual dignity. The Army certainly is not living up to its full responsibility in this respect when it issues an order which at best pays ineffectual lip service to the problem of racism in America.

A. Philip Randolph,
Co-Chairman, Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training.

New York, Feb. 7, 1950.

Negro Assignments to White Combat Groups Appears Near According to U. S. Army Sec.

Capital Times

Army Secretary Gray ordered field commanders to put qualified Negroes in white combat units.

The order liberalized and spelled out the Army's new racial policy of last September 30, which assured Negroes equality of treatment and opportunity.

Gray warned all Army unit commanders that they will be held responsible for "the unreserved acceptance of the provisions of this policy," and for carrying them out.

In carrying out the September 30 policy, field commanders generally have been limiting Negroes to supply, "housekeeping" and other similar classifications. Although Negroes in such non-combat posts may serve alongside a white soldier, eating and sleeping accommodations generally are segregated.

Heretofore, very few Negroes have been assigned to white combat units.

Today's order specifically covers combat units.

The Army said it will not eliminate all segregation, at least for the foreseeable future. All Negro companies and battalions will not be broken up.

No Fooling

Lt. Gen. E. H. Brooks, director of Army personnel and administration, said that assignment of Negroes to white combat units is expected to be gradual.

But he warned that headquarters will not countenance "lip service" from field commanders in carrying out the new order.

"I assure you that if anyone does that, he will be in for a sorry time."

Brooks denied any connection between today's order and recent demands by some Congressmen for an investigation of the Army's segregation practices. He said Army personnel officers have been working on the order since last February.

Defense Secretary Johnson praised the new regulation as a major step "toward the goal of utilization of Army manpower without regard to race."

Army Finds Negro Makes Good Student

March 4, 1950

KITZENGEN, Germany — Way across the waters, on the outskirts of this old Bavarian city, the United States army has learned that the Negro soldier shows "a remarkable talent for grasping knowledge."

There are about 1,200 men at Kitzengen Training Center undergoing a rigid training program which provides them with a better understanding of military tactics and methods. Kitzengen is the largest army school in the European Command.

According to Col. Henry C. Newton of Los Angeles, commandant of the center, the Negro students "have shown potential for becoming military leaders. They will be a great asset to the army."

The training center has 70 instructors, Negro and white. The curriculum includes general subjects, motors and weapons. The academic instruction begins with basic education for men who have less than a fifth grade training.

Col. Newton explained his belief in academic training for soldiers:

"Our army is airborne and highly mechanized. Our men must know mechanics, understand orders and have a thorough knowledge of maps and terrain. To an educated man these things come easier.

"That is why we have undertaken this program for Negroes who now comprise 10 per cent of our strength in the European Command."

Completes 4-Point Program

Army Abolishes Quota System For Enlistment of Negroes

Post Times 4-2-50

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

The Army has taken another major step in the field of racial equality of opportunity—dropping the quota system of enlistment of Negroes.

An order just issued declares that "effective with the month of April all enlistments in the Army within over-all recruiting quotas will be open to qualified applicants without regard to race or color."

Heretofore, the number of Negro recruits accepted each month has been limited so as to keep the percentage of members of that race in the Army roughly equivalent to the proportion of Negroes in the total population—about 10 percent.

The move is not expected to change that ratio to any extent—if anything it may reduce it, some say. But the action has long been urged by Negro leaders on two grounds: (1) separate racial quotas were considered discriminatory; and (2) many with high intelligence and educational qualifications have been turned away during periods when no Negro vacancies existed.

The latter has been harmful to the Army, it is declared, because at other times Negroes with lower qualifications were accepted in quantity.

Spokesmen for President Truman's Committee for Equality of Opportunity in the Armed Services yesterday hailed the Army move, and said it completed a four-point program the group adopted when formed more than a year ago.

The committee then urged: (1) Opening up all service schools to all men on the basis of individual ability; (2) opening all military occupational specialties—types of jobs—to all qualified men without regard to race; (3) assigning trained men on the basis of qualifications—that is, the abolition of regulations limiting Negroes to segregated units or post overhead jobs; and (4) dropping the quota system.

All Adopted in Principle

All have now been adopted in principle, although No. 3 is to be carried out on a long-range basis. Negro and white units will not be broken up, and for the present only highly qualified Negroes will be integrated into white troop units.

Some Army officials have opposed ending racial recruiting quotas for fear large numbers of Negroes would apply and gradually the ranks would fill up with members of that race.

The President's committee, however, has urged that keeping the Army general classification test fairly high will keep the percentage of Negroes in the Army at about the present ratio. Edward Kenworthy, executive secretary of the group, said yesterday that the latest available statistics (as of March, 1949) show that 38 percent of the Negroes in the Army have an AGCT score of 90 or above, compared to 67 percent of the whites with such scores. The lower score men were enlisted when the Army was accepting applicants with a rating of 70, and have been allowed to reenlist.

Few Taken Last Year

The over-all population—based on the scores of 10 million men examined by the Army during the war—said Kenworthy, shows 67.8 percent of the whites have a score over 90, compared to only 16.6 percent Negroes.

Last year, said Kenworthy, almost no Negro recruits—even those with scores of 130 or better—were accepted from April to December, because the Negro quota was above strength. During at least part of this time men with scores in the 70's were allowed to reenlist.

Negro-Enlistment Quota Is Abolished by Army

Courier-Journal
Sat. 4-1-50

10 Pct. Limitation Will Be Thrown Out Today; Move Is 4th Point In Race-Equality Program

30a

By JOHN F. DAY
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, March 31.—The Army has abolished the 10 per cent quota system for Negro enlistments, a racial policy of long standing.

Starting tomorrow, the Army will put into effect the fourth point of a four-point program recommended by the President's committee on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

A letter has been sent to all field commanders which states:

"Effective with the month of April, all enlistments in the Army within the over-all recruiting quotas will be opened to equalified applicants without regard to race or color."

Also Applies to Wacs

This applies to Wac and Waf as well as to male enlistments.

Alabama Negro Democrats, by questioning primary candidates on their racial views, actively have entered the campaign in that state. Story is on Page 3.

The Army is continuing its general classification tests, and a score of 90 or above is required for enlistment. The Navy also requires a score of at least 90, and the Air Force requires a score of 100.

The Army put into effect last September Points 1 and 2 of a program recommended by the President's committee headed by former Solicitor General Charles Fahy. No. 1 was the opening of all military occupational specialties and No. 2 the opening of all Army service schools without regard to race.

The third point was put into effect in January. It called for the assigning of Negroes to units on the basis of their qualifications. This point was considered the keystone of the program. For even after the Army opened its occupational specialties and permitted Negroes to be trained in them, they couldn't enjoy the full benefit while they were restricted in assignment to Negro units.

Considered Major Step

The Fahy committee believes abolition of the 10 per cent quota also is a major step. Under the quota system, for example, Negro enlistments were closed from last April 1 to December 1. But Negro re-enlistments were accepted. The committee considered this a poor utilization of manpower, because it denied the Army a new Negro enlistee with a high mental score while burdening it with re-enlistments of low-score men.

The Navy and Air Force already have put the four points into operation and are well ahead of the Army in the complete integration of Negroes within the forces.

Enlistments Opened In All Branches

Courier-Journal
Sun. 4-2-50

Third Link In Chain Of Total Integration

Atlanta, Ga.
30a

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— The third link in the chain toward ocmplete integration of Negroes into the army was forged here Saturday when a teletype order from Army Secretary Gordon Gray, ordering the removal of all racial quotas went into effect. The message, signed by Adjutant General Witsell, was dispatched to the commanders of the 11 major army areas.

Dated March 27, it read in part: "Effective with the month of April, all enlistments in the army within overall recruiting quotas will be open to qualified applicants without regard to race or color." The April male recruiting quota is 10,051.

As it presently stands, the army has opened training schools to all qualified personnel, an action taken last fall; and revised its utilization policy, permitting qualified Negro technical pesonnel to be assigned to overhead units whererver vacancies occur. The latter move was made last January 16.

Quotaless Army

Post
30a

Army chieftains have been wholly realistic in abandoning the racial quota on enlistments. Morally, the quota system has never been defensible. Practically, the virtual ban on Negro enlistments because the Army has been "over-strength" in Negroes has deprived the Army of a source of efficient manpower. The substitution of the criterion of intelligence and aptitude, as determined by the Army General Classification Test, will mean that men of equal ability will get an equal chance. The level of acceptability can of course be moved up or down as conditions warrant. Moreover, the weeding out of culls who do not qualify for promotion—the "professional privates"—will enable the Army to concentrate on enlistees of greater promise regardless of color.

Tues. 4-4-50

Abolition of the quota system means that the Army has adopted, in principle at least, all the major points advanced by the President's Committee on Equality of Opportunity in the Armed Services. These advances have been made quietly and without fanfare, and they bring the Army to the same basic standards as prevail in the Air Force and Navy. They reflect the sane, broad-minded attitude taken by Secretary Gray and the workmanlike approach of the Fahy Committee. If Army commanders clearly understand the policy and implement it progressively, we feel that it will work so smoothly that they will wonder why it was not instituted long ago.

Washington, DC

per of Negro enlistments to only 10 percent of the total force. In a short, routine directive, Major General Edward F. Witsell informed Army installations throughout this country and abroad that "effective with the month of April, all enlistments . . . within overall recruiting quotas will be open to qualified applicants without regard to race or color."

The original 10-percent quota was based on the fact that approximately one out of every 10 persons in the United States is a Negro. During the war periods, the number of Negroes in the armed services was limited to 10 percent. But between wars, the ratio of Negro troop strength has been much smaller, about one out of every 40, as in the early 1930's.

When the Federal Army was reorganized following the Civil War, the Act stipulated that "the enlisted men of two regiments of infantry and . . . two regiments of cavalry shall be colored men." And so, until World War II, the Regular Army provided for the peacetime enlistment of Negroes in the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments and the 9th and 19th Cavalry Regiments. The four outfits always had a high reenlistment record and, therefore, did not offer even the normal number of openings for recruits. After the close of the last war, Negroes so greatly exceeded the 10 percent estimated and allotted that the Army temporarily restricted further enlistments to certain specialists and to those who could make a score of 99 on the AGC test (an approximate indication that the man has the equivalent of a high-school education).

The new policy probably will not result in an immediate jump in the number of Negro enlistments. During peacetime, standards are higher and usually a minimum number of qualified Negro and white applicants are accepted. When the Air Force abolished the quota system last year, the number of Negro enlistments rose from 6.4 percent to only 6.7 percent. Abolition of the quota system, however, is a very important step toward the eventual goal of complete integration of Negro and white troops in the armed forces which President Truman and Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson have promised.

Anti-JC Army Drive Renewed

Reynolds, Randolph Map Memorial Plans

PHILADELPHIA

More than 2,000 persons heard Grant Reynolds and A Philip Randolph in their all-out efforts here last week to mobilize Philadelphia behind their plans for a front attack on jim crow in the military service.

Both men addressed groups at the Broadwood Hotel, Reynolds' Hall and the University of Pennsylvania, where they formally announced a series of Memorial Day programs designed to honor colored war dead, and called attention to present jim crow Army practices.

The memorial series had been scheduled for Washington, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, and Springfield, Ill., historic sites of American democracy.

Support Pledged Campaign

Labor leaders, educators, churchmen, society matrons and college fraternity men were among the hundreds pledging active support to the proposals made by Randolph.

Reynolds and Randolph issued the following statement to the press on Friday:

"In 1948, the notorious 80th Congress defeated amendments to the Selective Service Act which would have safeguarded the civil rights of colored servicemen. There existed what Senator Lucas of Illinois candidly called a 'bi-partisan understanding' to knife these eight amendments.

To Hold 4 Services

"In 1950, with the same issue again before Congress, we intend to dramatize the irony of still existing segregation in the Armed Forces by holdnig four simultaneous memorial services to colored war dead.

"On Sunday, May 21 — approximately the time when the House and Senate will be considering our proposed amendments to the draft extension bill, we shall rally colored labor and liberal forces in Philadelphia, Washington, Gettysburg and Springfield, Ill., at outdoor ceremonies with nationally eminent speakers and artists of the concert world.

"In Philadelphia, a March of Silence by minority group veterans and others will precede the memorial service. In Washington, Carol Brice will be our featured singer.

"Neither Congress nor the Administration can shirk its legal and moral responsibility for jim crow in uniform. The very necessity for holding such services will focus attention on the specific action that should be taken independently by the White House, Pentagon and Congress."

SENATORS APPROVE 3-YEAR DRAFT PLAN WITH RACIAL LIMITS

They Also Vote to Leave Calls Up to President, Ordering Bill to Floor for Showdown

A CHOICE ON SEGREGATION

Men Would Get Right to Serve Only With Own Race—Hard Fight in Conference Seen

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 8 — The Senate Armed Services Committee voted today to send to the floor for a showdown a proposed three-year extension of the peacetime selective draft. The form of the bill was viewed widely as clashing head-on with President Truman's program for racial parity in the defense forces.

The committee's bill would permit all registrants, volunteer enlistees and inductees to choose assignments to units of their own race. Southern opponents of civil-rights measures emphasized that it still left open to those who wanted to serve in "mixed" units the right to join them.

This provision, sponsored by Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia and floor leader of the South's battles against Mr. Truman's civil-rights program, threatened to pile trouble upon troubble in the fight to continue the draft.

The present Selective Service authorization is due to expire on June 24. Unless it is renewed, registrations starting at the age of eighteen and possible inductions through the age of twenty-five will stop.

Other business on the Senate calendar indicated today that little time would be available for a determination of the racial question and fundamental differences between the Senate and the House.

House Measure Revised

On May 24, the House passed, by a vote of 216 to 11, a bill for a two-year extension which had been so changed in form that even the name of the measure was revised. It was sent to the Senate as the "Manpower Registration Act of 1950." Under it, registrations would continue, but no man could be inducted unless the Congress itself decided that a national emergency demanded an increasing or armed strength.

Today, the Senate committee rejected this idea and in its bill left with the President the authority to decide when inductions should be made. If it should be approved by the Senate, it was conceded, there would be great difficulty in getting the House, in view of its overwhelming approval of its own plan, to yield.

Provisions of Russell Plan

On this account, it was contended in some quarters that the Russell amendment was accepted by the committee largely as a prospective "trading proposition" with the House. That is, the Senate managers might abandon what Southerners called the "optional segregation" measure if the calls for inductions were left with the President. It was recalled that Senator Russell had tried, when the original peacetime draft bill was before the Senate in 1948, to inject his amendment, and then lost.

Senator Sets a "Real Fight"

Senator Russell said today that he did not make a fight for the amendment at that time because "that was before the President issued his order on nonsegregation to the armed forces."

"But this time," he added, "I am going to make a real fight."

Senate consensus appeared to be that Southern Senators in general would help him.

This development came less than a month after President Truman issued a report from his Committee on Eqaulity of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, and proposed that it be read especially on the Senate side of the Captol.

The report, which asserted that large progress had been made in wiping out racial discrimination in the defense services, was submitted after twenty-two months of negotiation with the Army, Navy and Air Force. It predicted equal opportunity for all personnel in the Armed Forces in the "reasonably near future."

At the Department of Defense the Senate committee's action today met silence. Officials said it was "policy" not to discuss pending legislation.

Under the Russell amendment: And individual who registered on enlisted would receive an opportunity to state whether he preferred to serve only in a unit of his own race.

Any such person, having expressed a preference, would thereafter be assigned only to units of a type consistent with preference. Every one who registered or enlisted must be told about this provision.

Any officer who knowingly or wilfully denied any person his right to express preference, or assigned him to a unit in conflict with his expression, would be "guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and be subject to trial and punishment."

In some quarters it was contended that the proposed amendment would apply not only throughout the Regular armed services but to the National Guard and the Reserves of the various services. There was, however, wide disagreement on this point.

Leaders had not yet agreed when the draft measure would be taken to the floor, even in the face of the June 24 deadline.

The committee vote to release the bill for floor contest was reported to have been unanimous. However, the release stipulated that no committee member was committed to support all provisions of the measure in the floor contest.

Senate Votes Down Draft Segregation

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Senate Wednesday deleted from its bill to extend the selective service system for another three years a proposal that inductees and new enlistees be permitted to signify they would only serve in military units with men of their own race. The vote was 42 to 29.

The project went to the Senate floor with the pro forma approval of the Armed Service Committee, although several members of the committee voted against it Wednesday. It had been inserted on motion of Sen. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, who led the fight for it.

The actual vote came on a motion to strike the Russell plan from the bill. It was introduced by Sen. Lucas, of Illinois, the Democratic floor leader, on behalf of himself and five other Democratic Senators, Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, Herbert H. Lehaman of New York, Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Brien McMahon and William Benton of Connecticut.

The defeat of the Russell project apparently cleared the way for final passage of some sort of draft extension by the Senate Thursday although Lucas was unable to secure agreement on a time for a final vote. Throughout Wednesday's debate, Lucas reminded the Senators that the nation's selective service machinery would go out of existence unless President Truman was able to sign a bill extending it before midnight on Friday.

The legislative deadline had previously been considered as midnight on Saturday, but Lucas told the Senate that Stephen E. Rice, its legislative counsel, had advised him the present law would expire 24 hours earlier.

Chances for final action Thursday were heightened by an announcement made just before the recess Wednesday night by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, that he would not offer a series of antisegregation amendments he had prepared. This step might have precipitated prolonged discussion if not a filibuster and Humphrey explained that the urgency of the situation forbade the risk of such a development.

He added that he was moved to refrain by his confidence in President Truman and the high officials of the military establishment to continue what he described as their excellent progress toward the elimination of segregation in the armed forces.

According to present indications the Senate will probably adopt a bill simply extending for three years the present selective service law. The House has already adopted a bill placing a number of limitations on its operation, and an active battle will take place among the conferees.

Army Calls 9,500 Reserve Officers, 205 Chaplains, 240 Aviators to Duty

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Army has added 9,565 Reserve male captains and lieutenants not assigned to troop program units of the Organized Reserve Corps to its original call for 7,862.

This brings the total company grade officers being placed on active duty in the 16 arms and services to 17,427.

Chaplains, Aviation Officers

In addition, the Army has directed that 205 company grade chaplains and 240 company grade aviation officers be ordered to active duty.

This is the first time since fighting broke out in Korea that Reserve chaplains and Army aviation officers have been called into service.

The Army authorized commnders to select National Guard officers, excluded from the first call for entry on active duty if they volunteer and if their applications have been approved by the Adjutants of the States concerned.

To Duty in November

The latest call includes 2,561 captains and 7,004 first and second lains, will be placed on active duices. They, together with the chaplieutenants in the arms and serv ty during November.

The aviation officers will be called through a four-month period ending in December. All will be ordered to serve for 21 months or such other period authorized by law unless they are relieved sooner.

Aviators Recalled

Provisions for returning to flying status some of the Air Force rate officers who were removed from flying duties under economy meas ures have been announced by General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Approximately 1,800 rated officers, who were removed from flying status under the economy program, are now serving on active duty in the Air Force in non-flying capacity.

Major commanders are authorized to return to flying status these rates officers in the grades of major and below, and recommend to Air Force Headquarters those colonels and lieutenant colonels considered qualified.

The Air Force is increasing its Reserve Officer Training Corps enrollment to expand and accelerate the commissioning of second lieutenants, especially in technical and controller fields.

New Draftees Balk at Jim Crow, Refuse to Eat in Kitchen

MOBILE, Ala.—A group of Negro draft registrants Friday helped their own cause in the NAACP's fight against Army segregation policies when they refused to eat in the kitchen of a restaurant near the Mobile area pre-induction examination center.

A few minutes later an NAACP official was ordered off the premises of the pre-induction center headquarters by a white Army officer as the the NAACP representative) commended the youths for their stand and gathered information about the incident.

Earlier that day the Mobile NAACP bluntly told the Department of the Army in a telegram that if the humiliating segregation situation was not corrected at once, the entire matter would be put before President Truman without further delay.

The Mobile NAACP, which is spearheading the fight against jim crow of Montgomery in the Alabama military district, also told Col. E. W. Howell of Montgomery, head of the Alabama Selective Service Department, that the organization is opposed to segregation of Negro and white draft registrants on buses conveying them to and from pre-induction examination centers.

J. L. LeFlore, executive secretary of the Mobile NAACP, said that if the segregation roadblock isn't knocked out this week, that the "dastardly situation" would also be brought to the attention of Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress.

He said the NAACP discovered three weeks ago that Negro draft registrants in the Alabama Military District were forced to submit to "the most humiliating" forms of segregation being called for pre-induction examinations.

FORCED INTO KITCHENS

He pointed out that, as an example, in the Mobile area they are forced to eat in the hot kitchens of a restaurant while white companions eat in the main dining salon.

The NAACP official said that at the pre-induction center whites are always examined first. He added that reports now under investigation by the NAACP point to the overnight lodging of Negro youths from rural sections in improvised quarters above the pre-induction offices, but that white draft registrants are sheltered in one of the leading hotels under similar circumstances.

LeFlore said that throughout Alabama, Negro and white youths are segregated even on the chartered buses that transport them to and from pre-induction centers.

He said the ten youths who firmly stood against eating in the kitchens stated they did so because of their opposition to segregation and because the the tables were covered with soiled tablecloths and they saw dirty [illegible]hs near them. He a[illegible] [illegible]ere five college [illegible] group.

The Fort Dix Story

Segregation of Negro draftees during their basic training period at Fort Dix, New Jersey, has been exposed by The Amsterdam News in its City Edition of October 7, as a result of a two-day investigation on the spot by one of its staff reporters.

The facts are: The draftees, many of whom were called to the service of flag and country from New York and other states of the North and East, are jim crowed under a rigid system of segregation during their six-week training period. The system at Fort Dix is a rather paradoxical one: The staff personnel who compose the permanent complement of the Army Post was found to be thoroughly integrated, but the Negro WACS, who are also integrated in their jobs, are jim crowed in housing and sleeping quarters.

The jim crowed Negro inductees are made into Army material in the 365th Training Regiment of the 9th Infantry Division. Here they do their basic training and become adjusted to Army life during a six-week period under the most undemocratic system that any Army could devise. A significant and alarming fact is that Fort Dix is in New Jersey, which has the most modern state constitution which outlaws racial discrimination and other forms of racism.

Jim crow at Fort Dix puts the State of New Jersey way behind Mississippi, where complete integration has been established at Keesler Air Force Base at Biloxi; Pennsylvania, where WACS in training at Carlisle Barracks are said to be integrated, and in California, where GIs receive their basic raining at Fort Ord without the humiliation of segregation.

If there is divided responsibility for the brazen avoidance of the President's Executive Order banning segregation in the Armed Forces between the Pentagon in Washington and the desk of Major General William K. Harrison, Post commander and Commanding General of the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, then the matter should be referred to the desk of General of the Army George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense and a member of the President's Cabinet.

Reliable reports confirm the fact that integration has been carried out effectively in the Navy and Air Force while the U. S. Army has, by the use of devious means succeeded in by-passing and ignoring the President's Executive Order.

The Amsterdam News, in continuing its campaign to end segregation in the armed forces and other departments of government and civilian life, calls upon the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief, Secretary of Defense Marshall, and all post commanders to end segregation in the Armed Forces without further delay. The Army brass would do well to follow the example of the Navy and the Air Force, and make democracy work in the U. S., while our brave soldiers are fighting for democracy and fundamental human rights abroad.

Probe Bias At Camp Rucker In Alabama

CAMP RUCKER, Ala. — Though Camp Rucker authorities quoted a Negro recruit as denying he wrote a letter to his mother claiming bias against Negroes at the post, a full-scale army investigation of the command got under way last week.

The probe was ordered on the request of Sen. Thye (R. Minn.). The Senator said Stanley Stone, 22, of Minneapolis, Minn., had written his mother telling her his unit was commanded by "some Negro-hateing white officers who are Southern-bred."

The letter said Negroes were not allowed to go to near-by towns and in training they were "cursed and berated."

According to the Camp Rucker public information office, Stone later denied saying Negroes were cursed and abused. And, according to this office, Stone said his information about off-base treatment of Negro GIs was heresay.

Sen. Thye said he was especially interested in the case because Minnesota's 47th Division is scheduled to train there soon.

Army investigating Negro's complaint about Camp Rucker

CAMP RUCKER, Ala., Dec. 21—(AP)—An Army investigation of alleged mistreatment of Negro soldiers at Camp Rucker, where the Minnesota National Guard will train, was under way today.

The probe was prompted by statements credited to a recently inducted Minneapolis Negro recruit. The soldier later was quoted by authorities here as having denied making them.

Stanley Stone, 22, called into service last Nov. 25, was described by Sen. Thye (R., Minn.) as writing his parents his unit was being trained by "some Negro-hating white officers who are Southern-bred."

The letter said Negro trainees were "cursed and berated" and prohibited from going into nearby towns.

The Camp Rucker public information office said Stone later denied having written Negroes were cursed and abused. Stone also said he knew nothing about treatment of Negro soldiers off the base except from hearsay.

* * *

THE PUBLIC information office said Stone came to Camp Rucker Dec. 3, and is assigned to a Negro company with white officers in the 41st Signal Battalion. It added:

Stone recived a partial payment at Ft. Riley, Kan., and another after arriving here. Like other men in his training phase, he is restricted to the base at this time.

Stone received an issue of woolen clothing at Ft. Riley, and additional clothes after reaching here. He now has the complete issue given to recruits.

* * *

CAMP RUCKER recently was reactivated, and still is in process of preparing for full-scale use as a training center. Nearby cities, of which Dothan (population 21,544) is the largest, provide entertainment for Negro troops on a segregated basis.

Stone was quoted as saying that the camp is located in a wilderness. The public information office said he explained he meant the general area is wooded, and the camp is not near a large city.

Lt. Col. Edward V. Chandler, the battalion commander, said no impositions are placed on any individual in his unit because of race, creed or educational background.

"This is in keeping with the overall policy of the department of the Army," he declared.

He said when Stone completes basic training, he will be assigned to a specialized training unit. The recruit wrote he only had one eye.

Stone is a graduate of North High School in Minneapolis, and worked for two years as a drill press operator.

An Army investigation was ordered in response to a request by Sen. Thye. He said he was especially concerned because the 47th Division from Minnesota will train there next year.

Probe of Army Life at Camp Rucker Ordered After Minnesota GI's Charge

Youth Calls Ala. Place 'Hell Hole,' Says Discrimination Rampant; Put in Work Unit

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Conditions at Camp Rucker, Ala. are being "thoroughly investigated" as a result of a complaint of a Minnesota youth, which Sen. Edward J. Thye, (Rep. Minn.). forwarded to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace.

Mr. Pace informed Senator Thye last Wednesday that the treatment of Stanley Stone, 22, of Minneapolis, and the conditions at Camp Rucker are being investigated.

Senator Thye forwarded to Mr. Pace a letter from the soldier to his mother and the subsequent note of the local draft board which certified the young man into the service.

At Senator Thye's office last Thursday, concern was expressed not only over the treatment accorded Stone, but also over the fact that the Minnesota National Guard, a racially mixed organization, is scheduled to go into training at Camp Rucker.

From Fine Home

In his letter to Secretary Pace, Senator Thye directed attention to the fact that Stone comes from "a refined and educated home."

Stone is a high school graduate and was an amateur boxer. His mother is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and of a school of music. His father has had three years of engineering.

Stone requested transfer from a "labor battalion," to which he has been assigned at Camp Rucker and complained of unfair treatment, which he and other colored soldiers have received from officers, and also of the racial discrimination to which he has been subjected.

Army Policy

Army policy, adopted April 27, 1946, which has never been put into effect, states:

"Considering essential military factors, colored units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian facilities."

"I am sure you will agree with me fully that any man who is good enough to wear the uniform of the United States is entitled to equal treatment with all others in every respect," Senator Thye wrote the Army Secretary.

Kept Out of Towns

Young Stone, who received a Navy award at the age of 14 for flying a model airplane, wrote his mother:

"Dear Mother: I am really sick of the Army as I am stationed down in Ozark, Ala. The weather is terrible and I have the flu. The camp is out in the wilderness and we colored fellows have no place to go. The worst of it is that we are not allowed to enter any of the towns.

"One colored lad was insulted, beaten up and thrown into jail. The police held him there and would not allow him to communicate with the military police. This appeared to us to be a prearranged deal. As a result of this, no colored persons are allowed in the towns.

"This camp has been in operation only two months and no preparations have been made for clothing, basic training or anything. I have no field jacket, no gloves and no fatigue jacket.

Waiting on 1000

"We have been told that no basic training would be given until 1,000 colored men have been brought in. At the present time there are only 150 of us.

"It is an all colored camp and we are all segregated and stuck in this hole. It is very odd that they would put me in this labor battalion, due to the fact that I have only one eye and was promised limited service with the option of technical training at a later date because of my I.Q. rating.

"We are being trained by some colored hating white officers who are southern bred. They are absolutely no good. We are cursed at and berated and the southern colored fellows are afraid to move.

"I am trying very hard to make it, but it appears that everything is in vain. They have tied up our money and tell us so many lies about it that it probably will take an act of Congress to get us a red sou.

Calls Place 'Hell Hole'

"Will you please go to the bank and send me some of my money, and for heaven's sake see if you can't get me out of this hell hole.

"Mother, all of the white boys that traveled with us flying model airplanes have been located in technical training at flying fields. Why would they do this to me?

"Tell dad to take care of his artificial eye and to thank God that he is too old to get in the armed services, and please get in touch with someone to get me out of this diabolical place."

A dispatch from Camp Rucker last Wednesday quoted authorities as saying Stone had denied making complaints of racial discrimination.

U. N. Soldiers Relate How They Overcame Race Bias

By MILTON A. SMITH

TOKYO, Japan— Here is a story about three GI's who met in a Tokyo Hospital after having been invalided out of North Korea.

Two of the three are white, one is colored, all come from the south and they were all together on the Ginza where they had started a birthday party celebration for one of them. Two of the boys had their Japanese dates with them. The other GI was enroute to meet his. When the three couples got together they planned to go to a Japanese movie and have dinner.

The nmeas of the GI's are ordinary stateside names. The thing that makes their association and birthday party significant is the fact that each told me he had overcome race prejudice in Korea. One of them told me: "I never had much to overcome any how." The other white GI said It's a helluva thing I have to come all the way over here to learn how to treat people." He told me he did not mind my writing this statement but said "please don't put my name on it. I'm ashamed." Ashamed to admit that maybe I was prejudiced, "once."

Except for their different races all three of the GI's told similar stories.

Cpl. Clifford E. Shockley, 19, Leeksville, N. C. is a member of the 5th Regiment Cambat Team. A mortar shell fragment got him while on a patrol near the Naktong River. "Oh, I only lay in the road for about 20 minutes before the medics got me. While I was there I realized that this was what I'd wanted all my life. I was in the ninth grade at school when I got into the Army. And, that's where I'd wanted to be. In those twenty minutes I said 'Boy, this is your wish, come true.'

We were sitting around the Tokyo Press Club and the Corporal filled his glass again. "Put my girl's name in the paper, will you Mister?" The Corporal's girl's name is Toshiko Nanafuku and lives at Changson St.

The second GI of the group was Cpl. Robert H. Elzy of Poncnatoula, La. The three boys were celebrating Elzy's birthday. The party was to be simple—no Arm

Brass or Civilian Guns were com ing.

Elzy—who had just turned 21—said: "Oh I was standing up firing an M-1 rifle and then I threw it away because I ran out of ammo and then I picked up a carbine. I always try to carry a carbine too, you know. I fired a few bursts and had to take for cover. We continued fire from cover and that's when they got me arm and leg."

The other GI in the trio was Sgt. Elton Ryan, 22 year-old lad from Jonesville, La. On his 15th day in Korea he got his. "A Russian burp gun I could hear it but not see it . . . but those bastards bine. I'm with my pal Elzy bine too, you know. I'm going to paint Tokyo a ot of nice colors before he gets over hrough being 21 years old. He's a nan today!" They laughed.

Dining Room Reserved for Whites

Negro Draftees Eat in Kitchen!

MOBILE, Ala.—The Secretary of the Army was asked this week to order a full scale investigation in Alabama of draft boards and military practices involving the question of racial segregation.

The request was made by the Mobile NAACP following its discovery that the Army command here was forcing Negro draft registrants to eat in the kitchen and backyard of a restaurant, while their white companions ate in the main dining salon.

The protest against the shocking jim-crow policy was made by J. L. LeFlore, executive secretary of the Mobile NAACP. He said that a similar complaint was filed with Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service boss.

LeFlore said the segregation effrontery was imposed on youths, principally from Clarke, Baldwin and Washington counties and rural sections of Mobile County, called to Mobile for pre-induction examinations.

He said that complaints had been received by the NAACP here that in a number of instances Negro draft registrants were compelled to ride in the back of buses transporting white and colored groups of youths to and from pre-induction examinations centers.

The text of his telegram to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr., was as follows:

"The Army Command here daily permits flagrant violations of Executive Order 9981 in the feeding at a private restaurant of young Negro and white rural draft registrants of this area of the Alabama Military District called to Mobile for pre-induction examinations.

"The white youths are fed in the regular dining solon while young Negro men are compelled to take their meals in the hot kitchen. When all of the Negro men cannot be served in the kitchen because of numbers, they must go to the back yard of the restaurant and put their trays on the ground to eat their meals.

"This brazen condition of segregation practiced by the military here is a reckless venture of appeasement with an infamous tradition that can serve no good purpose. The ruthless imposition of jim crow is lowering the morale of Negro youths who may have to fight, bleed and die for their country.

"We urge you to act immediately in putting a stop to the iniquitous segregation policy complained of. We also ask that the Secretary of the Army order an investigation in Alabama of draft board and military practices throughout the state involving the question of racial segregation."

The restaurant around which the action centers is located only a short distance from the Organized Reserve Corps Armory, headquarters of Army officers who have charge of the pre-induction examinations.

Army Bosses in Mobile Probing Jim-Crow Policy

MOBILE, Ala. — The strong protest registered by the local NAACP against the vicious humiliation of local Negro draftees appeared to be producing some effective results last Friday. The Army Chief of Staff dispatched two investigators here to probe circumstances surrounding the complaints.

The probers arrived to look into the complaint that the Army command in this area forced Negro draft registrants to eat in the kitchen and backyard of a restaurant while their white companions ate in the main dining room of the same facility.

Also scored by the NAACP was the reported practice of making Negro draftees ride in the back of the buses transporting them to the point of examination while white youths rode in the front of the same buses.

Protest to the shocking jim-crow policy was made directly to Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service System, by John L. LeFlore, executive secretary of the Mobile branch of the NAACP.

In his telegram to the Selective Service director, Mr. LeFlore bitterly criticised Army authorities for its apparent state of vassalage to the evil of segregation where it is imposed upon men expected to serve in the armed forces for the defense of their country and sacrifice their lives if need be.

The message to the Pentagon demanded a full investigation of the local condition. It stated in part:

"Despite assurances that the Army Chief of Staff was directed to make an investigation of our charges that Negro draft registrants called here for pre-induction examinations are forced to eat in the hot kitchen of a private restaurant while white youths called for the same purpose eat in the main dining room, nothing has been done to put an end to the deplorable condition."

Draftees In The Kitchen

IT IS OFTEN SAID that nothing is certain in life but death and taxes. In the South, however, and particularly in Alabama, Negroes can add another certainty —Jim Crow.

The shocking treatment given Negro draftees in Mobile, Alabama, last week brought a demand from the NAACP for an immediate investigation. Appeals were made to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, and General Lewis B. Hershey of Selective Service.

While white draftees ate in the main dining room of a Mobile restaurant our boys were forced to eat in the kitchen. This back-door deal has aroused righteous indignation and in its true colors it is an affront to the U. S. Army as well as to our boys.

Local Jim Crow Laws and the sacred customs of Dixie should not be permitted to hamstring the recruitment of American citizens for the armed services of our country. The life and honor of a colored boy is just as precious and just as important as that of any other boy.

We cannot save America in this critical period and save the Jim Crow pattern at the same time. In the very nature of things, something has to go. The scrapping of Jim Crow laws and customs is clearly in the national interest. If you don't believe it, read the dispatches from Korea.

Expensive Prejudice

One result of the Korean war may be to speed up the program to end racial segregation in U. S. armed forces. Experience showed segregation is a military luxury. The battle effectiveness of several Negro combat outfits was sharply reduced at critical times by a shortage of trained replacements. Man-for-man replacements were available—but because they were whites they weren't used.

BIDS ARMY HEAD TO END FT. DIX JIM CROW OF NEGRO INDUCTEES

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Following newspaper stories indicating that Negro inductees at Fort Dix, N. J., were being segregated from their white fellow-servicemen, the NAACP asked Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., to take appropriate steps to end discrimination and ssegregation in accordance with armed services policy.

In a telegram to the Army Secretary, NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White also suggested that the Army investigate other posts to ascertain and take corrective actions if there is similar discrimination to that at Fort Dix. Citing successful integration at Fort Ord, California. Mr. White said, "We know you will agree that aside from violation of Army policy, this (segregation at Fort Dix) gives ammunition to the Soviet Union, which is trying to convince Asia and Africa that the present Korean conflict is a clash between white and non-white people."

Reply Okay To NAACP

The Army replied Tuesday to charges of racial discrimination in the matter of feeding new recruits, and local officers of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People accepted the reply "with gratitude for its fine spirit."

U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP, said he would make a report of the whole matter to his national headquarters and any other action would come from there.

The dispute arose when several Negro volunteers for service in the Army and Air Force were served in the kitchen of a Dallas cafe while white volunteers were fed in the dining room.

The Army, in a letter from Col. A. L. Fulton, regional recruiting chief, explained that the men were not actually part of the service at the time. Not having been sworn in, they were still civilians and subject to local laws and customs.

Colonel Fulton invited members of the NAACP to visit its facilities for servicemen at Love Field, where, he said, no racial segregation is practiced.

Mistreatment Is Charged By Negro Recruit At Rucker

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—(AP)—Senator Thye (R-Minn) Tuesday asked Secretary of the Army Pace to investigate charges that Negro soldiers at Camp Rucker, Ala., are being mistreated.

He made public a request he sent to Pace including a letter written by a Minneapolis Negro recruit, Stanley Stone, to his parents which said in part:

"We are being trained by some Negro-hating white officers who are Southern bred. They are absolutely no good.

"We are cursed at and berated and the Southern Negroes are afraid to move. They have tied up our money and it will probably take an act of Congress to get a red sou—."

The boy, a graduate of North High School in Minneapolis, said the camp was in a 'wilderness,' that Negro soldiers are prohibited from going into nearby towns, and that he and others lack even proper clothing.

The parents of the boy took the letter to the draft board in Minneapolis, which in trun took it up with state officials. They sent it on to Thye.

Thye asked Pace for a full investigation.

The senator told the secretary that he was especially concerned since the Minnesota National Guard, 47th Division, which has been called into service, will get its training at Camp Rucker.

In Alabama

GI Brutality Charge Denied

DOTHAN, Ala.—Authorities at nearby Camp Rucker denied last week that Negro soldiers on the post were the victims of discrimination as charged in a letter attributed to Stanley Stone, 22, Minneapolis recruit, by Senator Thye, Minnesota Republican.

According to the Senator, Stone had charged in a letter written to his parents that race troops on the post were "cursed and berated." In the wake of these charges, Secretary of the Army Pace ordered an investigation. Stone's letter, it is reported, asserted in part, "we are being trained by some Negro-hating white officers who are Southern-bred. They are absolutely no good."

Other charges attributed to Stone's missive claimed that his money was tied up, Negro soldiers were prevented from going into nearby towns, and that he and others had not been given proper clothing.

Stone is assigned to the Forty-first Signal Battalion, an all-Negro company with white officers. Lieut. Col. Edward V. Chandler, battalion commander, stated that no "impositions" are placed on any individual in his unit because of race, creed or educational background.

Camp Rucker authorities also issued a statement which quoted Stone as having denied having made the accusations. Senator Thye declared that he was interested in the case because the Forty-seventh Division from Minnesota will train there next year.

PEARL HARBOR DAY INDUCTEES.. The largest group to be inducted into the Army here on any one day this year is shown in the photograph above. The 69 inductees, from Montgomery, Lee, Houston, Lowndes, Macon, Perry, Pike, Russell and Tallapoosa Counties, also were the first men from this are to be accompanied by a member of the induction staff here to the training center at Camp Chaffee, Ark. They were accompanied by Major Lewis H. Walker, commanding the Montgomery Army and Air Force recruiting station, extreme left, front row. Sgt. L. P. Carpentier and Sgt. 1st Class, Edward L. Wampold, standing next to the major, will accompany other groups scheduled to leave here this month.

Equality Aids Efficiency In Armed Units

Army Still Lagging Behind Air Force, Navy, Report Says

Sat. 5-27-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services reported Monday on the steps taken by the armed forces to end racial discrimination and segregation.

All of the committee's recommendations have been approved by the President, the secretary of defense, the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and are now in effect, the report stated.

The committee believes that the present programs of the Army, Navy and Air Force are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President's policy of "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin."

* * *

THE CARRYING OUT of these programs, the committee said, will result in "improvement in military efficiency."

In its inquiry into the practices of the armed services, testimony was taken from 67 witnesses, including the secretaries and assistant secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the army chief of staff, the deputy chief of naval operations for personnel, the air force director of personnel planning, the army director of personnel and administration, former Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, Lieut. General Alvin C. Gillem Jr., chairman of a board of Army officers, which inquired in 1945 into the utilization of colored personnel in the postwar army, and civilian experts from the three services.

As a result of its investigation, the committee found, contrary to the belief of military experts, that "inequality had contributed to inefficiency."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE reported that "all jobs and ratings in the naval general service now are open to all enlisted men without regard to race or color." It added that colored personnel are currently serving in every job classification in general service.

With respect to the Navy it also reported:

1. **That all courses in Navy technical schools are open to qualified personnel without regard to race or color and without racial quotas. Colored personnel are attending the most advanced technical schools and are serving in their ratings both in the fleet and at shore installations.**

2. Colored personnel in general service are completely integrated with whites in basic training, technical schools, on the job, in messes and sleeping quarters, ashore and afloat.

3. Chief, first, second and third class stewards now have the rate of chief, first, second and third class petty officers. This change became effective last June 7. Stewards, who qualify for general ratings, now can transfer to general service.

* * *

THE REPORT SAID the Marine Corps, which is a part of the Navy and subject to Navy policy, has abolished segregated training units. Marine Corps training is now integrated, the report stated, although some colored marines are still assigned to Jim Crow units after basic training.

As a result of the new racial policy the Air Force adopted May 11, 1949, the committee reported, the all-colored 332d Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Field, Columbus, Ohio, was broken up and its personnel sent to school for further training, transferred to mixed units in other commands, or separated from the service under Air Force regulations.

The committee also reported with respect to the Air Force:

1. **That a majority of other colored units has also been abolished. As of last Jan. 31, only 59 colored units remained, and 1,301 units were racially mixed, as compared with 106 colored units and only 167 mixed units on June 1, 1949, when the new policy went into effect.**

2. **Approximately 74 percent of the 25,000 colored persons in the Air Force on January 31, last, were serving in mixed units, and 26 percent were still serving in colored units. This integration process is continuing.**

3. All Air Force jobs and schools are open to qualified personnel without racial restriction or quotas. Of the total personnel attending technical training schools last Jan., 6 percent were colored.

4. Colored personnel serving in mixed units and attending service schools are integrated with whites in living conditions.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE reported with respect to the Army that—

1. All Army jobs are open to colored personnel.

2. All Army school courses are open to colored personnel without restriction or quota.

3. **For the first time colored personnel no longer are limited in assignment to colored and overhead (housekeeping) units, but are to be assigned according to their qualifications to any unit, including formerly white units.**

4. Colored personnel serving in mixed units will be integrated on the job, in barracks and messes.

5. **The 10 percent limitation on colored strength in the Army has been abolished, and there no longer are colored quotas for enlistment.**

As of last Jan. 1, the colored enlisted strength in the Navy was 15,747 out of a total of 330,008, or 4.7 percent. Of this total colored enlisted strength, 6,637 were in general ratings and 9,110 in the messman's branch. The percentage of colored personnel in general ratings was exactly 2 percent.

* * *

AS OF LAST Jan. 1, there were 17 colored officers on active duty in the Navy, including two WAVE officers. Of these, 11 were regular officers and 6 were reserve. There are presently two colored midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, nine colored midshipmen in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps in various colleges, and 12 colored college students taking summer training in the Naval Reserve Officers Corps. As of last Jan. 31, there

were 25,702 colored persons in the Air Force—25,351 enlisted men and 351 officers. The percentage of colored enlisted men was 7.2 percent, and the percentage of colored officers, 0.6 percent.

The numerical strength of colored enlisted and commissioned personnel in the Army is not given in the report, but it was learned that the colored enlisted strength approximates 10 percent and the officer strength is approximately 1.8 percent.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE, appointed by President Truman July 26, 1948, was headed by Charles Fahy, now a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Other members of the committee were the late Alphonsus J. Donahue, president of Donahue Sales Corporation; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Charles Luckman, Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable Corporation; John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender, and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College.

4th Division Mixed With Good Results

FORTORD, Calif. (NNPA)—The Army is trying another "experiment" with racial integration here and, just as in the European theater during World War II and in the Air Force at present, it is working out satisfactorily.

The Fourth Infantry Division here has become the first Army organization to abolish racial segregation completely, and it is finding that integration works well.

Sleep, Eat Together

Soldiers in the Fourth Division are not separated according to race into different units.

All the men sleep in the same barracks, eat in the same messes, and sweat out their rugged training together on the drill fields. There is no coddling and no trouble.

The results obtained have been more than a little surprising to some of the officers who served with colored troops during World War II and were not familiar with the results obtained.

When colored and white soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle of the Bulge, went out on mixed patrols, slept in the same bombed buildings, and sweated out the same chow lines.

Under pressure to abolish segregation throughout its widespread operations, the Army is again experimenting to see whether racial integration will work in its ranks.

The Fourth Division is the organization it has chosen to find out the results.

Equal Treatment Prevails

Colored men assigned to the Fourth Division, which now is engaged in its most expansive training program since World War II, find they are treated exactly the same as white men.

If they fail to maintain the same standards, they are told to snap out of it. And when they make good, they are promoted.

The Fourth Division is turning out colored non-commissioned officers in increasing numbers and they are doing a good job.

One of the arguments advanced against integration was, that the opportunity for promotions would be lessened for colored men by their being thrown into competition with white men.

Officers in the Fourth Division believe the incentive for a man to stand on his own feet competitively, in a sense, is the main reason the integration program is bringing such surprising results.

Fosters Friendship

One of the results has been the fostering of friendship between white and colored soldiers.

Instead of colored soldiers pairing off with colored soldiers and white soldiers with white soldiers, there is a very evident tendency for the men to mix freely in training and in recreational and leisure-time activities.

One white field grade officer who had considerable duty with colored troops in Italy during World War II says, "The quicker the entire Army adopts this policy the better."

Another, a Texan, who has been training these mixed companies for many months, swears that it is the "only" solution. He emphasizes that absolute impartiality is necessary, however.

Combat Integration Favored

There still remains the vital question of what will follow when these trainees, and the draftees who will follow them, are sent out as combat soldiers to main line outfits.

Officers would like to see them assigned in the same manner as they are being trained in the Fourth Division.

They feel that if colored troops, after training with notable success in mixed units, are suddenly thrown into segregated units or batteries, their morale will be destroyed.

What will be done about this is a matter for high level Army policy to decide.

Ever since the organization of colored units shortly after the Civil War the Army has rigidly maintained racial segregation, despite the increasing necessity for effective utilization of its personnel.

After World War I, it decided to organize no more divisions composed of all-colored enlisted personnel and to organize colored troops in organizations no larger than a regiment.

Under this policy, a number of colored units are a component part of or attached to larger units. In this category are:

The 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, the 36th Medical Collection Company, and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion which are attached to the 25th Infantry Division; and

The Third Battalion of the Ninth Infantry Regiment and the 503rd Field Artillery, which are a part of the Second Infantry Division.

Continental List

In the continental United States, colored units with larger white organizations include:

The 367th Armored Infantry Battalion with the Third Armored Division at Fort Knox, Ky.; the 73d Engineer Combat Battalion attached to the Second Armored Division at Camp Hood, Texas; and the 80th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Company, and the 98th Field Artillery (light) Battalion with the 82nd Airborne Division.

Army Democracy Works

While a number of important papers in the United States, such as the Washington Star and the St. Louis Post Dispatch, have carried articles in their publications indicating belief that the presence of all-Negro units on the Korean war front carries a message of substantial good for America in the field of race relations, we take the position we have assumed since hostilities recently began in Asia that the effect of segregated Negro troops in the present war is bad and helps Stalin and his cohorts to prove their case against the United States, as they spread their anti-Western propaganda in the Orient.

We are more deeply impressed with a story carried August 20 in the New York Herald Tribune, which tells of progress made in integration in the 4th Infantry Division of the U. S. Army at Fort Ord, California, and the lesson learned from this democratic experience. There are those in this country who are still hanging to the belief that integration will not work in this country, and yet, according to the reporter for the Tribune, the white and black men who sleep, eat and recreate together have developed a surprising disposition to pair in the same way in their leisure moments. The Camp Ord experiences prove conclusively that those who oppose democracy and freedom in this country are attempting to prove democracy will not work by never letting the people experience democracy.

Here is the full and complete text of the Tribune article:

"FORT ORD, Calif., August 19.—The Fourth Infantry Division has been pioneering in ending all segregation—and finds that it works well.

"Separation of colored and white soldiers in different units has been completely eliminated. All the men sleep in the same barracks, eat in the same messes, and sweat out thir ruggd training togther on the drill fields. There is no coddling. And no trouble.

"The results obtained have been more than a little surprising to some of the officers who during World War II served with units where Negroes were segregated in companies, battalions, or regiments. Inevitably, these men resented being set apart because of their color.

"Now, in the Army's progressive plan to eliminate the race issue throughout its widespread operations, the Fourth Division perhaps has gone a step farther than any other unit.

"There are many units where Negroes are serving with white troops, but usually the Negro soldiers are placed together in regiments and battalions. Some such units are fighting today in Korea.

"Negroes assigned to the Fourth, which now is engaged in its most expansive training program since World War II, find they are treated exactly the same as white men. If they don't maintain the same standards they are told to snap out of it. And when they make good, they are promoted.

"The Fourth is turning out colored non-commissioned officers in increasing numbers and they are doing a good job.

"Officers believe the incentive for a man to stand on his own feet, competitively in a sense, is the main reason this antisegregation program is bringing such surprising results.

"One of the unforeseen developments has been to foster friendships between white and Negro soldiers. Instead of the pairing off of Negro with Negro and white with white so commonplace in other activities, there is a very evident tendency for the men to mix freely in training and in their leisure time.

"One white field grade officer who had considerable duty with Negro troops in Italy during the last war says, 'The quicker the entire Army adopts this policy the better.'

"Another, a Texan who has been training these mixed companies for many months, swears that it is the only solution. He emphasizes that absolute impartiality is necessary, however.

"There still remain a couple of vital questions as to what will follow when these trainees, and the draftees who soon will follow them, are sent out as combat soldiers to man line outfits.

"Officers would like to see them assigned in the same manner as they are in the Fourth Division. They feel that if Negro troops, after training with notable success in units where there is no discrimination, are suddenly thrown into solid Negro regiments or batteries, they may be sorely let down.

"What will be done about this is a matter for high level Army policy to decide.

"A second question is how well Negro non-commissioned efficers will function if and when they find themselves handling white soldiers. The best guess in the Fourth is that they will do a bang-up job, provided they are not stymied by some psychological factor.

"But as far as officers at Fort Ord and in the Fourth Division are concerned, they are sure this training policy will succeed."

This is just one phase of the above article to which we wish to call attention. The reporter who otherwise did a fine job in presenting what he found as an ideal way of life at Camp Ord, seems to be disturbed about the question of Negroes giving orders to white people. He thinks the black man might fall down at this point, and he wonders what will

happen in such a crucial moment on the battlefield.

Unwittingly, the Tribune scribe has allowed himself to fall back into the old sociological rut where he was before he reached Camp Ord, for he does not realize that he has already in the article above answered his own question. If the ordinary white soldier, in an atmosphere of peace at Camp Ord does not react favorably to his old mores and resents the presence of the black soldier in his sleeping quarters and at the mess table; if he immediately proceeds to recreate and socialize with his black roommate, by what stretch of reasoning does the Tribune scribe assume that the moment when these two boon companions reach the spot where men immediately became cannon fodder, the white man will resent close association of the blacks and resent his judgment and direction?

Fourth Division Cited As Test In Integration

Officials Claim Experiment Fostering Mutual Understanding

FORT ORD, Calif. — (NNPA) — The Army is trying another "experiment" with racial integration and, just like in the European theater during World War II and in the Air Force at present, it is working out satisfactorily.

Ever since the organization of colored units shortly after the Civil War, the Army has rigidly maintained racial segregation, despite the increasing necessity for effective utilization of its personnel.

After World War II, it decided to organize no more divisions composed of all colored enlisted personnel and to organize colored troops in organizations no larger than a regiment.

Under this policy, a number of colored units are a component part of or attached to larger units. In this category are the 24th Infantry Regiment, the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, the 36th Medical Collection Company, and the 77th Engineer Combat Battalion which are attached to the 25th Infantry Division and the Third Battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment and the 503d Field Artillery, which are a part of the Second Infantry Division.

In the continental United States colored units with larger white organizations include the 367th Armored Infantry Battalion with the Third Armored Diviiosn at Fort Knox, Ky.; the 73d Engineer Combat Battalion attached to the Second Armored Division at Camp Hood, Texas, and the 80th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, the 589th Quartermaster Field Service Company, and the 68th Field Artillery (light) Battalion with the 82d Airborne Division.

But at Camp Ord the Fourth Infantry Division has become the first Army organization to abolish racially segregate completely, and it is finding that integration works well.

Soldiers in the Fourth Division are not separated according to race into different units. All the men sleep in the same barracks, eat in the same messes and sweat out their rugged training together on the drill fields. There is no coddling and no trouble.

The results obtained have been a little surprising to some of the officers who served with colored troops during World War II and were not familiar with the results obtained when colored and white soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle of the Bulge, went out on mixed patrols, slept in the same bombed buildings and sweated out the same chow lines.

Under pressure to abolish segregation throughout its widespread operations, the Army is again experimenting to see whether racial integration will work in its ranks, and the Fourth Division is in the organization it has chosen to find out the results.

Colored men assigned to the 4th Division, which now is engaged in its most expensive training program since World War II, find they are treated exactly the same as white men. If they fail to maintain the same standards, they are told to snap out of it. And when they make good, they are promoted.

The Fourth is turning out colored non-commissioned officers in increasing numbers and they are doing a good job. One of the arguments advanced against integration was that the opportunity for promotions would be lessened for colored men by their being thrown into competition with white men.

Officers in the Fourth believe the incentive for a man to stand on his own feet competitively, in a sense, is the main reason the integration program is bringing such surprising results.

One of the results has been the fostering of friendship between white and colored soldiers. Instead of colored soldiers pairing up with colored soldiers and white soldiers with white soldiers, there is a very evident tendency for the men to mix freely in training and in recreational and leisure time activities.

One white field grade officer who had considerable duty with colored says, "The quicker the entire Army adopts this policy the better."

Another, a Texan, who has been training these mixed companies for many months, swears that it is the "only" solution. He emphasizes that absolute impartiality is necessary, however.

There still remains the vital question of what will follow when these trainees, and the draftees who will follow them, are sent out as combat soldiers to man line outfits.

Officers would like to see them assigned in the same manner as they are being trained in the Fourth Division. They feel that if colored troops, after training with notable success in mixed units, are suddenly thrown into segregated units or batteries, their morale will be destroyed.

What will be done about this is a matter for high level Army policy to decide.

The Final Tribute

CONFERENCE AT BENNING—Elmer W. Henderson (center), director of the American Council on Human Rights, Washington, D. C., is shown conferring with Lt. General A. C. Gillem, Commandant of the 3rd Army and author of the famed Gillem Report, during infantry maneuvers at Fort Benning, Georgia, on Thursday, June 22. Henderson was a participant in a Joint Orientation Conference called by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. In addition to Fort Benning, visits were made to Elgin Air Field in Florida and the Norfolk, Virginia, Naval Base and two days were spent on the U. S. Aircraft Carrier Midway during mock battle maneuvers in the Atlantic Ocean. As a result of the conference, Henderson is preparing a statement with recommendations on his observations of the training, utilization and treatment of colored enlisted personnel on these various installations. Shown also with back to camera is J. Robert Booker of Little Rock, Arkansas, President of the National Bar Association.

Army Medical Unit Marks Its 175th Year

Herald Tribune

Hospital Staff Depleted by War on Anniversary

Wed. 7-26-50

The Army Medical Service, its hospital staff depleted by the assignment of active duty personnel to the Far East Command, will observe without ceremony tomorrow the 175th anniversary of its founding.

New York, NY

The need for a medical service was forseen by General George Washington when he made his first inspection of the Revolutionary Army. He recommended the formation of such a service to the Congress by letter of July 21, 1775. Congress acted quickly, providing on July 27, 1775, for the formation of a hospital capable of serving an army of 20,000 men.

The Army Medical Service ranks as the fifth oldest service in the United States Army. The Infantry, the Adjutant General's Office, the Quartermaster Corps and the Corps of Engineers were all created a month beforehand, the Infantry on June 15 and the others on June 16, 1775.

Among the early achievements of its doctors are the compilation of the first meteorological records in the United States, (in 1814) the introduction of the European technique of vaccination to this country (1800) and the writing of the first American textbook on surgery (1775).

Today the service comprises six corps: The Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Medical Service Corps, the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps.

7 of 332nd Flyers Get French Medal

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Force announced Friday that seven officers of the 332nd Fighter Group have been awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government.

The officers were honored for participating in the liberation of France from the Nazis in World War II.

The Croix de Guerre is a French cross of bronze, suspended by a green ribbon with red stripes, and is awarded to officers or soldiers for gallant action in war.

Fighter Group's Activities

The 332nd Fighter Group originally was the 99th Pursuit Squadron, trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and committed to combat on June 1, 1943.

After participating in the North African and Italian Campaigns, it operated from Italian bases as a part of the Mediterranean Coastal Air Force.

The squadron was expended into a group in 1944.

Colonel Davis Heads Heroes

Heading the officers of the 332 Fighter Group awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm is Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who commanded the group and also Lockbourne Air Force Base, until both were recently deactivated in conformity with the Air Force policy of racial integration.

Colonel Davis is now assigned to Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon at Washington.

Others Honored

Other officers who received the French medal were:

Maj. Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kans.; Maj. Andrew D. Turner of Washington, who was killed in an airplane accident near Lockbourne Air Force Base in 1947; Maj. Lee Rayford, also of Washington, whose latest known assignment was Lackland Air Force Base

Capt. Melvin P. Jackson of Mississippi; Capt. Edwin B. Lawrence of Cleveland, Ohio, who was killed while over Greece in a strafing mission; and Capt. Alfonzo W. Davis, of West Virginia, who was killed in the European theater.

San Antonio. Tex.:

I Forgot He Is Colored, Says Flying Major

That's How Mixing Works in Air Force

BOTH RACES TALK AFRO Hears Praise of Col. Ben Davis

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

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YOKOTA AIRBASE — Major Hower, the public information officer at this airbase, said. "Sure we've got many colored flyers and ground crewmen here but I can't say where you'd nd one at this minute."

He continued. "No, I don't even know where they hang out because they hang out with their squadrons and not with each other.

The Major and I piled in a jeep, toured the airbase looking for colored GI's. We called to one, he didn't hear us.

Finally, with a stroke of more luck than genius we located Capt. Charles W. Dryden, the special services officer for the entire base.

Never Thought of Race

Major Hower apologized. "I forgot he is colored," he said.

Those five words explained the level of integration at this airport in any case.

Capt. Chuck Dryden has finished his 50 missions over Korea. His Stateside address is 125 Passaic Ave., Nutley, N.J., and that is where his wife, Irma C. and their four-year-old son, Charles II live.

We Don't Stay Together

Captain Dryden had almost the same problem about locating other colored airmen. "They are on the base, but we don't like to segregate ourselves.

"Men pal with men in their groups, and the groups are mixed. The feeling of 'togetherness' comes from the air group, not the race," he said.

I was "put up" at a pleasant barracks while Captain Dryden finished his day's work. We all met later and finally located several colored flyers, most of them veterans from Buckbourne and Korea.

Work Lighter Now

Captain Dryden's present duties are not so arduous as those he had in Korea. Now he is in charge of athletics and recreation for the base.

"I see to it that our teams get transportation and billeting when they travel and I help plan intramural sports," he explained.

Captain Dryden feels that he and the other flyers had sound training which fitted them for integration by making them toe the mark in every detail.

They are prepared for anything from precise Army social amenities to combat flying.

Lives in Closed Room

One of the colored airmen said: "We used to think, sometimes, that our subordinates and superiors were incompetent.

"We used to say 'we just ain't ready yet', but we were living in a little closed room and did not know what went on in the rest of the house."

Now the men can compare and they all have the highest regard for Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., "who flew according to the rules, but who was most fair."

What He Does Counts

However, life in the segregated, closed room made the men overlook certain items of military social conduct.

Also, the fact that they were pushed together by racial segregation tended to make them view situations and GI conduct as colored men and not as USAF men.

Now they view situations as Army flyers, and not representatives of a race.

Others Notice JC First

One explained, "If a colored guy busts his drawers that's too bad. It does not affect integration. It was just one guy and not all of us. "On the other hand, if we run into a case of discrimination, we don't even have to see it. Chances are someone else will see it first and will correct it too."

Yet, the fellows have a deft hand sign and an expression which indicate "colored."

In personal conversation with whites, when they feel it necessary to identify a person as colored, they employ a casual motion to indicate "colored."

Have to Have 'Secrets'

The signal is such a common gesture no observer would ever guess its meaning or even see it as a signal.

Over the phone the word for colored is a phrase which will readily fit into any flyer's talk. "After all," a flyer said "We have to have some way of knowing who's who. It's our little secret."

The flyers seem to feel guilty about having "secrets" of this nature. This correspondent sees no reason in giving away their secret —they still need it.

The existence of the secret indicates that integration is not as complete and perfect as it could be.

Easier to Compare Work Now

Contrasting integration and non-integration, Captain Dryden said: "In the old days we had no way of knowing how we compared. We knew we had the best gunnery in the air force because we won many competitions

"Also in Italy, when they wanted pinpoint accuracy in bombing they called on the 332nd."

When Captain Dryden and I went to dinner we met, in the mess hall, several other colored airmen. Each was seated with his own group of buddies — white.

We all got together, shook off the white airmen in a sense, and went to Capt. Harold Hillary's home.

No Experiment, It's a Fact

"Let me tell you how he (Captain Hillary) was a juvenile delinquent. How we got a car from a garage and blew out all the tires on 155th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

"You'd rather talk integration? I think it's swell. It works, definitely. It is not an experiment any more, it's a solid fact."

'Father Confessor' to Men

A description of Major Anthony's duties will help explain his feelings on integration. He is a flight surgeon. His job is to mingle with the men in an effort to win their confidence; to explain the effects of super speed flying to them, to prepare them for high altitude and cold weather flying and to serve as "father confessor" to them.

He has had no difficulty in carrying out this exacting assignment.

The airmen's confidence in him is so great he has delivered babies for their wives, solved personal sex problems between man and wife and also done psychotherapy on pilots who had lost their nerve.

No Chips on Shoulder

Captain Hillary's contribution to the discussion was: "Integration has advanced to the point where if one messes up it's no reflection on the rest of us. Each man here is on his own.

"If a white officer said that 'correspondent is a lousy b—d', I'd go right on eating. if I were eating. If I knew the white flyer better than I know you, I'd have no argument.

"If I didn't and if I were in the conversation, I might ask 'why?' We are fully integrated.

"Once you convince a Texan that he must accept you, he'll be a great friend. He might even say, 'don't call that "n—r" a "n—r", he's my friend'."

Laws vs. Mores

The reason for that, I think, is that in the North laws tell white people what to do.

"In the South, a white man does as he pleases and when he gets over his jim crow, he can be a true friend."

Captain Hillary said he fully believed in the intent of integration when it was first announced. Other brown flyers didn't. It had to be proved to them. They accept the proof now.

Another colored officer said: "I believe we had reason to be distrustful at first, but I trust it now."

Want Gilbert Case FACTS

A state of mind that should be reported is reflected in these two questions: "Lieutenant Gilbert in the stockade? What did he do?" This is what nearly every colored airman said.

First, he had never heard of the case, and second he was eager to judge it on its precise merits and not on race.

Another flyer, however, said: "Integration has given us the biggest problem we ever had.

"One of the problems is getting over our own self-consciousness and another problem is suddenly discovering that you really are on your own."

Whites Think It Was Overdue

Here is what two white flyers thought of it:

"Hell, I think integration is the best damned thing that ever happened in the best Air Force in the world. Why? Because it makes for a better Air Force.

"Instead of having to pick from a group of men who have pink skins, you can pick from every guy in America. Isn't that good?"

He'd Be My Guest

The flyer was from Southern Ohio. He did not know how it would affect life in the States.

"If my number one buddy, a colored fellow, and I meet up in Ohio he can stay at my house and we'll be pals just the same."

A Southerner would have special problems, he said. "It may be so much against the custom of the town he couldn't afford to treat the colored guy decent. I don't know how it works out there."

Not Same in South

A Southern white flyer said: "Jesus, you know I never thought of that before. I'd like to say it would be all the same, but I know it wouldn't.

"But don't blame me, Mr. Smith, I just never thought of that before. After all, how much chance have our two races had to meet each other (before the war, that is)?"

Troopers Headed for Georgia

Members of the 80th Airborne Anti-AircraftBattalion of the 82nd Airborne Division receive a final briefing on their weapon before leaving Fort Bragg for Camp Stewart, Ga. Troopers returning to their home State are: Sgt. 1/c Samuel D. Dalton, Atlanta; Pfc. Fred L. Leary, Atlanta; Pfc. Thomas R. Corley, Atlanta; Pfc. Donald W. Giles, Savannah; Pfc. William T. Britton, Blackshear, and Pfc. Rufus T. Johnson, Atlanta. These men will undergo a fifteen-day training period beginning the 17th of this month.

Col. Benjamin O. Davis Will Go To Washington

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commander during World War II of the 99th fighter squadron and later at Lockburne field, Columbus, O., is at Maxwell field here in Montgomery. Col. Davis has been attending the "University of the Air" here since last June.

Robust, in perfect health, relieved from the minutia of administering a post, the colonel has enjoyed life here. Maxwell field is practically in the city of Montgomery and his delightfully furnished quarters are in the main residential section of the field and in entire accordance with his rank.

While no official word could be obtained, it was learned that Col. Davis will be transferred to the Pentagon building in Washington next June when he finishes his work here. There, he will presumably be assigned to staff administration.

Col. Davis Slated For Pentagon Job

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commander during World War II of the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron and later commandant at Lockbourne Field, Columbus, Ohio, is at Maxwell Field here in Montgomery, attending the "University of the Air" since last June.

Integration at Lackland

New Air Force Policy Being Complied With

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Tex., the basic training station for enlistees, is complying with the new Air Force policy by no longer maintaining racial segregation by units or in classrooms.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, so reported last week.

Strategic Base

The new Air Force policy, which became effective last May 11, provides for the assignment and utilization of colored personnel on the basis of individual capacity.

Also located at Lackland is the only Air Force officer candidate school, and the Human Resources Research Advisory Board, which is engaged in the preparation of tests, research on testing procedures, and other personnel studies.

Integration Everywhere

It was one of seven Air Force installations Mr. Kenworthy visited since Jan. 19 last, to find out how the new Air Force policy was working.

He said he found no racial segregation in the processing of recruits and their assignment to flights, in which trainees remain for a period of 13 weeks. Basic training classes, including mathematics and history are mixed, some with colored instructors.

He reported that there are colored flight and assistant flight chiefs at Lackland, who are attached to the permanent personnel at the base. Trainees in each flight are messed and housed together on an integrated basis.

FEPC ORDER OVERRULED

HARTFORD, Conn.—A State Interracial Commission order to a West Haven dairy to employ Oscar S. Draper was overruled by the Superior Court pending an appeal to the court. Draper is NAACP youth head.

Integration Of Negroes in AF Goes Well

THE first survey conducted by Pres. Truman's Committee on Equality and Opportunity in the Armed Forces indicates that integration of Negroes and whites is "working well and without friction" in the Air Force.

The Air Force last May established a new racial policy which called for the breaking up of most segregated units and complete equality of assignment and training on an integrated basis.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's committee, recently reported after a tour of major Air Force bases that 71% of the Negroes in the Air Force are "now living and working in integrated conditions."

Almost without exception, Kenworthy said he views this his report states, "commanding officers inside social revolution," stated frankly that, although they had recognized the merits of the new racial policy when it was announced, they had been apprehensive.

"Without any exception, they added that their fears had been completely groundless and that they were amazed at the ease with which the new policy had been effected and the absence of trouble."

Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.; Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.; Lackland Base, Biloxi, Miss.; Lackland Base, San Antonio, Tex.; Davis-Monthan Base, Tucson, Ariz., and Williams Base, St. Louis, Mo.

Only at Maxwell was there still a segregated squadron.

Lackland Air Force Base Maintains No Unit J'Crow

Daily Worker. Wed. 3-22-50

30 a Aviation

Trainees Messed And Housed Together Without Friction

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas, is complying with the new Air Force policy by maintaining no longer racial segregation by units or in classrooms, according to a report of E. W. Kenworthy executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

The new Air Force policy, which became effective last May 11, provides for the assignment and utilization of colored personnel on the basis of individual capacity.

Lackland Air Force Base is the basic training station for Air Force enlistees. Also located at Lackland is the only Air Force officer candidate school, and the Human Resources Research Advisory Board, which is engaged in the preparation of tests, research on testing procedures, and other personnel studies.

It was one of seven Air Force installations Mr. Kenworthy visited to find out since January 19 to find out how the new Air Force policy was working.

In the processing of recruits and their assignment to flights, in which trainees remain for a period of thirteen weeks, Mr. Kenworthy reported that he found no racial segregation.

He reported that there are colored flight and assistant flight chiefs at Lackland, who are attached to the permanent personnel at the base. He said he talked with Staff Sergt. Isaiah Gundy, flight chief of the 3724th Training Squadron and the non-commissioned officer in charge of sixty men, both white and colored.

Sergt. Gundy who has been in the Air Force for several years, w a s quoted as saying that "there had never been anything like the integration program" and he had experienced no trouble because of his command of white recruits or from the integration of white and colored trainees in the same flight.

Trainees in each flight are messed and housed together without racial segregation, Mr. Kenworthy reported.

ARIZONA AIR BASE TOTALLY INTEGRATED

Daily Worker

30 a Aviation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Williams Air Force Base at Candler, Arizona, has become completely integrated since the Air Force put into effect last May 11 its policy providing for utilization of all its personnel on the basis of ability, E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity, has reported.

Williams is one of seven Air Force installations Mr. Kenworthy visited to see how the new policy was working out. A Training Command base, Williams is devoted to the training of jet fighter pilots.

At the time he was there, Mr. Kenworth said, there were two colored cadets at Williams getting instruction in jet aircraft, two colored officers in training to become instructors in jets, and three colored instructors in jet fighting.

Mr. Kenworthy said he found Williams completely integrated, not only in the fighter training squadron, but also in its permanent party. There is no colored service squadron there, he said, and on the line colored mechanics are working along with whites.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Williams was the one base where he found social activities completely integrated, including clubs, swimming pools and dances. Mr. Kenworthy reported. He said he attended a dance at the service club where there was a large number of colored couples.

Mr. Kenworthy explained that Williams has "somewhat of an advantage" because there is a large Catholic hospital in Phoenix, thirty-five miles away, with a racially mixed nursing staff, and Williams sends its buses to pick up both white and colored nurses for its dances.

In addition to the service club, he said he visited both the non-commissioned officers and the officers clubs both of which he found freely used by colored personnel.

Colonel Louis R. Hughes, Jr., is the commanding oficer at Williams Mr. Kenworth said he talked at some length with the commander of the training squadron, who spoke in "high praise" of some of the colored pilots, and he also talked with one of the colored instructors in jet aircraft, who had formerly been at Lockbourne, the all-colored air base near Columbus, Ohio, which was closed down. This colored instructor, Mr. Kenworthy reported, said the new program was causing no difficulty at all.

Maxwell Air Base Only One of Seven With JC Unit in Defiance of New Policy

afro-American Sat. 4-29-50

Alabama Headquarters Has Dual System but Some Airmen Demand, Get Integration

30 a Aviation

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Maxwell Air Force Base, located at Montgomery Ala., and the home of the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School, is the only one of seven Air Force bases surveyed which still retains a jim-crow unit.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, reported that the all-colored squadron at Maxwell Field was the only such unit he saw on his visit to determine how the new racial policy the Air Force put into effect May 11, was working.

His report also covered Keeslery Air Force Base at Biloxi, Miss.; Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Tex.; Davis-Monthron Air Force Base at Tucson, Ariz.; Williams Air Force Base at St. Louis, and Bolling Air Force Base at Washington.

Housed Together Elsewhere

Except at Maxwell Field, Kenworthy also reported, he saw no colored personnel separately housed and messed. Enlisted men stationed at Maxwell Field perform chiefly a housekeeping job for the base, the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School.

With the exception of a small number of colored men, who are assigned to white units, Kenworthy reported, colored airmen at Maxwell comprise the 3817th Base Service Squadron — an all-colored overhead unit comparable to the all-colored service units at Army posts.

At the time Kenworthy visited Maxwell Field there were 269 colored men assigned to the base service squadron. That squadron has its own mess, barracks, service club, swimming pool and movies.

It Can Happen There

Col. Leslie C. Mulzer, the commanding officer at Maxwell Field, asked the men in the all-colored service squadron whether they wished to transfer to a white organization, Kenworthy reported. About 14 indicated they did and were transferred. They are housed and messed with white airmen, he added.

Kenworthy said he talked with three of them and they reported that there had been no incident and that they are well-treated by their white comrades.

After the new Air Force policy was put into effect, there were two incidents at Maxwell Field but, neither amounted to much, he revealed.

Colonel Davis May Be Assigned to Pentagon

afro-American

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (ANP)—Col. B. O. Davis Jr. is expected to be transferred to the Pentagon Building in Washington next June when he finishes his work at Maxwell Field here. Colonel Davis has been attending the "University of the Air" here since last June. 4-15-50

Robust and in perfect health, the colonel says that he has enjoyed life here. His well-furnished quarters are in the main residential section of the city and in complete accordance with his rank.

Top-ranking active officer, Colonel Davis was commander of the flying outfit in Italy during World War II and later commandant at Lockbourne Air Base at Columbus. Ohio.

With Air Force

Pfc. Doris Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Robinson of 1123 Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, was recently assigned to the 4005th Womens Air Force Squadron of the 7th Bombardment Wing at Carswell Air Force Base, Tex. She is a native of Baltimore and attended Douglass High School and Morgan State College before entering the service in May, 1950. She is assigned to the Information and Education Section.

Airmen Integrated At Biloxi, Miss. AF Base

weekly Wages.. Wed. 3-15-50

Kenworthy Reports On New Air Force Program

Atlanta Ga.

30a Aviation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Integration of colored airmen has been completely achieved at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, states in a report on the racial integration program in the Air Force.

Keesler Field was one of seven air bases Mr. Kenworthy visited since last January 19 to find out how the new Air Force policy was working out. The policy, which became effective May 11, last, provides for the assignment and utilization of colored airmen on the basis of individual capacity on an Air Force-wide basis.

The integration program was delayed at Keesler for two months because an entirely segregated Army engineer outfit was engaged in moving the basic airplane engine mechanics school to Sheppard Air Force Base at Wichita Falls, Kansas. Mr. Kenworthy says the commander at Keesler thought it best not to have two standards on the base and deferred implementation of the Air Force policy until the Army unit had left.

Prior to approval of the new Air Force policy by Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, Keesler had an all-colored service squadron like many other bases. Mr. Kenworthy reported that this squadron has been broken up and the airmen integrated into white units according to the work they had been doing.

Some of the men in the service squadron were qualified for technical schools, he said, and they have been sent to such schools.

NO JIM CROW

Visiting enlisted men's barracks and the messes of both airmen and WAFs, Mr. Kenworthy said, he found complete integration everywhere, "with no attempt to segregate within barracks or at the table." He said he also found excellent relations among the men playing volley ball, softball, pitching horseshoes and practicing for track and field events.

Although only three or four colored WAFs were stationed at Keesler, he said, the officer of the WAF squadron reported that there had been no difficulty.

Mr. Kenworthy reported that the officers club and the noncommissioned officers club at Keesler are freely used by both colored and white personnel. There are two service clubs at Keesler that had been formerly used exclusively by white airmen, and one service club formerly used by colored airmen.

This situation still obtains, he reported, but colored airmen are free to use the other two clubs and frequently do so.

Formerly ther had been two swimming pools at Keesler — one for whites and the other for colored airmen. Mr. Kenworthy said colored airmen now "freely use" both pools, though they still tend to use principally the poll that formerly had been reserved for them.

Dances are separate, he said, but colored couples attend the "white" dances in small numbers.

VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENTS

Mr. Kenworthy reported that the commanding officer at Keesler felt that the social arrangements should be left to the voluntary arrangements of the men themselves, and that the matter of swimming pools and dances should not be "formalized". He said this was working out well, with colored airmen who wish to use the "white" pool or attend "white" dances "perfectly free to do so.'

He also reported that athletic teams at Keesler are racially mixed, and the commander has ruled that Keesler will not meet southern teams which object to playing against teams with colored players.

Mr. Kenworthy said he attended a basketball game between Barksdale Air Force Base and Keesler, and there were colored players on both teams.

As an illustration of the good interracial feeling at Keesler, Mr. Kenworthy cited this incident which occurred during the game:

A colored player on the Barksdale team, in the last few minutes of play, committed his fifth foul. The Keesler player against whom the foul was committed, a West Point officer and All-American foot ball player, protested to the referee at great lengths against the removal of the colored player, maintaining that he had not been fouled, and that if there had been a foul it had been completely unintentional.

"The mixed audience volubly demonstrated its approval of the protest," Mr. Kenworthy said, "and when the referee insisted that the man must be removed, the crowd applauded the Negro player at great length."

District Man Wins AF Wings In Las Vegas

Bailey Pendergrass, jr., 22, son of Mrs. Lillian Pendergrass of 623 13th st. ne., and the late Bailey Pendergrass, will receive his wings as a U. S. Air Force pilot Wednesday at Las Vegas (Nev.) Air Base.

Pendergrass

A native of Washington and a 1944 graduate of Armstrong High School, Pendergrass enlisted in the Army's 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion at Fort Bragg, N. C., after special Army training at Howard University. He made 48 jumps at Fort Bragg before he was [illegible] until last year.

Entering pilot training through competitive examination, he received basic pilot instruction at Randolph Field, Tex., and advanced training at Las Vegas.

Mrs. Pendergrass, a clerk with the Maritime Commission here, will attend her son's graduation Wednesday.

Report Made By Truman Committee On Equality

Memphis, Tenn. Weekly

30a Aviation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—— (NNPA) —The single governing utilization of colored personnel in the Air Force is working well, according to a report based on a survey of seven Air Force installations made since January 19, last.

The survey and report were made by E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, who visited Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, Alabama; Keesler Air Force Base at Biloxi, Mississippi; Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona; Scott Air Force Base, St. Louis, and Bolling Air Force Base near Washington, D. C.

The new Air Force policy, providing that one standard shall govern the utilization of both colored and white personnel in the Air Force, became effective May 11, last, and was to be completely in operation by December 31.

It provided for the assignment and utilization of colored personnel on the basis of individual capacity on an Air Force-wide basis. Previously, colored personnel had been assigned only to special type units.

332nd DEACTIVATED

The initial step in the implementation of the new policy was the deactivation of the 2,000-man 332nd Fighter Wing, an all-colored tactical group which had been based at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio.

Since the new policy was put into effect, Mr. Kenworthy reported, the Air Force has completely broken up the Lockbourne Air Force Base and reassigned its personnel qualified for retention in the Air Force.

Of the bases visited, the only segregated unit observed was the Air Base Squadron at Maxwell Field but Mr. Kenworthy expressed belief to reporters that the commanding officer at that field is going to take action to end segregation there.

At the four stations under the Training Command—Keesler, Lackland, Williams and Scott—the air base squadron had been abolished and complete integration was found.

Lackland is a basic training camp. Keesler is primarily a school for courses in radio, radar and radiological equipment operation. Scott offers primarily courses in radio repair and maintenance. Williams is a jet fighter base.

IN MOST CLASSES

"There may have been some courses in which there were no Negroes," Mr. Kenworthy reported, "but in the classes I visited in a fairly wide range of courses, there were Negroes in almost every class."

With colored personnel attending all Air Force Schools and no longer restricted in assignment to colored units and overhead installations, Mr. Kenworthy said he observed colored personnel performing nearly every type of skilled job. He said he saw colored personnel in radio repair, colored instructors in classes, colored men in personnel work and in the Air Police, and colored jet pilots. He emphasized that they were working with white personnel.

Except at Maxwell Field there was no segregation in messing and housing, nor was there any attempt at segregation within barracks or at tables, the report stated.

Mr. Kenworthy observed no fixed pattern with respect to recreational facilities and social functions. He reported that "At some bases there was complete integration of clubs, swimming pools and dances. At others there was a tacit, though incomplete and unenforced, segregation in service clubs and pools, and separate dances for white and colored enlisted personnel."

Officer and non-commissioned officer clubs were integrated, and colored officers and non-commission officers made use of these clubs, the report stated, at one or two bases it [illegible] that the non-commissioned of[illegible] did not much frequent the commissioned officers' clubs.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson Impressed By Langley

WASHINGTON — The Air Force is making a genuine effort at Langley Air Base, Virginia, to deal with Negro airmen stationed there on a strict basis of individual merit, a prominent University president said after visiting the base.

The statement was made this week by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, who with other Negro leaders toured Langley Field recently.

In a conference Feb. 22, Dr. Johnson stated, "There is ample evidence there (Langley Air Force Base) of a sincere and thorough-going effort to do away with segregation and discrimination against Negroes as a group, and to deal with the individual on the basis of his merits as an individual.

"There are some rough edges which may form the basis of justifiable complaint," he added, "but they do not obscure the main conclusion which I have just stated. In favor of this conclusion the evidence is clear and substantial."

SOME WEAKNESSES

Upon being informed of the Air Force's announcement in today's newspapers of its plan to trim its rated pilot strength 30,000 to 24,000 by June 30, to conform with economy cutbacks in military spending, Dr. Johnson expressed concern for the fate of Negro rated pilots and officers.

"The one major weakness in the situation is the small number of Negro fliers and officers," he said. "At Langley Air Force Base, I understand there are over 6,000 men, 500 of whom are Negroes, and yet there are not more than seven Negro fliers and officers stationed there.

"Now, as I understand it, the purpose of the Air Force is to produce fliers. The effectiveness of the program of the Air Force in relation to the Negro must be judged by the number and quality of Negro fliers produced. The quantitative demonstration there is very thin. The same is true with regard to the Air Force as a whole. I am told that out f 414,500 men in the Air Force, with 30,000 rated pilots only 146 of these rated pilots are Negroes."

Now there may be reasons for this which can be justified," Dr. Johnson continued, "but, on the face of it, the facts are very impressive, and they are not creditable to our country."

"Any program designed, to do away with segregation and discrimination must be justified in the last analysis by the quantitative and qualitative demonstration of advancement of Negro personnel in the basis of merit, every step of the way up the ladder, with reasonably substantial numbers at the top."

ARMY STAND INJURIOUS

President Johnson stated further that until the Army joins the Air Force and the Navy "in a sincere and thorough-going effort to do away with segregation and discrimination, this qualitative and quantitative demonstration probably cannot be made. The continuanre of segregation and discrimination against Negroes in the Army is injurious to the whole program which the President of the United States has in mind. It is injurious to the morale of the men; it is injurious to the integrity of democracy; and it is injurious to the position of the United States in world affairs."

President Johnson ended the conference with the statement that he hopes the example of the Air Force and Navy will be followed as quickly as possible by the Army, declaring that its reluctance to end segregation is damaging to the morale and efficiency of Negro personnel and dangerous to the foreign policy of the nation.

Dr. Johnson made the tour recently at the invitation of Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, Commanding General of the Ninth Air Force with headquarters at Langley Field. Col. Harold W. Bowman, Acting Vice-Commander of the Ninth Air Force, met the group and went with them on their tour in the absence of General Hale, who was ill.

Air Force Prosecutes Program

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Under the racial equality program of the Air Force, colored and white personnel are mixed in both the school courses and the permanent party assigned to Scott Air Force Base at St. Louis, where airmen are trained chiefly in radio repair and maintenance, E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, has reported.

Scott Field is one of seven Air Force installations Mr. Kenworthy visited to see how the policies the Air Force put into effect last May 11 to assure equality of treatment and opportunity for all members of its personnel was working.

Mr. Kenworthy reported that he found complete integration at Scott Field.

As of last January 20, 484 colored airmen out of a total of 3,947 in the permanent party at Scott Field, or approximately 12 per cent, were colored. There were 686 colored airmen in the schools out of a total of 6,373, or a little over 10 per cent. There also were thirteen colored officers in the officers' training technical courses, and six colored officers in the permanent party.

Mr. Kenworthy said he visited almost all of the classes and found in most of them colored students.

THE EXCEPTIONS

As of last December 26, there were no colored men reported to be in cryptographic technician courses, nor in raid repairman (alternating current) equipment courses, but there have been colored graduates in previous classes in radio repairman (alternating current) equipment.

Mr. Kenworthy reports also that there were colored officers in the communication officers' course.

Scott Field, like Keesler, Lakeland and Williams Air Force Bases, all of which are under the Air Force Training Command, had broken up its colored service squadrons and assigned qualified colored men to schools while retaining those in their present specialties who were not qualified for further training Mr. Kenworthy reported.

He noted that in one vehicle squadron, composed of men principally in lower general classifications there were 188 colored men and 172 whites — approximately a 50-50 composition.

This squadron, he said, was commanded by a white captain with a colored lieutenant second in command, and a white first sergeant. Mr. Kenworthy said he talked with the two officers and the non-commissioned officer and quoted them as saying that there had been no trouble whatsoever in the squadron.

He said the barracks of this squadron were the pleasantest he saw anywhere, the morale of the men was high, and on the day he was there colored and white airmen were working together fixing up their day room.

There are three enlisted men's clubs at Scott field — a non-commissioned officers club, an airmen's club, and one service club. Mr. Kenworthy said all three are integrated, but the service club has separate dances. He commented that it was interesting that the only club that had separated dances, was supported by appropriated funds, and that the two clubs with voluntary membership and supported by dues had chosen to have no separate dances.

MORE INTEGRATION

On the night he was at Scott Field, Mr. Kenworthy said, there was a dance for whites at the service club, and a bingo party at the airmen's club attended by a large number of both colored men and women.

He reported that the swimming pools at Scott Field are integrated.

Among the officers with whom he said he talked were Brigadier General John F. McBlain the commanding officer of Scott Field, his executive officer, the group commanding officer, the head of officers training, an officer in charge of instructor training and the officer in charge of group training for operations. All of them expressed themselves satisfied with the integration program, Mr. Kenworthy said, although initially they had doubts about its success.

Mr. Kenworthy said he also talked with Major General Robert W. Harper, commanding general of the Air Training Command, who evidently had no doubts about the new policy from the beginning and was one of its chief proponents.

As the general in charge of both flying and technical training for the whole Air Force, General Harper expressed himself as being interested solely in men sufficiently trained for the jobs the Air Force had to do, and he was not interested in color as a qualification, said Mr. Kenworthy.

Lancaster Given Air Force Award

WASHINGTON

Edward Lancaster, chief messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Air Force, was presented the Meritorious Civilian Service Award of the Air Force by Assistant Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert in his office in the Pentagon at noon on Thursday.

Lancaster received his award, a lapel button and certificate, before 40 persons cheering him, nine of whom were messengers who work under him, and others including his supervisors and Air Force officers.

Mr. Lancaster, with his wife standing by his side, told the assistant secretary and his co-workers that he was honored to be able to render the small service he has given to his country through his work with the Air Force. He praised the Air Force for its fairness to its personnel.

Organized Messenger Corps

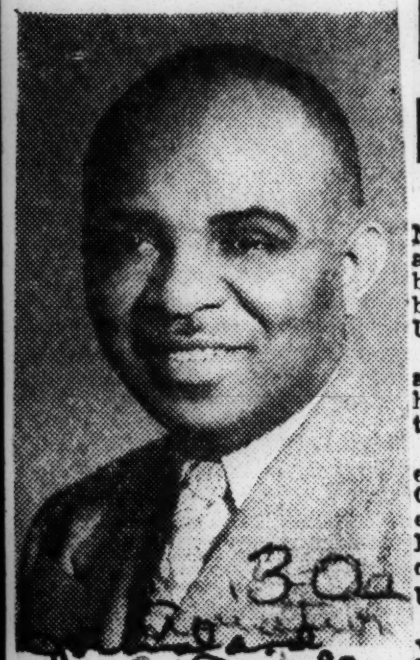
Zuckert said that Lancaster has always been a reliable honest, hard working employee and has organized an efficient corps of messengers.

The honoree is a native of Alexandria, Va., and has resided at his present address, 929 Howard Rd., S.E., in Washington for several years.

The Lancasters have two sons, Alonzo, a teacher at Dunbar High School in Baltimore, and Melvin, a clerk in the Washington Post Office.

Mr. Lancaster will continue his present duties in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

Chemist Is Major In Air Force Reserves



Dr. Edward L. Harris, member of the faculty at Wilberforce University and chief research chemist at the Rocket Fuels Laboratory, Wright Air Field, Dayton, Ohio has been appointed in the United States Air Force Reserve with the current rank of major. Dr. Harris has been teaching at Wilberforce University for the past thirteen years. The reserve appointment came as a result of the potential value of the research work of Dr. Harris to the Air Corps. The versatile professor holds a Ph. D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and is a member of numerous professional and honorary associations.

(Courtesy of Taylor's Studio)

Pilots Were Formerly At Lockbourne

TOKYO — The first group of Negro officers formerly stationed at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, have arrived here and been assigned to duty with the United States Far East Air Forces.

The officers, both rated pilots and administrative specialists, have been assigned according to their duty military occupations.

Pilots in the group have checked out F-80's, F-84's, P-51's, B-17's, C-46's and T-6 aircrafts. The early arrivals participated in the Far East Air maneuvers, held recently.

USAF New Personnel Policy

Reassignment of the officers, who served with the all-Negro 332nd Fighter Wing under Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., at Lockbourne Air Base, was part of the first move that put into effect the Air Force's policy providing for equality of treatment and opportunity.

Personnel of the all-Negro air base were assigned to United States Air Force Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, United States Air Forces in Europe and 23 bases in the United States.

Flying In Mixed Groups

All the "brass hats" were individually assigned to commands of the United States Far East Air Forces which includes the Fifth Air Force, Nagoya, Japan; 13th Air Force, Clark Field, Philippines; 19th Medium Bomb Wing, Guam; 20th Air Force, Okinawa; and Headquarters Far East Air Force, Tokyo, Japan.

Among the Negro officers who are rated pilots are: Captain Frederick L. Parker, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., Aircraft maintenance officers; 1st Lieutenants Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia, Pa.; James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pa.; Harold A. Hillery, New York, N. Y.; communications officer; Samuel W. Watts, New York, N. Y., cryptographic officer; LeRoy Roberts, Jr., Anderson, S. C.; 2nd Lieutenants Eugene A. Briggs, Trenton, N. J., budget and fiscal officer; Marion A. Rogers, Seattle, Wash., administrative inspector and Syden Johnson, Springfield, Ohio.

Holding Essential Jobs

Holding key positions in the various air commands are Major George A. Webb, Washington, executive officer of the 19th Air Base Group, 19th Medium Bomb Wing, Guam. Major James C. Griffin, San Fraancisco, Calif., head chaplain of the 931st Engineer Avaiation Group on Okinawa; Captain Eldridge F. Williams of Kansas City, Kan., personal service officer.

Captain Owen E. Hague, Cleveland, Ohio, finance officer, Captain Daniel Roman, South Orange, N. J., first Negro doctor with the Far East Air Force. 1st Lieutenants William A. Lewis, Springfield, Mass.; air records officer; Ulysses Toatley, Washington, reconnaissance officer. 2nd Lieutenants George W. Sterling, Los Angeles, Calif., supply, technical instructor officer and Lt. Briggs a pilot who is director of audits for the Twentieth Air Force, Okinawa.

First Negro Pilot In Far East

First Lieutenant Clarence A. Driver of Los Angeles, Calif., was the first Negro officer ever to fly with an all-white organization in the Far East.

Driver, a war time member of the famed 99th and a prisoner of war, is headed for the United States for reassignment to the 52nd Fighter Squadron at McGuire Field, N. J., after completing over two years of duty with the 13th and Twentieth Air Force on Okinawa.

Driver was on hand to meet the first sepia "brass hats and flyboys" in the Far East when they landed on Okinawa.

Solo Ace

First Lt. John H. Porter of Chicago, one of the top baritone soloists with the "Skylanders," a group of 25 all-male voices who represent Williams Air Force Base every Sunday over Station KTYD, Mesa, Ariz., has been transferred to Goodfellow Air Force Base, Tex.

Of Educator

Langley Field Racial Policy Wins Praise

The Air Force is making a "thoroughgoing effort" to deal with Negro airmen at Langley Air Force Base, Va., on a basis of individual merit, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, said yesterday after a tour of the base.

Admitting that there are "some rough edges," Johnson praised the efforts at Langley Field "to do away with segregation and discrimination against Negroes as a group."

At the same time he expressed concern about the fate of Negro fliers in the proposed cutback in Air Force pilot strength. "The one major weakness" in the Air Force race policy, he said, is "the small number of Negro fliers and officers." Out of 30,000 rated pilots in the Air Force, he declared, only 146 are Negroes.

While voicing general praise for the Air Force and Navy policy concerning Negroes, Johnson said he hoped their example would be followed by the Army.

Army reluctance to end segregation, he declared, is damaging to the morale and efficiency of Negro personnel.

A Look-See In The Wild Blue Yonder

Two-thirds of the Negro fly boys have been integrated in the U. S. Air Force. At Scott Air Base in St. Louis, 50 percent of the men assigned are Negroes. Several hundred are assigned to Langley Field in Virginia, where Air Force press information assistant Lt. Rolin A. Bynum says integration is a fact. Negro and white airmen eat, work, live and play together in Mississippi, Texas, Arizona, Missouri, among other installations. They're getting technical flight training commensurate with their aptitudes, including radar training and jet propulsion flying. One sore spot is Maxwell Field in Montgomery, Alabama, where an "obliging" Commanding Officer reportedly "asked" Negroes if they wanted to be integrated with whites and got "yes" from 14 courageous souls. The "No" boys are still segregated. Leave it to Air Force top brass to clean up this by-pass of regulations but fast. But somebody needs to start riding herd on these "we-want-to-be-together-boys" who're playing into the hands of willing CO's, who're none too keen on integration anyway, when they request separate "colored dances" instead of falling in with the rest of the guys. And that goes for a small clan at the Navy's Submarine Base at New London, Conn., and that proud parent who wrote a CO in Mississippi that she heard her boy was eating, living, training and playing with white boys and she wanted it broken up. Course, we know it's a carry-over phobia from too-long forced segregation, but we're out to educate, prod and cajole boys of color into appreciating full American citizenship and ask you to join us. But equally, we're out to police these new armed forces integration policies to the extent we can and aim to expose where we find any two-timing . . . Army's new integration policy is said to be making headway at Fort Dix, N. J. . . . That change in brass you see on

Third Naval District Officer John Reagan's blues means he's a full lieutenant now.

Inspected by Howard U. Head

Langley Air Base Policy On Negro Pilots Lauded

Courier Sat 3-4-50

30a Aviation

By OTTO McCLARRIN

WASHINGTON—The Air Force is making a genuine effort at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia to deal with Negro airmen stationed there on a strict basis of individual merit, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University said after a tour of the base.

In a conference last week, Dr. Johnson stated "There is ample evidence there (Langley Air Force Base) of a sincere and thorough-going effort to do away with segregation and discrimination against Negroes as a group, and to deal with the individual on the basis of his merits as an individual.

"There are some rough edges which may form the basis of justifiable complaint," he added, "but they do not obscure the main conclusion which I have just stated. In favor of this conclusion the evidence is clear and substantial."

Upon being informed of the Air Force's announcement of plans to trim its rated pilot strength from 30,000 to 24,000 by June 30, to conform with economy cutbacks in military spending, Dr. Johnson expressed concern for the fate of Negro rated pilots and officers.

"The one major weakness in the situation is the small number of Negro fliers and officers," he said. 'At Langley Air Force Base, I understand there are over 6,000 men, 500 of whom are Negroes; and yet there are not more than seven Negro fliers and officers stationed there.

"I am told that out of 414,500 men in the Air Force, with 30,000 rated pilots, only 146 of these rated pilots are Negroes.

"Now, there may be reasons for this which can be justified," Dr. Johnson continued, "but, on the face of it, the facts are very impressive, and they are not creditable to our country."

President Johnson stated further that until the Army joins the Air Force and the Navy "in a sincere and thorough-going effort to do away with segregation and discrimination, a qualitative and quantitive demonstration probably cannot be made.

"The continuance of segregation and discrimination against Negroes in the Army is injurious to the whole program which the President of the United States has in mind. It is injurious to the morale of the men; it is injurious to the internal integrity of democracy; and it is injurious to the position of the United States in world affairs."

Dr. Johnson made the recent tour at the invitation of Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, Commanding General of the Ninth Air Force with headquarters at Langley Field. Col. Harold W. Bowman, acting vice commander of the Ninth Air Force, met the group and went with them on their tour in the absence of General Hale, who was ill.

In addition to Dr. Johnson, the following persons made the tour: Prof. Frank Coleman, head of the department of physics; Col. West A. Hamilton, USA retired; Prof. Edward S. Hope, professor of civil engineering; Otto McClarrin, publicity director; Dean William B. West; Col. James J. Carnes, professor of military science and tactics; Maj. William T. Mattison, commander of the Air ROTC unit; Maj. Lucius E. Young, Army ROTC unit; 1st Lt. Rolin A. Bynum, press section, Office of Defense; James C. Evans, special assistant to Secretary of Defense Johnson, and Woodrow Taylor, Afro-American reporter.

AFRO Covers 'PORTREX'

30a Aviation

W. Taylor Assigned to Joint Maneuvers

Afro-American

BALTIMORE

The AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers this week sent Woodrow Taylor, of their Washington staff, to cover Operation PORTREX, largest peacetime maneuver ever held by the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, six miles [illegible] of Puerto Rico.

Some 80,000 men, [illegible] March 1, will participate [illegible] scale air-borne amphibious assault on the island of Vieques [illegible] mately 18 miles long and [illegible] wide.

A total of 10 ships, [illegible] carriers, 3 cruisers, 4 [illegible] and 98 amphibious and other type vessels—will be a part of the invasion forces, while 10 submarines will be a part of the defense force in the exercise.

The AFRO reporter has been assigned to one of the flagships, the USS Mount Olympus, from which vantage point he will be able to report for AFRO readers, the full progress of the operation which will involve approximately 400 colored soldiers, airmen and sailors.

Participating Outfits Listed

Army units composed of minority group soldiers to take part in "Portrex" include:

The 58th QM Salvage Co., Camp Campbell, Ky., about 250 men; 651st Med. Ambulance Co., Ft. Benning, Ga., and 70 men; 65th Ord. Ammo. Co., Ft. Knox, Ky., about 100 men; and an integrated detachment of Amphibious Truck units assigned to the 2nd Engineer Brigade from Ft. Lawton, Wash., about 50 men.

The Air Force will send in its integrated outfit from Langley Field AFB, Va. One officer and four enlisted men are minority group personnel who are part of the 162nd Tactical Reconnaisance Squadron.

This group will be doing intelligence work. Known as surface forces, the squadron will be flying RB 26 Douglas Invaders, jet photographic planes.

The Air Force also will send 16 enlisted men in the 934th Signal Bn. from Pope Field, near Ft. Bragg, N.C.

INTEGRATION 60% COMPLETE:

Air Force Anti-Bias Program Progressing

Afro American

30a Aviation

WASHINGTON

Considerable progress toward complete integration of Air Force colored and white personnel was noted this week in a "first report" of the service's program of elimination of segregation which began last May. The report showed the process is now 69% complete as rapidly as possible without injury to the service.

Of a total of 25,500 colored, including 368 officers, in the Air Force only 7,900 were still in all-colored units, and this number is already on the way to rapid reduction, the report stated. The Air Force has 385,000 whites with 60,000 white officers.

The report noted that all occupational specialties in the Air Force now are open to qualified personnel of any race.

This "first report" was based on an extended tour of Air Force installations by E. W. Kenworthy, representing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, popularly known as the Fahy Committee.

Suffering No Handicap

The rport deals almost exclusively with the bases where colored personnel of appropriate education and experience now are on regular duty in such varied tasks as plane and radio repair, in personnel work, as instructors and as jet pilots. It showed that they are suffering no handicap and enjoying no favor by reason of color.

Racial discrimination at movies or athletic contests, in barracks or at mess was noted at only one of the installations visited, and it was primarily a special service base. Complete integration of clubs, swimming pools and dances were observed at some of the installations.

At other places, there was equality of facilities but a "tacit though incomplete and unenforced segregation in clubs and pools and separate dances," to which the report offered no objection.

Little Opposition

The report concluded that "It was opinion of some that this program could not but have an effect eventually on civilian attitudes . . . . and unquestionably, the almost total absence of opposition that had been anticipated in the enlisted men is a contributing factor in the success of the policy."

When instituted last May, the policy was ordered to be achieved

* * * With * * *

AMERICA'S FIGHTERS

Sgt. Robert E. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Moore of 5601 S. Christiana av., is attending an aviation specialist course in the Technical Training center, Chanute air force base, Rantoul, Champaign county.

Moore

Upon completion of the 10 weeks course he will be assigned to a permanent base. Moore has been in military service eight years. During World War II Moore, then in the navy, served in both the European and Pacific theaters.

Pvt. Ariel Crowder, 21, son of Mrs. Pauline Crowder, 6022 Aberdeen st., has completed his basic airman indoctrination course at Lackland air force base, San Antonio, Tex. The course has prepared him for entrance into technical training and for assignment in specialized work. Course included a scientific evaluation of his aptitude and inclination for a particular career in the air forces.

Crowder

Capt. Charles S. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 751 W. 72d st., recently was assigned to the 5th air force in Japan. He is attached to a supply division.

Davis, commissioned from the officer candidate school at Miami, Fla., in 1942, served in the Mediterranean theater during World War II. His wife, Lucille, lives in Sioux City, Ia.

Pvt. Edward Schmueckle, 2001 Prairie av., recently was promoted to private first class. He is attached to an anti-aircraft unit in Japan.

Career Ended by Death

When this photo, along with a number of others, was featured in the AFRO Magazine in December 1949, Lt. Calvin Peterson of Washington, 24-year-old jet pilot, was making history at Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich., where he was training along with white pilots. Air Force officials are investigating the April 20 accident which caused his death on a routine flight. Funeral services were held at Oakwood College in Huntsville, Ala., where Lieutenant Peterson's father is president.

High in Ground Gunnery—

Lieut. Daniel James, son of Mrs. L. A. James, Pensacola, Fla., F-80 Jet Fighter pilot, who is now stationed at Clark Air Force Base, Philippine Islands, holds the record for the past two months among squadron pilots in air-to-ground gunnery practice. Lieutenant James of the Twelfth Fighter Bomber Squadron, Philippines Command (Air Force) and Thirteenth Air Force, is squadron armament officer and also a flight leader. Before December when he began piloting F-80's, most of Lieutenant James' experience was as pilot of F-47's. During the period 1946 and '47, Lieutenant James served as commanding officer of the personnel on tour of the United States with their all GI talent show known as "Operations Happiness."—(USAF Official Photograph.)

Plane in Flames

2 Pilots Escape Death

By BRADFORD LAWS
(Courier Far East Correspondent)

TOKYO—First Lieut. Daniel (Chappie) James of Pensacola, Fla., the first Negro flier with the Thirteenth Air Force in the Philippines, was one of two pilots who narrowly escaped death in a jet plane near Clark Air Base last week, according to an official communique.

James, a former member of the now deactivated 332nd all-Negro Fighter Wing, was in the plane with Capt. Leonard H. Specht, as a jet pilot instructor at Clark Field. The T-33 jet craft in which they were flying was noticeably in trouble shortly after its take-off. It crashed in high grass about a mile from the base runway.

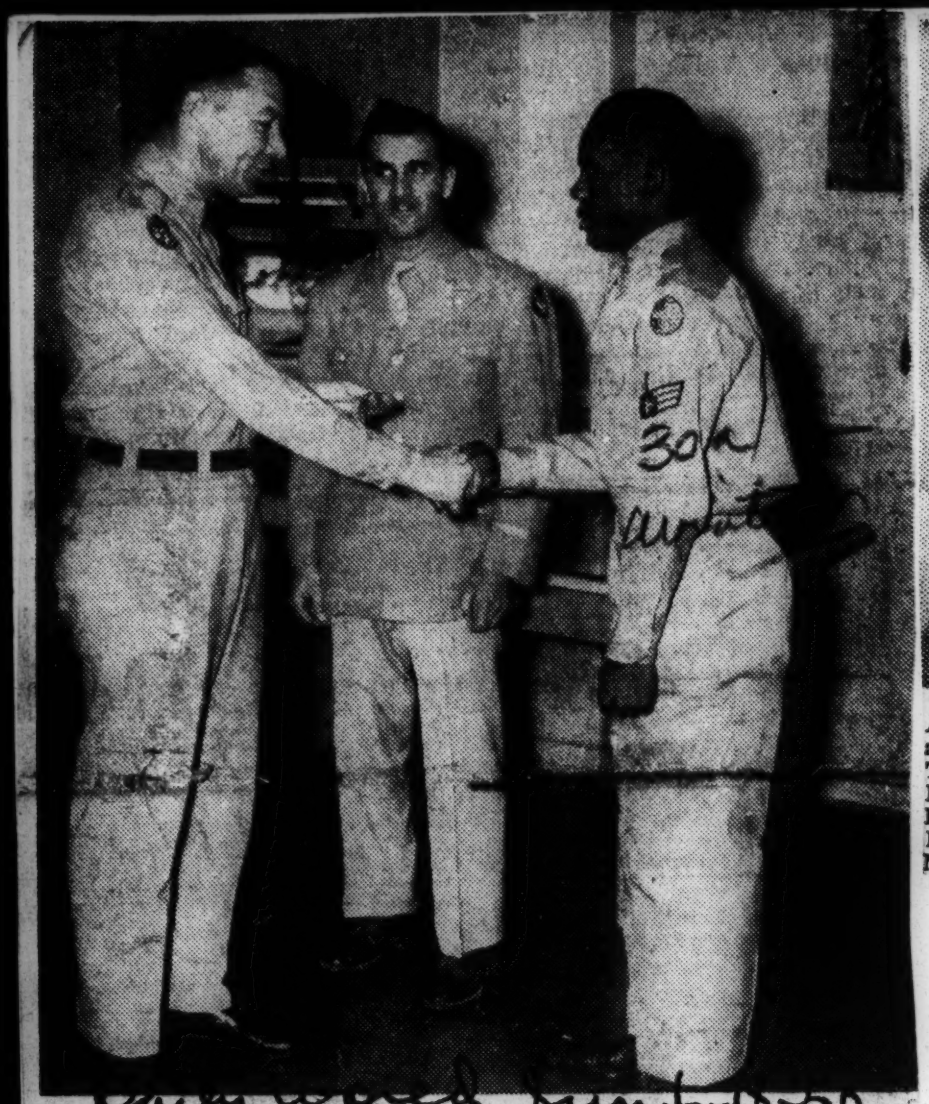
Only quick action by two officers of the Air Rescue Service resulted in their being saved from possible death. The rescue officers followed the jet craft in their helicopter and reached the burning craft minutes after the crash.

SERIOUSLY INJURED

Upon their arrival Lieutenant James was already out of the plane, but was in no condition to aid his fellow-pilot. Capts. Claude J. Brown, Cincinnati, and George Kallis, Sacramento, Calif., dislodged the jammed canopy of the craft and finally extricated the more seriously injured pilot.

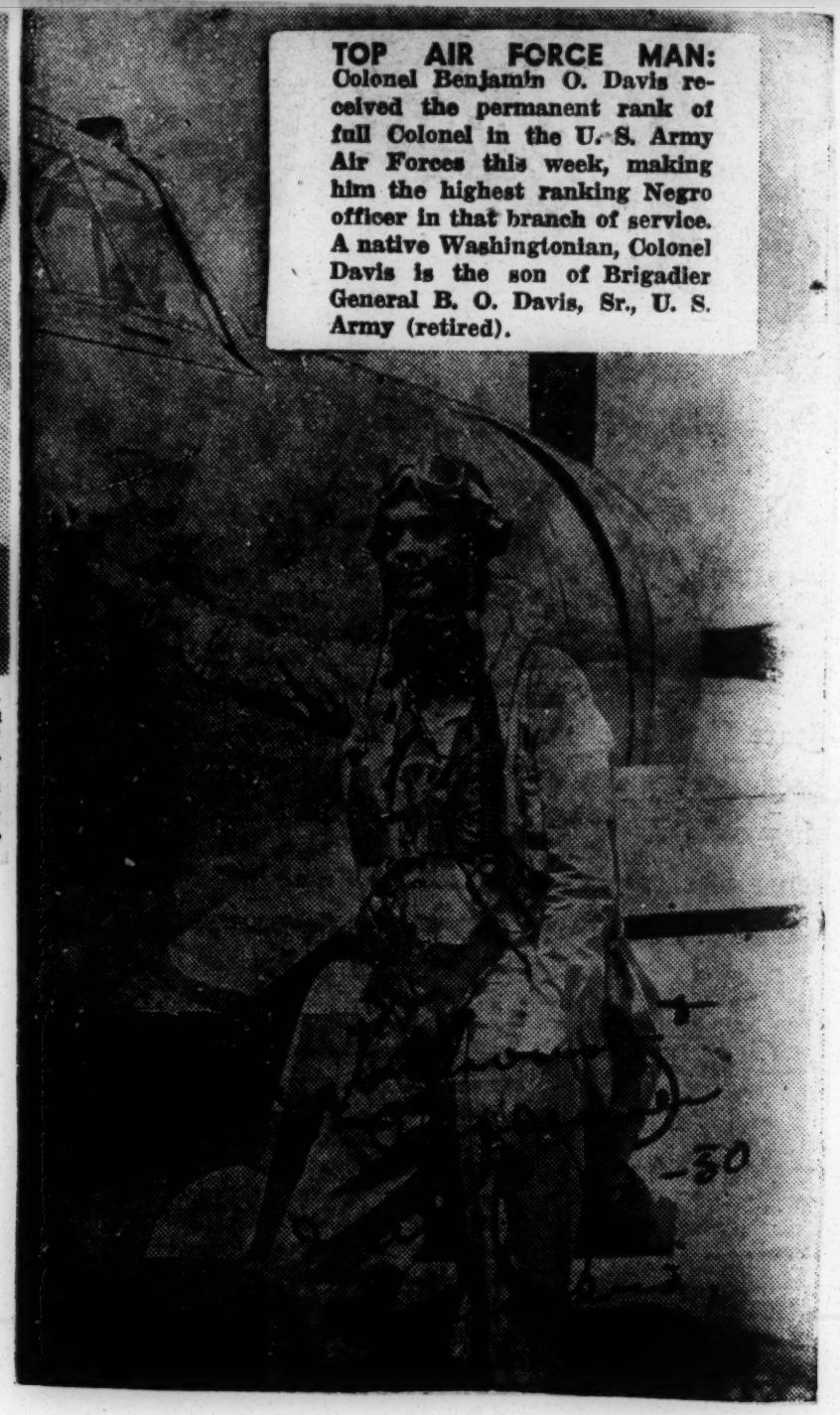
Within five minutes the pair had been taken to the Clark Air Base Hospital and given treatment, the communique stated.

According to latest reports both Lieutenant James and Captain Specht were in favorable condition. Cause of the crash was not immediately determined. James is rated one of the top flyers in the service.



AIRMAN OF THE MONTH—Presenting a silver identification bracelet to Sergeant Eugene Colquitt, of Atlanta, radio operator with the 1906th AACS Squadron at Hill Air Force Base, Utah, is Colonel James S. Sutton, acting base commander. Looking on during the ceremony is 1st Lt. Consalate J. Calabro, adjutant of the AACS unit here. Hill is a high speed radio operator. He is a Washington High graduate of 1940.—(Official USAF Photo).

AIR TRAINEE—Training as an air force technician at the USAF Technical School, Warren Air Base, Wyoming, is Pvt. Vernon E. Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cook of Pascagoula, Miss.



TOP AIR FORCE MAN: Colonel Benjamin O. Davis received the permanent rank of full Colonel in the U. S. Army Air Forces this week, making him the highest ranking Negro officer in that branch of service. A native Washingtonian, Colonel Davis is the son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Sr., U. S. Army (retired).

Maxwell Air Base Only One of Seven With JC Unit in Defiance of New Policy

Afro-American
Jul. 4-29-50

Alabama Headquarters Has Dual System but Some Airmen Demand. Get Integration

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Maxwell Air Force Base, located at Montgomery Ala., and the home of the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School, is the only one of seven Air Force bases surveyed which still retains a jim-crow unit.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, reported that the all-colored squadron at Maxwell Field was the only such unit he saw on his visit to determine how the new racial policy the Air Force put into effect May 11, was working.

His report also covered Keeslery Air Force Base at Biloxi, Miss.; Lackland Air Force Base at San Antonio, Tex.; Davis-Monthron Air Force Base at Tucson, Ariz.; Williams Air Force Base at St. Louis, and Bolling Air Force Base at Washington.

Housed Together Elsewhere

Except at Maxwell Field, Kenworthy also reported, he saw no colored personnel separately housed and messed. Enlisted men stationed at Maxwell Field perform chiefly a housekeeping job for the base, the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School.

With the exception of a small number of colored men, who are assigned to white units, Kenworthy reported, colored airmen at Maxwell comprise the 3817th Base Service Squadron — an all-colored overhead unit comparable to the all-colored service units at Army posts.

At the time Kenworthy visited Maxwell Field there were 269 colored men assigned to the base service squadron. That squadron has its own mess, barracks, service club, swimming pool and movies.

It Can Happen There

Col. Leslie C. Mulzer, the commanding officer at Maxwell Field, asked the men in the all-colored service squadron whether they wished to transfer to a white organization, Kenworthy reported. About 14 indicated they did and were transferred. They are housed and messed with white airmen, he added.

Kenworthy said he talked with three of them and they reported that there had been no incident and that they are well-treated by their white comrades.

After the new Air Force policy was put into effect, there were two incidents at Maxwell Field but, neither amounted to much, he revealed.

Enlisted men stationed at Maxwell Field perform chiefly a housekeeping job for the base, the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School.

* * *

WITH THE EXCEPTION of a small number of colored men, who are assigned to white units, Kenworthy reported, colored airmen at Maxwell comprise the 3817th Base Service Squadron —an all-colored overhead unit comparable to the all-colored service units at Army posts.

Kenworthy said the all-colored service squadrons at the other bases he visited had been broken up in accordance with Air Force instructions to commanding generals that colored personnel assigned to colored units but performing duties with white organizations should be assigned to the organizations in which they were doing duty.

* * *

THESE INSTRUCTIONS also said colored personnel desiring to remain in all-colored units could do so. Colonel Leslie C. Mulzer, the commanding officer at Maxwell Field asked the men in the all-colored service squadron whether they wished to transfer to a white organization, Kenworthy reported.

About fourteen men indicated a desire to do so and they were transferred to the organization in which they were working, Kenworthy said. They are housed and messed with white airmen, he added.

Kenworthy said he talked with three colored airmen who are working and living with white airmen, and they reported that there had been no incidents and they were well treated by their white comrades.

* * *

THE ALL-COLORED service squadron has its own mess, barracks, service club, swimming pool and movies.

After the new Air Force policy was put into effect, there were two incidents at Maxwell Field, neither of which amounted to much. But the local white daily papers made an issue of them.

The first involved the appearance of two or three colored airmen at a small service club dance attended by white couples: The chaperon who had escorted local girls to the dance became excited and demanded that the colored airmen be denied admission. An officer appeared on the scene and told the colored airmen they could not come in.

* * *

THE COLORED AIRMEN watched the dance for a while and then engaged in other activities in the club. There was no trouble, but an editorial in the local paper made much of the incident.

The second incident concerned the appearance of several colored airmen at the white swimming pool. They were admitted to the pool, but several white airmen left. Again there was no trouble.

Colonel Mulzer received a number of anonymous telephone calls about these two incidents, but, according to Kenworthy, he insisted on observing the Air Force policy.

* * *

KENWORTHY REPORTED that Colonel Mulzer also received a protest about colored airmen in the Air Police Detachment at the post gate. He added that they are still at the gate.

"It is my view that, irrespective of local moves," Kenworthy concluded, "the 3817th could be broken up without difficulty and its personnel assigned to the white organization with which they are working."

Segregated Unit Still Maintained

Journal and Guide
Jul. 4-29-50

Airbase In Alabama Clings To Jim Crow In Spite Of Orders

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Maxwell Air Force Base, located at Montgomery, Ala., and the home of the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff School, was the only one of seven Air Force bases surveyed which still retains a Jim Crow unit.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, who made the survey, reported that the all-colored Air Base squadron at Maxwell Field was the only such unit he saw on his visit to seven Air Force installations to see how the new racial policy the Air Force put into effect May 11 last, was working.

With the exception of Maxwell Field, Kenworthy also reported, he saw no colored personnel separately housed and messed.

Baltimore

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

President Truman stopping to talk with Sgt. Edward Williams of the air force during early morning stroll in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday.

Equality in Services

Courier Feb. 6-3-50

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S statement on the report of his Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services deals more with the machinery set up for that purpose than goals attained. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Undoubtedly some gains have been made and it would be a blind person indeed who would assert that there has been no progress; but there is much farther to go than we have gone.

All of the branches of the armed service, it is true, have outlawed discrimination and segregation, but to a large extent these are just words so far, with the Navy having the best record.

What the actual situation is today is indicated by the recent remarks of Representative Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania speaking last week at the public memorial service for Negro war dead in the Gettysburg National Military Park.

He declared, "Well-grounded reason to believe that Negro veterans get less than their share of the services of the Veterans Administration, the Veterans Employment Service, the Apprentice-Training Division of the Department of Labor, the National Housing Agency, and the Employment and Retraining Administration, especially in the Southern areas."

Congressman Eberharter also pointed out that the building trades industry, while employing Negroes as "common laborers and hod carriers, has discriminated against thousands of trained Negro construction workers who were electricians, plumbers, carpenters and other mechanics in the Army and Navy."

The Truman order ending discrimination and segregation based on color in the armed services certainly should apply to veterans and Negro workers, most of whom are also veterans.

In our opinion it is taking too long for the President's order to be implemented so far as the Negroes are concerned, although admittedly progress has certainly been made, considered from the viewpoint of 1940 or even 1945.

There is too much studying and too little doing to suit those who are sick and tired of jim crowism in the armed services and the civilian services which aid them.

We do not need any more studies and conferences; what we need now is action, and fast action at that.

The armed services are supposed to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and not stall around on the ground that color prejudice has to be overcome.

In our opinion if color discrimination and "racial" segregation are immediately abolished, prejudice will soon disappear.

Equal Treatment

Because the progress in race relations in the military forces has been reported as it happened, the report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services may seem anticlimactic. The sum total of achievements during the 22 months the committee has been in existence is substantial. These strides toward abolition of racial barriers are doubly important because not only have they aided the moral position of the armed services, in most instances they also have increased military efficiency.

Post 5-24-50 30a

The committee finds that the Navy has abolished all restrictions as to race in assignment and billeting, although the number of Negroes in the Navy is still small. The Marine Corps is integrated as to training, but Navy policy remains to be implemented with respect to some separate Negro units. The Air Force has been singularly successful with larger numbers of Negroes, even in that most difficult of racial tension points, recreational facilities. Abolition of separate Negro units is proceeding apace. The Army, which has been the most conservative of the services because of an ingrained policy of segregation and the relatively larger number of Negroes involved, has carried out four essential reforms. Racial restrictions on Army schools and job specialties have been ended, Negroes now may be assigned to any troop unit, and the racial quota on enlistments has been abolished.

Washington, D.C.

Particularly significant are the committee's conclusions respecting the Navy and the Air Force: much skilled manpower had been wasted under the segregation policy because qualified Negroes could not be properly utilized; the range of Negro abilities is much wider than had been assumed; integration actually brought a decrease in racial tension, and enlisted men were "far more ready for integration than officers had believed." These conclusions commend themselves to the Army in following through the admirable start it has made. Assuming good faith, there is still room for improvement in all services, especially the Army, and occasional prodding may be necessary. But the committee has laid the groundwork for constructive and practical progress by dispassionately relating its recommendations to the military advantages to be obtained through better use of manpower.

The Army's Out of Step

It is clearly evident from the report made last week by President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services that the Army is still lagging behind its sister services, the Navy and the Air Corps, in the matter of eliminating discrimination and segregation. Chicago American.

Failure of the Army to move ahead as fast as the others, the committee reports, can be traced to its larger numbers and its more firmly established customs. Sat. 6-3-50

In the Army's favor, it must be said that it has made some progress in opening jobs and school courses which heretofore had been closed and in abandoning its 10 per cent enlistment quotas. Baltimore, Md.

Failure of the Army to abandon its segregation policy years ago, the committee reports, forced inefficiency in two ways.

Said the committee:

> By requiring skilled colored men to serve in racial units, the Army lost skills which could find no place in colored organizations. On the other hand, by concentrating large numbers of unskilled colored men in combat units, it multiplied inefficiency.

The committee reported, for example, that as of August, 1949, the Army had 490 active occupational specialties, in 198 of which there were no authorizations at all for colored soldiers.

As of February, 1949, the Army was 75 telephone operators short, 79 radio repairmen short and 143 transmitter attendants short. Yet there was no authorization in any of these specialties for colored soldiers. Denial of opportunity was particularly noticeable in the Signal Corps, Ordnance, Transportation, Medical and Finance.

When the committee in the spring of 1949 examined the quotas for the technical school courses which were open to recruits at the completion of basic training, it found that there were colored quotas for only 21 of the 106 courses currently offered. In other words, colored soldiers, even if qualified, were denied training at that time in 81 per cent of the courses.

This is the type of thing which has kept the Army from reaching its maximum efficiency. Some of these conditions have been remedied but as has been pointed out before, no matter what order is issued from Washington, responsibility for carrying out the order rests with the commanders of organizations or installations where colored personnel are assigned. Not until the Army cracks down on some of these bigoted commanders can we expect the policy to be carried out as designed.

Credit must be given to President Truman for having the courage to appoint a committee to study the manpower situation in our armed forces. This committee shows conclusively that progress can be made without too much friction if someone has the courage to give the initial order.

We have previously commended the Navy and Air Force for what they have done in eliminating segregation and discrimination and have pointed to their record as one to which the Army should aspire.

Many of the blunders which the Army made in World War I, as far as utilization of troops is concerned, were repeated and multiplied in World War II. In the event of another war we shudder to think what would happen should history repeat itself.

GORDON GRAY'S LAST IMPORTANT ACT AS Secretary of the Army was to approve an order abolishing race quotas for army enlistments. It is to the credit of the man who soon will become president of the University of North Carolina that during his administration three major steps were taken toward elimination of Jim Crow in the ground forces. Full application of the anti-Jim Crow policy may take considerable time. One of the Defense officials put it this way: "There are those who want effective application made at once, others who want it made next year, and some who prefer to delay until the twenty-first century." But the policy is clear at last. There is to be no discrimination against Negroes in training for preferred services in the army; there is to be no discrimination against trained Negroes in placing them in assignments; there is to be no race quota for enlistments. The last order went out to all commanders on March 27: effective April 1, the 10 per cent quota on Negro enlistments was dead. The air force deserves praise for much of the progress in the army—and also the navy. Last year, when the President's Committee on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in the Armed Services recommended the abolition of Jim Crow, the air force began its program for the steady integration of Negro and white personnel. This integration is now from 60 to 70 per cent complete. The success of this operation forced the army and navy to examine their own records—and Gray, a man of intelligence and integrity, was not afraid to ask the questions nor to act on the answers when they became clear.

Report Reviews Progress Made In Race Relations In Armed Forces

WASHINGTON—The report by the Committee On Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services outlined to President Truman this week represents months of investigation, interviews and conferences.

It formulates policy by which the armed forces of the United States can realize the greatest benefits from all personnel regardless of race, creed or origin.

As applied in the Navy and Air Force, this policy calls for the complete integration of Negro manpower at all levels of the service, including messes and sleeping quarters.

While the Army has adopted the basic principle of the utilization policy, and where applied has been carried out without racial segregation, the Army has left the matter of integration in the assignment of troops up to the discretion of the individual commanding officers, except in certain specified critical areas of manpower shortages.

Found Shortcomings

While much done in each branch of the service to broaden the base for full use of the Nation's manpower is the result of initiative on the part of responsible staff officers, the President's committee found several areas in which there were shortcomings and proposed effective measures for strengthening these weaknesses.

The committee based its recommendations on a study of existing personnel practices in effect at the time the committee was appointed by President Truman some 20 months ago. It also drew upon the historical experience of the three services with racial groups. This was supplemented with testimony by top armed services' staff officers and a series of field investigations.

The Committee pointed out in its 82-page report that two principal questions have engaged the attention of the Military planning staffs wherever they have considered the question of Negro utilization: (1) Do Negroes have the mental and technical qualifications to be used in the full range of military jobs? (2) Shall Negroes be utilized only in Negro units?

The report stated that "tests conducted by the military disclosed that the level of ability and technical skill of Negroes as a group is considerably below that of whites as a group," a conclusion which the committee stated it did not question.

Navy Integrates

The Committee's study of the Navy showed that in the relatively short space of five years, the branch has moved from a policy of complete exclusion of Negroes from general service to a policy of complete integration.

On January 31, 1950, 74 percent of the 25,000 Negroes in the Air Forces were serving in integrated Units spreading as far South as Biloxi, Miss. Twenty-six percent were still serving in Negro units. The integration process is continuing, the report states.

All Air Force jobs and schools are open to qualified personnel without racial restrictions or quotas. Six percent of the total personnel attending technical training schools in January, 1950, were Negroes.

Long Time Practice

While there has been a decline in the number of Negro rated Air Force officers, this is said to result from the long practice of racial segregation governing the service while it still was a part of the Army, rather than any discrimination in applying the new utilization policy.

Despite the fact that Negroes have been in the Army since 1866, two "traditional views" have influenced Army thinking on the utilization of Negro troops, says the report. First, Negro troops must be used in separate units. Second, Negro troop strength must not exceed the Negro proportion in the civilian population.

Where at the end of 1945 slightly over 5 percent of Negroes in the Navy were in general ratings and almost 95 percent in the messmen's branch, at present 42.6 per cent are in general services and 57.4 in the messmen's branch. All courses in Navy technical schools are opened to qualified Negro personnel.

Negroes in general service are completely integrated with whites in basic training, technical schools, on the job, in messes and sleeping quarters ashore and afloat. All rated stewards in the messmen's branch are now rated petty officers.

While Negroes are not yet represented in top grades within every rating in the Navy, the report disclosed, the Committee says that it is convinced that "this does not at this time indicate inequality of treatment."

The number of Negro officers in the Navy and the percentage of Negroes in general services "leaves much to be desired," the report continued. It added that the Committee is convinced that "numbers alone . . . are not a reliable index of equal opportunity. So long as Negroes have a full and equal chance to enlist in general service and to qualify for Navy ROTC scholarships, the situation with respect to numbers should improve," in the opinion of the committee, "as educational opportunities and facilities are made accessible to them."

OK's Air Force

The committee's report reviewed the policy accomplishments of the Air Force with obvious pride. The Air Force announced its new racial policy on May 11, 1949, calling for the complete integration of Negroes. As a result of this policy, the all-Negro 332d Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Field, Ohio, was broken up and its personnel reassigned to schools for further training, transferred to white units in commands or separated under current regulations.

A majority of other Negro units also has been abolished. As of January 31, 1950, according to the Committee, only 59 Negro units remain, 1,301 have been integrated as compared with 106 Negro units and only 167 mixed units on June 1, 1949, when the Air Force policy went into effect.

"If military efficiency is taken as a criterion, the statement that the Army's policy of segregation has 'proven satisfactory over a long period of years' was not one which could be documented by files in the Army's Historical Record Section," the report declares.

"If the historical records established anything, they proved conclusively that the Army had not received maximum efficient utilization from its segregated units and had experienced endless trouble."

Four Major Gains

After months of painstaking negotiations with stubborn Army staff personnel, the President's Committee in cooperation with Army Secretary Gordon Gray, achieved four major gains: All Army jobs now are open to Negroes. All Army school courses are open to them without restrictions or quota. For the first time Negroes no longer are limited in assignment to Negro overhead (housekeeping) units, but are assigned according to their qualifications to any units, including white units.

Negroes serving in mixed units will be integrated on the job, in barracks and messes, and the 10 percent limitation on Negro strength in the Army has been abolished. There no longer are Negro quotas for enlistment.

The report deals briefly with the Marine Corps, which is a part of the Navy and subject to Navy policy. One June 7, 1949, segregation of Negroes in training units was abolished in that branch of the service. Marine Corps training is now integrated, the report reveals, although some Negro Marines are still assigned to separate units after basic training. "In this respect the effectuation of Navy policy in the Marine Corps is yet to be completed," it adds.

Promise Probe But Draftees Still Abused

MOBILE, Ala. — Despite the fact that a double-pronged probe into the situation has been promised by army brass, Negro draftees in this area are still forced to eat in the hot kitchen of a private restaurant while white draftees enjoy their meals in the main dining room.

In a letter to John L. LeFlore, executive secretary of the Mobile NAACP, Assistant Secretary of the Army Earl D. Johnson said the Army Chief of Staff had been instructed to make "a thorough investigation into this matter as expeditiously as possible."

General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the National Selective Service System, also promised to have a complete investigation made.

But Negro men, answering the call to the colors, continue to eat government meals in a Jim Crow kitchen.

NAACP officials wired Johnson and Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., again Tuesday, reminding them of the promised investigations. "Negroes were still being humiliated in that manner as of Friday, Sept. 1," the message advised.

Ate Meal In Kitchen On Meat Block

Philly Inductees Jim Crowed By City Cafe

U. S. Army inductees suffered further humiliation this week under this city's outmoded system of racial segregation in some eating places.

Victims of the humiliation were two inductees from Philadelphia en route to Lackland AFB near San Antonio, Texas. The inductees were Earl Jackson of 623 Herron avenue and James T. Martin of 1214 Herron avenue, in Philadelphia.

The youths, in company with ten white inductees sought food service at St. Louis' Regal Restaurant, Broadway and Pine st.

The two inductees told the Argus the arrangements were made by Pfc. Ralph Weissman, white, a former member of the Reserves, who was in charge of the contingent. They said the group entered the restaurant and took seats. At this point, the waitress asked the two Negro youths if they would mind being served in the kitchen.

And while U. S. Army troops fought to preserve Democracy at home, Jackson and Martin ate their dinner off of a wooden meat block in the rear of the downtown restaurant.

Local Army officials said the U. S. Army acknowledges Army meal tickets from any restaurant, as long as soldiers are given proper food.

Weissman said he was a cook in civilian life. Jackson, only 18 years old, said he enlisted to "follow in the footsteps of my brother."

Jackson's brother is already serving with U. S. Forces on Okinawa.

EARL JACKSON, left and JAMES T. MARTIN, right, of Philadelphia, Pa., who were asked to eat in the kitchen of Saint Louis' Regal Restaurant.

Rank Discrimination Bared in Veterans Administration

CSC Asks Upgrade for 2 Adjudicators

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —Rank racial segregation and discrimination have been found to be practiced in the Veterans Administration.

The finding was made by the Fair Employment Board of the United States Civil Service Commission in a decision which the board refused to make public, in the case of Theodore A. Brown, an adjudicator in the Claims Division of the VA.

The board found that there was a pattern throughout the years of racial discrimination against Mr. Brown and Edward W. Howard, another colored adjudicator.

Such discrimination, the opinion stated, was evidenced by the segregation of Mr. Brown and Mr. Howard initially from the other adjudicators, by the continued assignment to them of colored stenographers only, and by the continued failure to detail them as attorney reviewers.

Work Above Standard

This pattern of discrimination, the opinion said, served to "discourage, hamper and embarrass" the two colored adjudicators in the performance of their work.

Despite the discrimination and segregation practiced against Mr. Brown and Mr Howard, the opinion added, their work has been above the standard of that performed by several of their contemporaries, who received promotions to a higher grade.

Promotion Recommended

On the basis of its findings of racial discrimination in the manner of assignment of stenographers, the failure to detail the two colored adjudicators as acting attorney reviewer, and the failure to consider them seriously for promotion, the board recommended:

That Mr. Brown and Mr. Howard be given details as acting attorney-reviewer "at the earliest possible date;" and that the next two vacancies in the next higher grade to the one in which they are now serving in the Claims Division be filled by their promotion .

ASAF Admits Bowing To Jim Crow In Dixie

WASHINGTON — Closing its eyes to the serious racial implications abroad the Associated Services for the Armed Forces Inc., is following the same racial segregation lines for military personnel as the USO of World War II.

While a policy statement issued by the organization November 3 gives lip service to the "inherent dignity of human personality" and states "ASAF believes that neither patriotism nor religion can make distinction in human dignity predicated soley on the basis of race, creed or color," it nevertheless provides Jim Crow facilities in the South.

The ASAF policy in part reads: "Rather than withold its services to members of the Armed Forces who need them, the Associated Services may have to operate in some communities where the law requires separate facilities for members of different racial groups.

Negro Speaks on Segregation

To The News:

I am dreadfully sorry that we still have people in this country who are so limited in their thinking that they are unable to look into the future without clouding their minds with sectionalism. I refer to Daniel Carson's article, Segregation in Military Training, which appeared in the Nov. 7 issue of The Morning News.

I should think Messrs Rayburn, Connally, Johnson and all other Texas representatives were very much in Washington when this policy of military training was being put into effect. The idea is not to tell the southern white boy who his associates should be, but to introduce to some, present to others, and outright give basic training to still others on the fact that the Negro is human and, if and when we come to the point where these trainees will be needed, time will not have to be wasted on the battlefield making introductions under fire which could have been and are being made here in peaceful United States.

Too many people are of the opinion that unless an object is totally white in its physical appearance, it is nil and should be looked upon as such. I wonder if Mr. Carson ever thinks what our flag would look like if it were solid white. I wonder how much time he spent in World War II, and how many outfits he fought with.

The military is merely striving to show people like Mr. Carson and former Secretary of the Navy Knox that "Negroes can fight" if they are properly trained, and proper training does not mean separate training here in the United States and unprepared amalgamation on some battle front. Bullets know no color when the going gets tough.

There are Negroes who suffer with persecution complexes, not because of the color of the ranking noncom's skin, but because the sufferer knows nothing else to complain about. I am a veteran of World War II; I served overseas in both theaters of operation and lived and worked with mixed outfits in many instances where I was the only Negro and these things never happened to me. We should forget that we are southern gentlemen and strive to be gentlemen.

GENERAL T. REED JR.
P.O. Box 552, Rogers, Texas.

Negro Recruit At Camp Rucker Denies Making Racial Mistreatment Charges, Authorities Say

CAMP RUCKER, ALA., Dec. 20 —(AP)—Camp Rucker authorities Wednesday quoted a Minnesota Negro recruit as denying he made complaints of racial mistreatment which prompted an Army investigation.

The order for the probe was issued after Senator Thye (R-Minn) made public a letter the Senator said Stanley Stone, 22, Minneapolis, had written to his parents. Thye asked Secretary of the Army Pace to investigate.

The letter said in part, " we are being trained by some Negro-hating white officers who are Southern-bred. They are absolutely no good. We are cursed and berated and the Southern Negroes are afraid to move."

The letter also said Stone's money was tied up, Negro soldiers were prohibited from going into nearby towns, and he and others lacked proper clothing.

The Camp Rucker public information office later quoted the recently inducted Negro trainee as denying he said "officers cursed and abused him."

The statement said Stone also denied saying it would "take an act of Congress to get a red sou" of his pay, as he didn't know what a "sou" is (a sou is a unit of French currency).

Stone also said his statement about Negroes being prohibited from going into nearby towns was "hearsay," as he had not left the post.

Thye said he was especially concerned because the Minnesota National Guard, the 47th Division, has been called into service and will get its training at Rucker.

The Public Information Office said Stone was inducted Nov. 25, coming to Camp Rucker Dec. 3. He has received two partial payments, one after arriving at Camp Rucker.

Assigned To Negro Company

He has been assigned to the 41st Signal Battalion, in a Negro company with white officers. He is undergoing a two-week period of restriction which applies to all men during early training.

The statement said Stone was issued a full woolen uniform prior to leaving Ft. Riley, and since arriving here has received dress, field and detail clothing normally issued to recruits.

Stone's battalion commander, Lt. Col. Edward V. Chandler, said "in this unit there are no impositions placed on any individual because of race, creed or educational background. This is in keeping with the overall policy of the Department of the Army."

Chandler said that although Stone's company operates a system which any soldier can make a complaint, he had never submitted one.

The officer said the morale of his unit as a whole is high.

Camp Rucker is a World War II infantry and artillery training post which was reactivated recently. It is located in Southeast Alabama.

Nearby cities, of which the largest is Dothan, (pop. 21,544), offer recreational facilities to Negroes on a segregated basis.

Stone was quoted as writing that the camp is located in a wilderness .The Camp Rucker statement said the recruit asserted he meant that the general area is wooded and the camp is not near any big city.

The boy said in his letter home that since he has only one eye, he does not understand why he was sent to Camp Rucker rather than to another camp for specialized training.

Col. Chandler said Stone is to begin specialized training as soon as he completes his basic instruction.

Stone is a graduate of North High School in Minneapolis. Army records showed he had worked for about two years as a drill press operator, making about $58 weekly.

Armed Services Amendment Seen National Conflict

Daily Word Sept. 6-10-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — An amendment which would nullify the steps taken by the armed services to wipe out racial segregation has been written into a bill to extend the draft act, it was learned last Thursday.

30a

The Armed Services Committee, of which Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, is chairman, approved the bill containing the amendment by unanimous vote with the understanding that when the measure reaches the Senate floor for debate, individual Senators were not committed with respect to all of its provisions.

This means that some members of the Armed Services Committee reserved the right to oppose the provision which would permit white personnel in the armed services to decide whether they would serve in racially mixed units.

The povision is an old amendment which Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, leader of Southern opponents of civil rights legislation, has been seeking to have written into selective service bills since 1948.

Under the terms of the Russell amendment, any persons who registers under the Selective Service Act and any person who voluntarily enlists in the armed services after the bill to extend the draft is passed, shall be afforded an opportunity to state in writing over his signature whether he has a preference to serve only in a unit all of the enlisted personnel of which are of his own race.

"OPPORTUNITY" PROVISO

The Russell amendment would require that much an opportunity shall be offorded at the time of registration in the case of those registering under the requirements of the Selective Service Act, or upon enlist in the armed forces after the extension bill is passed.

Any person who expresses such a preference could be assigned only to units of a type consistent with his preference.

The amendment would make it mandatory for selective service or armed forces officers to explain the right to express and the effect of expressing any such preference to persons who register under the Selective Service Act or enlist in the armed forces.

The term "unit," as used in the amendment, is defined to mean a group of persons serving in the armed forces who (1) share the same housing, messing or sanitary facilities, or (2) participate jointly in recreational and social activities.

For the purposes of the amendment, an individual's race would be determined in accordance with the detailed classification as to race used by the Census Bureau in connection with the taking and preparation of census statistics.

The amendment declares that nothing in it shall be deemed to preclude the assignment of any individual, who belongs to a race comprising less than one per cent of the population of the United States to units containing white enlisted personnel, if the Secretary of the armed service concerned has determined that it is impracticable to organize units all of the enlisted personnel of which are of such individual's race.

HALTS PROGRESS

The amendment strikes at steps taken by the Army, the Navy and the Air Force to wipe out racial segregation and discrimination under President Truman's policy of equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

All three services have moved to wipe out discrimination. In the Navy, colored personnel in general service are completely integrated with whites in basic training, technical schools, on the job, in messes and sleeping quarters, ashore and afloat.

In the Air Force, a majority of all-colored units has been abolished. As of last January 31, the Air Force had only fifty-nine colored units while 1,301 units were racially mixed. Colored persons serving in mixed units and attending service schools are integrated with whites in living conditions.

The Army last Jan. 18 announced that colored personnel serving in mixed units will be integrated on the job, in barracks and messes.

Daily Word 8-10-50

Race Clause Removed From Draft Act Bill

30a

Advertiser

Final Action On Plan For 3-Year Extension May Be Taken Today

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP) An unusual combination of Republicans and Northern Democrats Wednesday night removed a controversial racial segregation provision from [illegible] proposed renewal of the [illegible] draft act.

This [illegible] ging until Thur[illegible] n the pro- [illegible] ion of se- [illegible] Lucas (D-Ill) [illegible] ate to meet an hour [illegible] an usual at 9 a.m., CST, [illegible] pes of speeding a decision [illegible] the draft act extension which military officials say is essential to [illegible] country's preparedness program.

The lawmakers previously had been told that the present draft act expires at midnight Saturday, but Lucas said congressional legal experts had informed him that the deadline is midnight Friday.

Stop-Gap Aid Proposed

Lucas said that if the Senate cannot meet that target date, it may be necessary to rush through a stop-gap extension to prevent legal and technical tangles which would result from a lapse in the law.

Rejection of the segregation amendment sponsored by Senator Russell (D-Ga) from the Draft Act Extension.

tor Russell (D-Ga) cleared the way for a final decision on the measure.

Under Russell's proposal a future draftee or enlistee would have been permitted to request service with persons "of his own race."

In arguing for its adoption, the Georgian said it is a "true civil rights provision because it protects the traditional right of the individual to select his associates."

But Lucas and other opponents said it would prove unworkable and would upset the present selective service system.

Armed Forces Praised

Assertion that "the racial issue has no place in this bill," Lucas said the armed services are doing a "very creditable job" of working out the race question under President Truman's executive order. Under this order, separation of whites and Negroes is gradually being abolished.

Senator Maybank (D-SC), a leader in the Dixie Democrats' stand against the president's civil rights program said Russell's amendment would uphold "the freedom of a man to live and work with the people of his own choosing."

"If the Army adopts a policy of forcing our white boys to serve in mongrelized units," Maybank told the Senate, "it will stir up such racial strife as can never be overcome in a decade."

Lehman Urges Rejection

But Senator Lehman (D-Lib, NY) in urging rejection of the Russell plan said hat he knew of "no discrimination which is more inexcusable than discrimination in the armed forces, where all men are expected to assume equal risks of life and limb."

The House already has approved a draft act extension, but it has set a two-year limit and stipulated that no inductions shall be made until Congress authorizes them.

The Senate bill would continue the present system by which President Truman could order inductions.

Only a relatively few—30,000 youths—were drafted under the two-year peacetime draft law now expiring, and all of them in the first few months. Since January, 1949, the services have relied upon voluntary enlistments.

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP)—Senators Hill and Sparkman, of Alabama both voted against eliminating a racial segregation amendment sponsored by Senator Russell (D-

TUSKEGEE INS. DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND RE

Senate Votes To Extend Draft Law

Advertiser June 23-50

Race Segregation Is Batted Down; Approved For 3 Years

Montgomery Adv.

WASHINGTON, June 22—(AP)—The Senate voted a three-year extension of the peacetime draft law Thursday after batting down all moves to put in a race segregation clause for the armed services.

With the present draft law expiring Friday midnight, Congress rushed through first a 15-day extension of it.

Keeps Law Alive

This will keep the draft law alive until the Senate and House can agree on longer-term legislation. The House has voted for a two-year draft law. Its measure also differs from the Senate's in other particulars.

The 15-day extension is to give time for Congress to work out changes in the present law and enact a longer extension.

Struggling over its longer-term measure, the Senate rejected for the second time an effort by Senator Russell (D-Ga) to put in a race segregation clause.

Loses, 45-27

A vote of 45 to 27 turned down the Georgia Senator's proposal that draftees and enlistees should serve in units of their own race, provided a majority of them in 36 states expressed such preference after six months operation of the law.

Another Russell segregation amendment was defeated Wednesday, 42 to 29.

The move for the 15-day extension began in the Senate.

The final wording of the draft extender now will have to be worked out by a Senate-House conference committee.

Senator Tydings (D-Md) chairman of the Armed Services committee.

It was just to make sure that the conference group would have time to iron out the differences in the two bills, the Senate and House earlier voted the stop-gap extension of the present law.

The temporary renewal now goes to the White House for President Truman's signature.

Tydings Warns

Senator Watkins (R-Utah) told his colleagues that the House recitations should be accepted because of what he called the "monumental blunders" of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations in carrying out this nation's foreign policy.

Tydings said this process might have to be accepted if an emergency arose in this country could not spare that time.

SENATE STRIKES OUT SEGREGATION PLAN IN ITS BILL ON DRAFT

Vote of 42-29 Kills Russell Idea to Let Men Insist on Serving Only With Their Own Race

FINAL ACTION SEEN TODAY

But Fight on Measure Looms in Conference With House—Tomorrow Is Deadline

By HAROLD B. HINTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Senate deleted today from its bill to extend the Selective Service system for another three years a proposal that inductees and new enlistees be permitted to signify that they would only serve in military units with men of their own race. The vote was 42 to 29.

The racial project came to the Senate floor with the pro porma approval of the Armed Services Committee, although several members of the committee voted against it today. It had been inserted on motion of Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who led the fight for it today.

The actual vote came on a motion to strike the Russell plan from the bill. It was introduced by Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the half of himself and five other Democratic Senators, Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Brien McMahon and William Benton of Connecticut.

The defeat of the Russell project apparently cleared the way for final passage of some sort of draft extension by the Senate tomorrow, although Mr. Lucas was unable to obtain agreement on a time for a final vote.

Lucas Presses for Speed

Throughout today's debate Mr. Lucas reminded the Senators that the nation's Selective Service machinery would go out of existence unless President Truman was able to sign a bill extending it before midnight on Friday.

The legislative deadline had previously been considered as midnight on Saturday, but Mr. Lucas told the Senate that Stephen E. Rice, its legislative counsel, had advised him the present law would expire twenty-four hours earlier.

Chances for final action tomorrow were heightened by an announcement, made just before the recess tonight by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, that he would not offer a series of anti-segregation amendments he had prepared. This step might have precipitated prolonged discussion, if not a filibuster, and Mr. Humphrey explained that the urgency of the situation forbade the risk of such a development.

He added that he was moved to refrain from acting by his confidence in President Truman and the high officials of the military establishment to continue what he described as their excellent progress toward the elimination of segregation in the Armed Forces.

Fight in Conference Looms

According to present indications, the Senate will probably adopt a bill simply extending for three years the present Selective Service Law. The House of Representatives has already adopted a bill placing a number of limitations on its operation, and an active fight will take place when the measure goes to conference.

Whatever compromise the conferees of the Senate and the House achieve will have to be brought back to both the Senate and the House for final ratification. All these steps must be accomplished so that a copy of the bill as it is finally approved can be rushed to the White House for President Truman's signature before midnight on Friday.

While awaiting the action of its conferees on the draft extension legislation, the Senate will tackle the controversial question of authorizing a second year of military assistance to the nations of Western Europe.

Several Senators have indicated that they will offer restrictive amendments, some of which are expected to produce long debate. One proposal which has been mentioned would cut Great Britain's share of the arms-aid money in half unless its Labor Government takes part in the Schuman plan for integrating steel and coal production of the Ruhr Valley with French production. Mr. Schurman is the Premier of France.

Lodge Plans Amendment

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican of Massachusetts, filed an amendment today which he will offer at what he believes the proper time. It would specify that money for arms aid be taken from the funds voted for economic recovery of participating European countries.

Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, served notice that he would offer an amendment to limit both recovery and arms funds to a seven-month, pro-rata allocation of the original estimates. He would have Congress review the situation, when it reconvenes next January, in the light of which nations had voted to seat the Chinese Communist delegation to the United Nations in place of the Nationalist delegation now serving.

In today's draft discussions, the matter of segregation occupied most of the time. Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, asked the Senate to adopt the reported bill as a substitute for the action of the House, advancing as a reason the uncertainty of world developments in the coming months when Congress will not be in session and when most of its members will be on the hustings seeking reelection.

Mr. Russell, speaking in support of his plan to permit military personnel to choose whether or not they would serve only with members of their own race, contended that it was a true civil-rights measure, as it would extend the same privilege to all , without regard to race or color.

Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat of South Carolina, who tried to get such an amendment adopted for the Selective Service Act of 1948, agreed with Mr. Russell. He said it would not deprive any individual of any right, real or imagined.

The opposing arguments followed the line expressed by Mr. Knowland, who said it would be as reasonable to allow such a privilege to inductees and enlistees as it would be to let them select the states in which they would like to be trained and stationed.

The Russell plan was rejected by a combination of Northern Democrats and Republicans. He received most of his support from Southern and Western Democrats, with four Republicans joining them. The latter were Senators Guy Cordon of Oregon, Zales N. Ecton of Montana. Chan Gurney of South Dakota, and Arthur V. Watkins of Utah.

Mr. Watkins will lead the fight tomorrow to adopt the House proviso that inductions can be made only after the declaration of emergency by Congress. Mr. Tydings contended today that this limitation put the United States in the position of being able to avert an emergency only by having Congress declare that one was in existence.

Roll Call On Segregation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The roll-call vote by which the Senate last Wednesday night struck out of the bill to extend the draft act, by a vote of 42 to 29, the Russell amendment which would have allowed draftees aand volunteers to choose to serve only in units of their own race or color, was as follows:

FOR STRIKING OUT RUSSELL AMENDMENT—42

DEMOCRATS—16

Anderson, New Mex
Benton, Connecticut
Douglas, Illinois
Frear, Delaware
Green, Rhode Island
Humphrey, Minnesota
Johnson, Colorado
Kilgore, W. Virginia
Lehman, New York
Lucas, Illinois
Magnuson, Wash.
McCarran, Nevada
McMahon, Conn.
Myers, Pennsylvania
Neely, W. Virginia
Thomas, Utah

REPUBLICANS—26

Aiken, Vermont
Brewster, Maine
Bricker, Ohio
Butler, Nebraska
Cain, Washington
Darby, Kansas
Donnell, Missouri
Ferguson, Michigan
Hendrickson, N. J.
Hickenlooper, Iowa
Ives, New York
Jenner, Indiana
Kem, Missouri
Knowland, California
Lodge, Massachusetts
Malone, Nevada
Martin, Pennsylvania
Millikin, Colorado
Mundt, South Dakota
Saltonstall, Mass.
Schoeppel, Kansas
Smith, Maine
Taft, Ohio
Thye, Minnesota
Wherry, Nebraska
Williams, Delaware

AGAINST STRIKING OUT RUSSELL AMENDMENT—29

DEMOCRATS—16

Byrd, Virginia
Chapman, Kentucky
Connally, Texas
Eastland, Mississippi
Ellender, Louisiana
Fulbright, Arkansas
George, Georgia
Hayden, Arizona
Hill, Alabama
Hoey, North Carolina
Holland, Florida
Hunt, Wyoming
Johnson, Texas
Kefauver, Tennessee
Kerr, Oklahoma
McClellan, Arkansas
McKellar, Tennessee
Maybank, S. Carolina
O'Mahoney, Wyoming
Robertson, Virginia
Russell, Georgia
Sparkman, Alabama
Stennis, Mississipi
Tydings, Maryland
Withers, Kentucky

REPUBLICANS—4

Cordon, Oregon
Gurney, South Dakota
Ecton, Montana
Watkins, Utah

Pairs: Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, for and Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, against; Murray, Democrat, of Montana, for and Graham, Democrat, North Carolina, against; McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, for and Long, Democrat, of Louisiana, against.

Not voting but announced as for striking out Russell amendment: Chavez, New Mexico, and Taylor, Idaho, Democrats; Capehart, Indiana; Flanders, Vermont; Morse, Oregon; Smith, New Jersey, and Tobey, New Hampshire, Republicans.

RACIAL QUESTION UP ON DRAFT LAW

Dixie Bloc Plugs for Segregation Request

By EDWIN B. HAAKINSON
(The Associated Press)

Washington, June 18 — Senators were lining up for a showdown battle over President Truman's "equality of treatment" order under which segregation of Negroes and Whites is being gradually ended in the armed services.

The test will come during the next week when the Senate considers a proposed three-year extension of the peacetime draft act now due to expire June 24.

This time usual positions in the bitter Senate disputes over so-called civil rights legislation will be reversed.

Senator Russell (D-Ga.), leader of Dixie senators who have won most recent battles against civil rights measures, will be pushing for an amendment he termed a "true civil rights move."

At Russell's urging the Senate armed services committee adopted a provision which would allow all persons who enlist or are drafted into the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines to request service with units made up of "his own race." Officers who failed to carry out this stipulation would be subject to court-martial.

Russell told a reporter he regards this proposal as a "true civil rights move because it protects the rights of an individual to select his own associates when he is under military compulsion."

Majority Leader Lucas (D-Ill.) and other Democrats who have had no success with civil rights measures in the past already have filed a motion to knock out the Russell provision.

"I think we'll be able to take it out," Lucas said in a separate interview.

Senator Tydings (D-Md.), chairman of the committee who usually has supported civil rights legislation, said he will vote for the Russell provision.

"I feel obligated to go along with the majority of my committee," he said.

The Senate is scheduled to take up the draft bill after it completes action on legislation to expand the social security program. Voting on the latter measure is slated to start at 3 p. m. (EST) Tuesday.

Besides the Russell proposal there are several other major differences between the Senate draft measure and the one already approved by the House.

For one thing the House voted to continue the peacetime conscription for only two years, while the pending Senate bill provides for a three-year extension.

The House measure also would prevent any actual inductions of men 18 through 25 years of age until the Senate and House approved a resolution authorizing resumption of the draft calls.

Under the Senate version the President would retain his existing authority to order inductions whenever they are needed to fill the armed forces' man power needs.

RACIAL CLAUSE IN DRAFT BILL BEATEN 42-29

Thur. 6-22-50

Southerners Lose Round When Senator Russell's Clause Is Rejected

McComb

FINAL VOTE IS DUE

Miss.

WASHINGTON, June 22—An unusual combination of Republicans and Northern Democrats Wednesday night knocked a racial segregation provision from a proposed renewal of the peacetime draft act.

It passed, 42 to 29, a resolution by Senate Democratic Leader Lucas to reject the segregation clause which had been inserted in the bill by the Senate Armed Services Committee at the insistence of Senator Russell (D., Ga.).

Southerners Defeated

The Senate Republican leadership led by G. O. P. Whip Saltonstall (Mass.) joined with Administration supporters to defeat the Southern Democrats who sided with Russell.

On the roll call vote, 16 Democrats joined 26 Republicans in voting for the Lucas resolution. Against the resolution were 25 Democrats and four Republicans.

Shortly before the vote, Lucas told the Senate he had been informed by the Senate legislative counsel that the present draft law expires at 12:01 a. m., Saturday, instead of Saturday mdinight as originally supposed.

This left only two days for the Senate to act on its bill, work out differences with the House version and act on the final compromise.

Solons Meet Early

Lucas had hoped to get a final vote Wednesday night but he abandoned plans for a special night session when the spirited civil rights fight broke out. Instead he ordered the Senate to meet an hour earlier Thursday at 9 a. m. (McComb time).

DRAFT BOARDS TOLD TO DROP RACIAL TAGS

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Draft boards were told last week by Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey to drop racial references on classification questionnaires.

Draft Measure Segregation Plan Beaten

Birmingham, Ala.

Senate Votes Down Russell Proposal

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—An unusual combination of Republicans and Northern Democrats tonight removed a controversial racial segregation provision from a proposed renewal of the peacetime draft act.

The vote was 42 against the amendment to 29 in favor.

This vote left hanging until tomorrow (Thursday) final action on the proposed three-year extension of selective service.

Majority Leader Lucas (D., Ill.) asked the Senate to meet an hour earlier than usual in hope of speeding a decision on the draft act extension which military officials say is essential to this country's preparedness program.

The lawmakers previously had been told that the present draft act expires at midnight Saturday, but Lucas said congressional legal experts had informed him that the deadline is midnight Friday.

Lucas said that if the Senate cannot meet that target date, it may be necessary to rush through a stopgap extension to prevent legal and technical tangles which would result from a lapse in the law.

Rejection of the segregation amendment sponsored by Senator Russell (D., Ga.) cleared the way for a final decision on the measure.

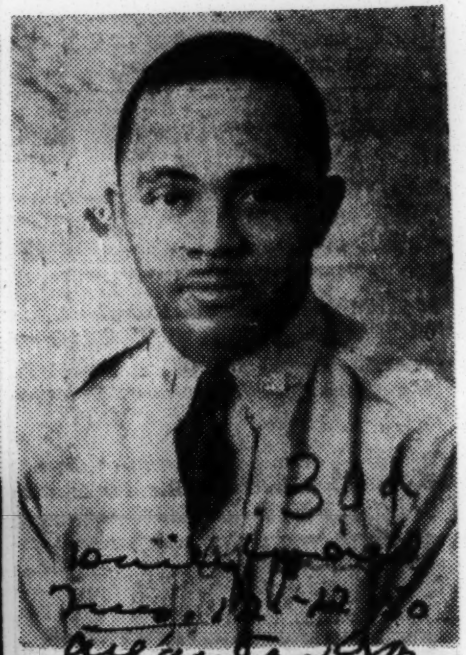
Under Russell's proposal, a future draftee or enlistee would have been permitted to request service with persons "of his own race."

In arguing for its adoption, the Georgian said it is a "true civil rights provision because it protects the traditional right of the individual to select his associates."

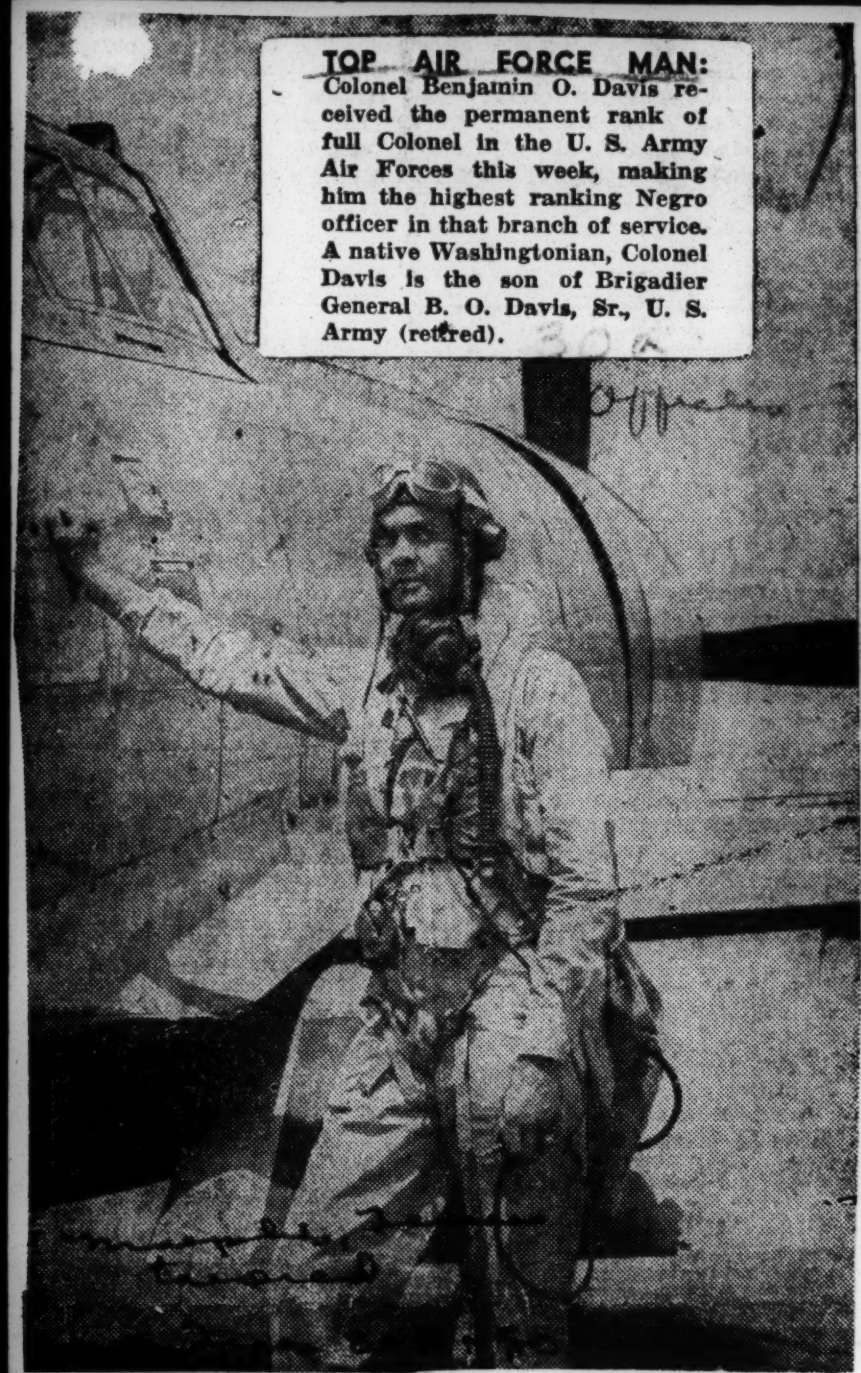
LIBERIAN KNIGHTHOOD: The only man in the U. S. Army entitled to wear the decoration of the Knighthood from the African Government of Liberia, is 2nd Lt. Isaac J. Davis from Natchez, Mississippi. Lt. Davis, recently recalled to active duty, is assigned as an instructor with the 9th Infantry Artillery at Fort Dix, N. J. The Liberian decoration was awarded him for his outstanding performance of duty as an instructor with the Liberian Frontier Force.

He's Lieutenant Colonel Now

Maj. Edward C. Johnson, a Regular Army officer, was recently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Colonel Johnson is now assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Army as a member of the Army and Air Force Clemency and Parole Board. During World War II he served with the 366th Infantry Regiment in the United States and overseas in combat. For his service he was awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Bronze Star Medal with three bronze service stars and the Army Commendation Ribbon. Lt. Col. Johnson is a graduate of Wilberforce State College in Ohio and holds a Master of Science degree from A. and T. College of North Carolina. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, the Quartermaster School and the Armed Forces Information College. Colonel Johnson who comes from Chicago, Ill., is married to the former Gladys Campanella, of Philadelphia, sister of Roy Campanella, famous Brooklyn Dodgers catcher. In Washington, D.C., they make their home in the Brookland Community and are expecting an addition to their family in the near future.



FUNERAL TODAY—Captain Leonard Taylor, who died last week in Hot Springs, Arkansas, will be buried in Savannah today. He is the son of the late Prof. and Mrs. Lawyer Taylor, of Atlanta. Captain Taylor married the former Miss Dorothy Brown, a Savannah girl whom he met in their school-days at Clark College. He was stricken in Germany while stationed there with the Occupation Forces.



TOP AIR FORCE MAN: Colonel Benjamin O. Davis received the permanent rank of full Colonel in the U. S. Army Air Forces this week, making him the highest ranking Negro officer in that branch of service. A native Washingtonian, Colonel Davis is the son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Sr., U. S. Army (retired).

SKY PILOT HONORED—Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Elmer P. Gibson, Regimental Chaplain, 365th Infantry Regiment, 9th Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey, was recently awarded a Certificate of Achievement for outstanding performance of his duties. Chaplain (Col.) Robert S. Hall, Post and Division Chaplain, makes the presentation while other officers of the regiment look on.

Lieut. Promoted On Field of Battle

KOREA—Lieut. Randall Stephens of Cleveland was promoted to captain last week as he lay on a stretcher. He had been wounded slightly in a mountain fight several miles west of Haman. The bars were pinned on him by the regimental commander, Lieut. Col. John T. Corley.

Col. Snowden Steps Out After 43 Years

Col. Frank M. Snowden, 64, was retired at his own request Feb. 1 as civilian information specialists, Office of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., after nearly 43 years service with the Army. Col. Snowden who has lived in Boston, Mass., for 32 years, was stationed at Camp Lee, Va., for 47 months during World War II. During the period he made a great many friends in Norfolk and vicinity.

Made Full Colonel

Lt. Col. James Robinson, member of the General Staff, was approved this week as a full Colonel in the Regular Army. He will be the highest ranking colored officer in the Army. He was approved for both temporary and permanent status. He may have to wait until a vacancy occurs before he is actually promoted but it is expected that most of the approved colonels will be wearing their Eagles before Dec. 31.

WINS PROMOTION—New York — Captain Edward Earl Combs, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army Reserve, is congratulated by Col. H. A. Cooney (right), Chief of the New York Military District, upon his promotion from First Lieutenant. The new captain, who enlisted as a private in 1942 and received his first commission in 1943, is married to the former Vergie L. Martin of Columbia, Miss., and lives at 107-39 142nd Street, Jamaica, N. Y.—(INP).

Capt. in Germany Promoted to Major

KITZINGEN, Germany — Former Capt. Harrison J. Merritt, Glens Falls, N. Y., operations officer at the Kitzingen Training Center, has been promoted to major in the Regular Army of the United States, it has been announced by headquarters here.

A CASUALTY of integration is the Negro statistic. For instance, since military integration nobody knows the number of Negro medical officers in the armed services. There are believed to be thirteen, but nobody can prove it.

Deputy City Controller Shifted to State Guard

Col. Chauncey M. Hooper

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, May 19—Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to Governor Dewey, announced today that Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, Deputy Controller of New York City, had been transfered to the State Headquarters Detachment, New York National Guard, as a member of General Hausauer's staff.

Colonel Hooper has been commanding officer of the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group.

General Hausauer said the change had been made necessary because Colonel Hooper had reached the age of 55, the maximum age in grade for National Guard officers serving with combat troops.

State staff officers may serve until 60. Colonel Hooper will remain in command of the 369th Group until June 1, when he will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Cato L. Baskerville, who presently commands the 771st Anti-Aircraft Auto-Weapons Battalion, of Brooklyn. Colonel Baskerville will be succeeded by Maj. Richard S. Fowlkes, who is now supply officer of the 369th Group.

Transfer Col. Hooper

Amsterdam News

ALBANY—Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, since 1940 the commanding officer of the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group of the New York National Guard, was transferred to the State Headquarters Detachment this week, according to an official bulletin.

The announcement was made by Major General Karl F. Hausauer, chief of staff to Gov. Dewey. He said that the transfer, which was in effect as of May 15, was necessary because of Col. Hooper's age. Since he has already reached 55, the "age-in-grade for National Guard officers serving with combat troops," he will be allowed to serve with Headquarters until he reaches 60.

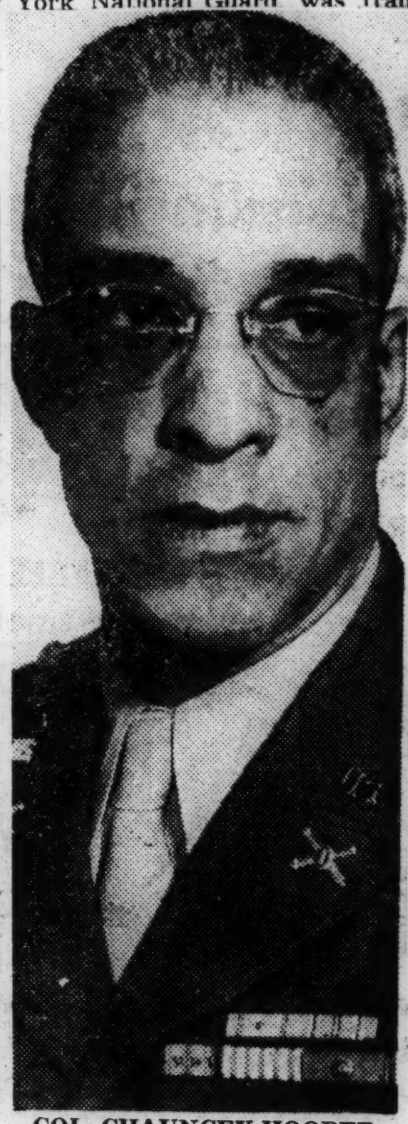
Col. Hooper will remain in command of the 369th until June 1 when he will be succeeded by Lt. Col. Cato L. Baskerville, who presently commands the 771st Anti-Aircraft Auto-Weapons Battalion. Col. Baskerville, in turn, will be succeeded by Major Richard S. Fowlkes, now supply officer of the 369th.

Long Service

Col. Hooper, in civilian life an assistant deputy comptroller for the City of New York, is in line for the State's 25-year medal for long and faithful service.

He is also entitled to wear ribbons denoting the American Defense Service Medal with one Bronze Star; American Campaign, Asiatic-Pacific Medal, and World War II Victory Medal.

A graduate of Fordham University in 1926, Col. Hooper holds an LL.B degree in law. He is a member of the Catholic Lawyers Guild of New York City, and a member of the New York County Lawyers Association.



COL. CHAUNCEY HOOPER

Wilberforce U. Instructor Promoted To Major

Daily Worker

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The Military Department announced this week the promotion of aptain Lloyd A. Parker, Professor of Military Science and Tactics to the grade of Major in the United States Army. Major Parker has been the director of ROTC activities at Wilberforce University for the past two years. He has received high commendation for the excellent work he has done at the institution.

Phila. Tribune 6-15-50

Major Parker, who is a graduate of Wilberforce University in the class of 1939, has many accomplishments to his credit, both in civilian activity and army service. He received his commission in the United States Army in July 1939 as Second Lieutenant, Infantry Reserve and entered upon active duty on 10 March 1941 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Most of his service was with the 322nd Infantry in New York City, Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; and in the Hawaiian Islands. In May, 1946, he was reassigned to a post battalion located on Saipan, Marianas Islands, where he served until 5 January 1948, when he returned to the zone of interior for reassignment.

On 16 March 1948, he reported for duty with the 2466th A. S. U. ROTC, Wilberforce University as Assistant P.M.S. and T. On 6 September 1948, he became P.M.S. and T. of this unit and has held that position to date.

While stationed in Hawaii, Major Parker was decorated for meritorious service, and received the "Army Commendation Ribbon" at Schofield Barracks, Oahu. In addition, Major Parker has received the following decorations: American Defense Ribbon, American Theatre Ribbon, Asiatic, Picific Theatre Ribbon, and World War 11 Victory Ribbon.

Robinson Made Full Army Colonel

Ohio-Amer

WASHINGTON

Lt. Col. James Robinson, member of the Army General Staff, and military aide to Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense James C. Evans, will be made a full colonel in the Regular Army Friday.

Colonel Robinson was selected by President Truman in general orders last April. He was the only colored officer to make the list out of a total of 980.

He is a native Washingtonian, married and has two sons, James Jr. and Hugh, both of whom will enter West Point Military Academy on July 5, and one daughter, Leonora.

Commissioned in 1925

Colonel Robinson has been connected with the Office of the Secretary of the Army since 1948. He was commissioned in the Officer Reserve Corps in 1925 and began on active duty tour March 3, 1941.

He is former Executive Officer of the 366th Infantry Regiment and wearer of the Purple Heart for wounds sustained in action overseas while serving in this capacity.

Colonel Robinson is also a former member of the Army Discharge Board and had previously served as professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina State College.

He is a graduate of the Howard University School of Engineering and holds a masters degree. He has served as professor of physics at Delaware State College.

Lands Post

Capital Times

COL. CAMPBELL JOHNSON

Washington Post

President Truman by executive order appointed Col. Campbell Johnson, chairman of the District Parole Board and assistant to the Selective Service Administration to the National Capital Housing Authority. Low cost housing developments made up of about 50 per cent Negroes will come under this authority.

Transfer Col. Hooper To New Position

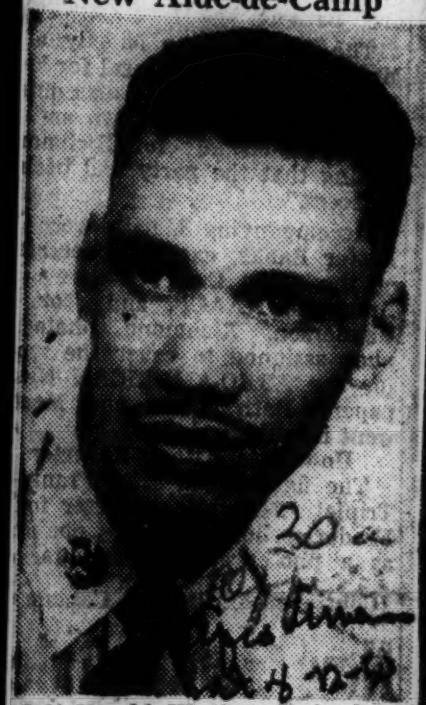
Chicago Defender

ALBANY, N. Y.—Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, Deputy Controller of New York City, has been transferred to the state headquarters detachment of the New York National Guard, it was announced Friday by Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to Gov. Dewey.

General Hausauer said the shift had been made necessary because Colonel Hooper had reached the age of 55, the maximum age-in-grade for National Guard officers serving with combat troops. State officers may serve until 60.

Colonel Hooper will remain in command of the 369th Group until June 1, when he will be succeeded by Lt. Col. Cato L. Baskervill, who now commands the 771st Anti-Aircraft Auto-Weapons Battalion of Brooklyn.

New Aide-de-Camp



Cpl. Harold W. Crawford, son of Mrs. Earl Gover of 2419 Cumberland St., who was selected recently as enlisted aide-de-camp to Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Second Army commander, at Ft. Meade, Md. He is assigned to 2101 ASU Service Company, with duty at the Post Motor Pool.

DRAFT BOARD: General L. Hershey, director of the U. S. Selective Service, confers with Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant to the Director, in Washington, D. C. Colonel Johnson, 54, is a key figure in the Selective Services responsible for the general administrative procedure and personnel totalling nearly 4,000, including statistics, records and supplies.

B. O. Davis Jr. Given Permanent Rank of Colonel; 3 Others Climb

Courier Sat. 8-12-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. received the permanent rank of full colonel from the War Department here last week.

30a

Three other Negro officers were stepped up a grade. Maj. George E. Webb, former commanding officer of the 322nd Airbase Group, Lockbourne Field, now assigned to the Far East Air Force, was elevated to the lieutenant colonelcy; Lieut. Rolin A. Bynum, public information officer in the Defense Department, and Ulysses E. Toatley, maintenance officer, Far East Air Forces, were made captains.

MADE MAJOR—Col. Maurice C. Bigelow, commanding officer of the Kitzingen Training Center, exchanges captain bars for major leaves during a brief ceremony, held in honor of the former Capt. Crawford J. Lydle Jr., Muskogee, Okla., who was promoted to major.—Johnson Photo.

Army Officer On Air Force Parole Board

Pitt. 11-25-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Major Edward C. Johnson, a regular army officer, recently promoted to lieutenant colonel, is now assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Army as a member of the Army and Air Force Clemency and Parole Board.

During World War II Col. Johnson served with the 366th Infantry Regiment in the United States and overseas in combat. For his service he was awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Bronze Star Medal with three bronze stars and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

Colonel Johnson is a graduate of Wilberforce State College and holds a master of science degree from North Carolina A. and T. College. He also is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, the Quartermaster School and the Armed Forces Information College.

Colonel Johnson, whose home is in Chicago, is married to the former Gladys Campanella, of Philadelphia, sister of Roy Campanella, star catcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers. In Washington, they make their home in the Brookland section. They are expecting an addition to their family in the near future.

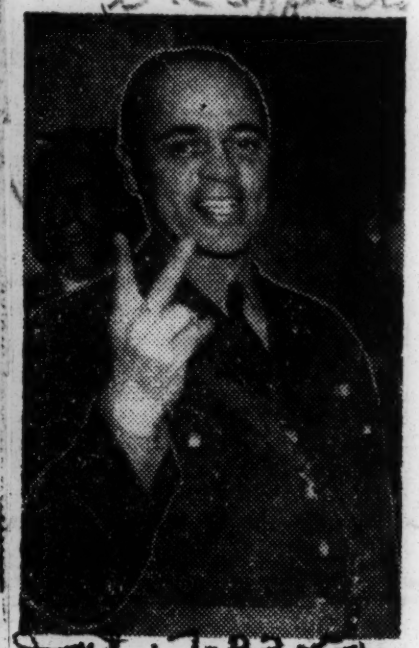
Officers

Lt.Col. Marcus H. Ray
Adviser on Negro Affairs in the Command

RETURNS TO U. S. — Advisor on Negro Affairs in the European Command, Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray, a native of Chicago, will soon return to the United States at the close of three years tour of duty in Germany. The office of advisor on Negro Troop Affairs at EUCOM headquarters will be closed when Col Ray leaves. His new assignment will be as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce university, Zenia, Ohio.

ARMY TOP MAN: Lt. Col. James Robinson, member of the Army General Staff, and military aide to Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of National Defense James C. Evans, receives his eagles from Major General Leven C. Allen in the Pentagon Building in Washington. Colonel Robinson, a native Washingtonian, will be the highest ranking colored officer in the United States Army.

Assistant Selective Service Director

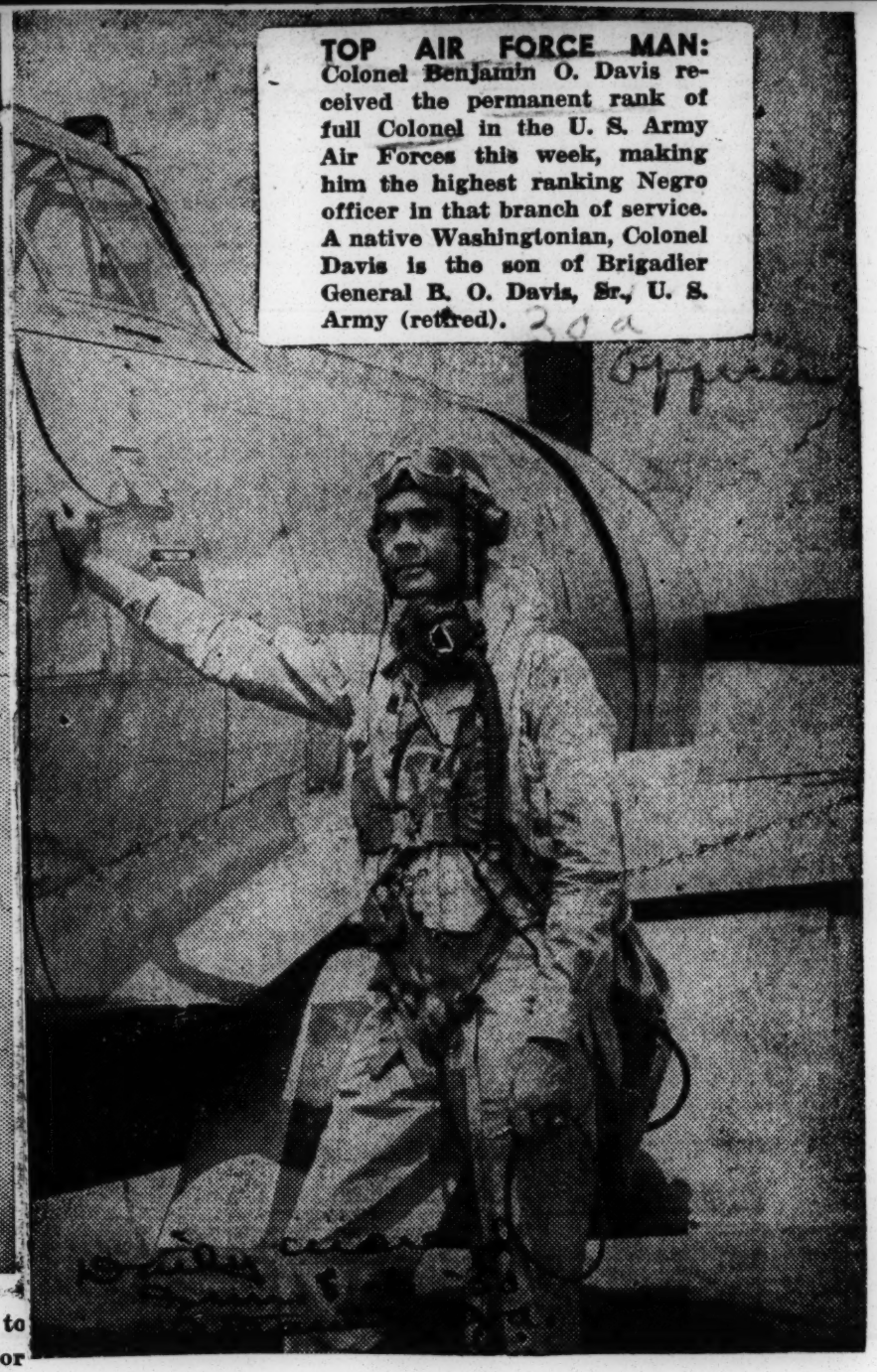


Col. Campbell C. Johnson of Washington, D. C., is one of the men who will operate the draft machinery set up to add men to the armed forces. Col. Johnson is assistant director of the Selective Service.

INDUCTED OFFICER—President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce State congratulates James Webster Byrd, who has just been inducted into the regular Army as a Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Byrd graduated from the Department of Business Administration at the State College Commencement Exercises for the Summer Session. Looking on is Colonel James A. Nichols U.S. M. & T. of the State Colleae R. O. T. C.

Herald Thur. 7-13-50
Savannah, Ga.

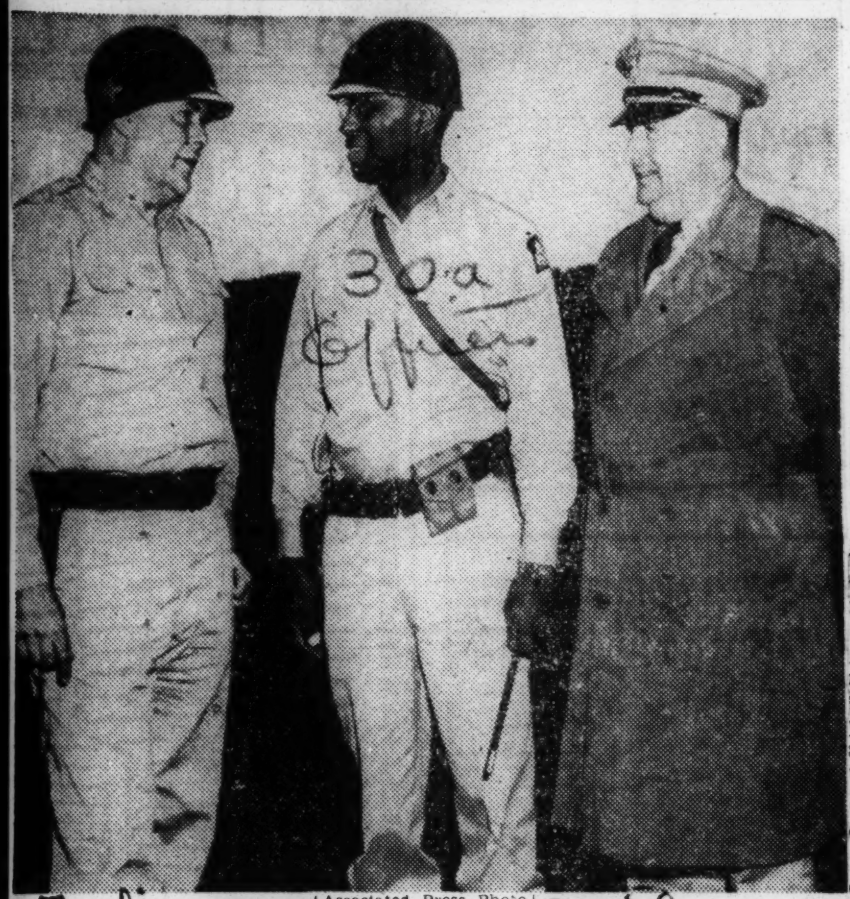
TOP AIR FORCE MAN: Colonel Benjamin O. Davis received the permanent rank of full Colonel in the U. S. Army Air Forces this week, making him the highest ranking Negro officer in that branch of service. A native Washingtonian, Colonel Davis is the son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Sr., U. S. Army (retired).



MAN: Lt. Col. James Robinson, member of the Army General Staff, and military aide to
t to the Secretary of National Defense James C. Evans, receives his eagles from Major
C. Allen in the Pentagon Building in Washington. Colonel Robinson, a native Washing-
the highest ranking colored officer in the United States Army.

Crown. BLENDED

Officers at Guard Camp



[Associated Press Photo]

Gen. Richard Smykal (left), commanding general of 33d infantry division, Illinois national guard, chats with Col. Richard L. Jones (center), commander of Chicago's 178th regimental combat team, and Brig. Gen. George F. Ferry, assistant commander of 33d, after arrival at Camp McCoy, Wis., for a 15 day summer encampment.

Defender Drive For Negro General Gains Widespread Support, Interest

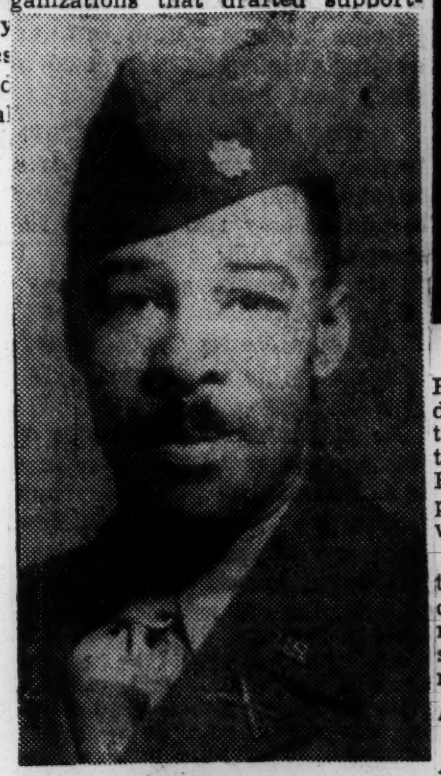
Widespread support developed last week for the Defender's suggestion that a qualified Negro officer be advanced to the rank of Brigadier General and assigned to General MacArthur's staff.

In endorsing the proposal, many groups and individuals offered the names of army men said to be eligible for promotion to a generalship.

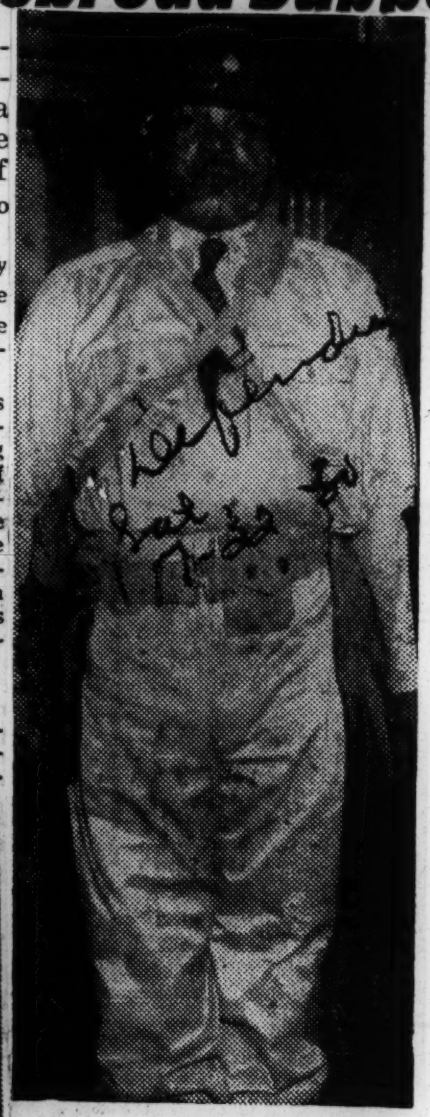
The concern of the Defender is with the position and not the individual. The suggestion is being made, not only to offset some of the effective Communist propaganda aimed at wrecking the morale of our troops, but because the program of integration approved by President Truman should reach from the top ranks to the lowest in the military service.

Groups Wire Truman

Going a step further than endorsing the idea were three organizations that drafted supporting resolutions and sent them to the White House.



MARCUS RAY



COL. CATO BASKERVILLE

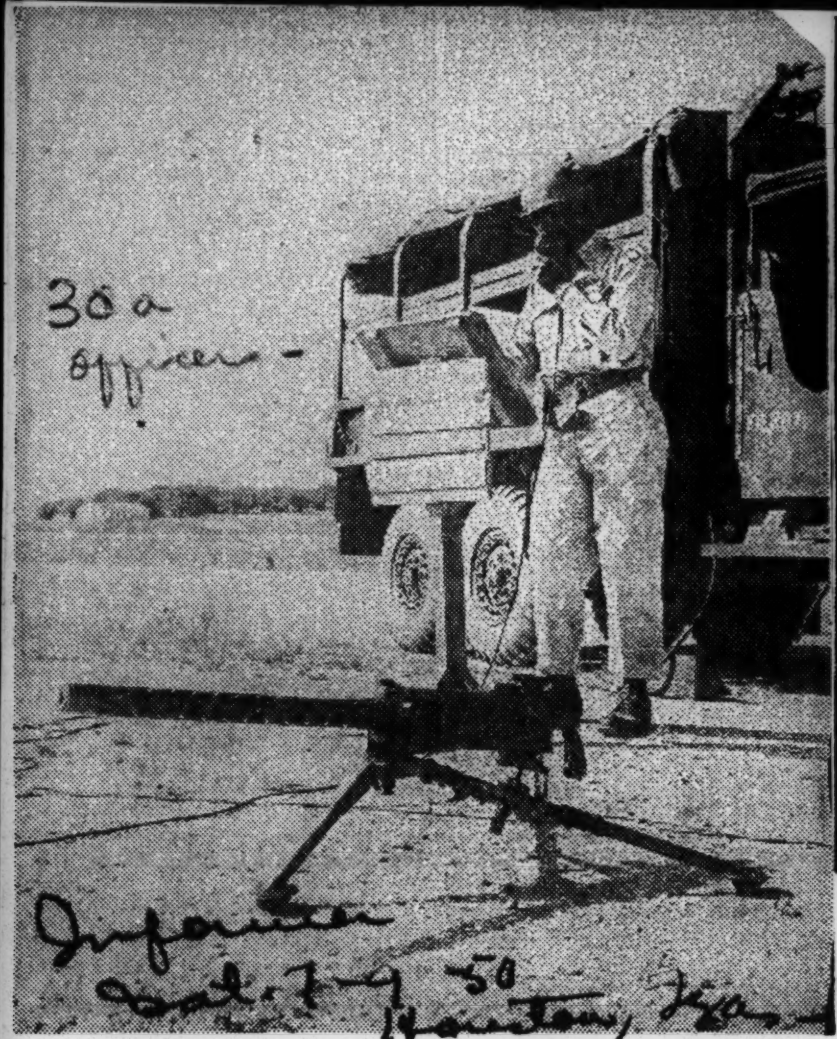
Rev. George Lewis, Gary, president of the Indiana General Baptist State Convention, the convention sent a telegram to President Harry Truman urging him to appoint a Negro General to serve with MacArthur.

Following the Defender's lead, the Baptists also urged the President to prohibit all racial discrimination in employment, the armed services and all other phases of national life.

Appeal To Vets

Acting jointly, the Federation of Associated Clubs, S. W. James, president, and the National Negro Council, Edgar G. Brown, director, sent telegrams to the President endorsing the Defender campaign.

On the recommendation of the Brown is holding numerous street meetings in Chicago calling for veterans to send postal card petitions to the White House asking the immediate appointment of a Negro general and the abolishment of all jim crow. Brown said he hopes to get at least 100,000 such petitions to Washington.



CAPTAIN MAXWELL D. VAILS, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics from Prairie View A & M College, is shown instructing in .30 caliber light machine gun at ROTC camp, Fort Hood, Texas. Captain Vails, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Infantry Officer Candidate School and Officers Advanced Class at Fort Benning Georgia, is one of the most popular instructors at camp. Over five hundred military students from eighteen colleges are engaged in summer training at Hood in connection with the ROTC program.

Associated Press

Captain David A. Bisset, left, of Savannah, and First Lieutenant Arthur M. Clarke, right, of Boone, Iowa, both aides of Major General William Dean, missing commander of the 24th Infantry Division, talking with First Lieutenant Harold Hillery, of New York City. Lieutenant Hillery was the air-ground liaison officer in Taejon before the city fell to attacking North Koreans

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUALITY Of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services pause outside of the White House to discuss a passage in their final report, "Freedoom to Serve," presented to President Truman, which blueprints a policy for the full utilization of the Nation's manpower. The future of the Committee will be decided by the president, Chairman Charles Fahy says. Shown left to right are: Dwight R. G. Palmer, president, General Cable Corp.; Chairman Fahy, William E. Stevenson, president Oberlin College; John Sengstacke, publisher, Chicago Defender, and E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the Committee. Lester Granger, National Urban League director, a member of the Committee, and Charles P. Browning, Chicago Defender national representative, and consultant to the Committee, are not shown.

Truman Commends Work of Armed Services Panel

Says Equality of Treatment for All in Army, Navy, Air Force Not Far Off

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The work of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services shows what can be accomplished in the difficult field of extending equality of opportunity to everyone,

President Truman made this observation, Monday, in accepting the report of the committee he created by Executive Order, July 26, 1948.

Equality Not Far Off

He opined that there will be, within the reasonably near future, "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services, with a consequent improvement in military efficiency."

The committee was authorized to examine the rules, procedures and practices of the Armed Services with a view to bringing an end to inequality of treatment and opportunity in military service.

The group, led by Judge Charles Fahy of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, chairman, submitted to the President a report of its work and of measures adopted toward equality and opportunity for all personnel in the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

President's Statement

The text of Mr. Truman's statement in accepting the report follows:

"I have just received the report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

"For the past two years, this committee had been working quietly to find ways and means to bring about true equality of opportunity for everyone in military service.

"I have followed its work closely, and I know that it has probed deeply into the problem, which is not a simple one, and has been careful to keep uppermost the need for military efficiency.

All Recommendations Accepted

"As the committee explored personnel practices in the Armed Services, the members of the staff worked in the closet possible consultation with the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

"In fact, the consultation was so close and continuous that the committee's recommendations grew naturally out of the joint discussions.

"The services have accepted all of the committee's recommendations.

Complete Success Near

"It is, therefore, with a great deal of confidence that I learn from the committee that the present programs of the three services are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President; and

"That as these programs are carried out, there will be, within the reasonably near future, equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services, with a consequent improvement in military efficiency.

"I attach the highest importance to this committee's assignment.

"In the committee's own words, equality of treatment and opportunity in the Armed Services is right, it is just, and it will strengthen the nation. That is true throughout our entire national life.

Equality Strengthens Nation

"As more and more of our people have shared the opportunity to enjoy the good things of life, and have developed confidence in the willingness of their fellow Americans to extend equal treatment to them, our country has grown great and strong.

"Today, the free people of the world are looking to us for the moral leadership that will unite them in a common purpose.

"The free nations of the world are counting on our strength to sustain them as they mobilize their energies to resist Communist imperialism.

Committee Praised

"We have accepted these responsibilities gladly and freely.

"We shall meet them with the sure knowledge that we can move forward in the solution of our own problems in accordance with the noblest of our national ideals—the belief that all men are created equal.

"Judge Fahy and the members of his committee have been unsparing in the time and energy they have devoted to their mission.

"Every American who believes sincerely in the language of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence owes them a debt of gratitude.

Repeats Call for FEPC

"This report is submitted as the United States is considering a motion to take up a fair employment practices bill.

"The work of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services shows what can be accomplished in this admittedly difficult field.

"I hope the Senate will take this report into consideration as it debates the merits of FEPC, and that, as I urged in my State-of-the-Union message in January, it will permit this important measure to come to a vote."

Our Opinions

A Job Well Done

THOSE WHO THINK you can wave a magic wand and thereby eliminate racial discrimination in American life are, to put it badly, simpletons. A good example, however, of what can be accomplished by persistent effort and intelligent action is well illustrated in the recent report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces.

With a mandate from Mr. Truman, a five-man committee which included two Negroes, John H. Sengstacke and Lester Granger, carefully examined the procedures and practices of the armed services and made recommendations which are already dealing Jim Crow and discrimination mortal blows.

The most stubborn brass hats have been put on notice and the new orders now in effect are bearing fruit in every branch of the military establishment. This remarkable transformation is taking place without imperiling military efficiency and without inciting the reactions which so many timid souls had anticipated.

The committee's report which is entitled "Freedom To Serve" is an eloquent document which every leader among us should examine in detail. The problems of the Army, Air Force and Navy are laid bare and the new rules recommended and adopted leading toward the total abolition of Jim Crow and racism are fully explained and described.

The report of the President's Committee concludes on the following note: "The integrity of the individual, his equal worth in the sight of God, his equal protection under law, his equal rights and obligations of citizenship and his equal opportunity to make just and constructive use of his endowment — these are the very foundation of the American system of values."

In accepting the report from his committee, President Truman took occasion last week to press for FEPC. He stated: "The work of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services shows what can be accomplished by a mission in this admittedly difficult field. I hope the Senate will take this report into consideration as it debates the merits of FEPC and that, as I urged in my State of the Union message in January, it will permit this important measure to come to a vote."

Truman said of the committee who believes sincerely in the language of the Constitution of Independence owes them a debt of gratitude."

We are sure that most Americans agree

Top ROTC Unit

Afro-American, Sat. Apr 8-50 Baltimore, Md

Shown here are the members of the Administrative staff of the ROTC unit at A. and T. College. The regiment, which registers nearly 750 men is one of the largest colored ROTC units in the country.. It has an administrative staff of four commissioned officers, one warrant officer, and eight enlisted men. Left to right seated are Captain Thomas H. Wright and Major Edward C. Johnson, professor of Military Science and Tactics, and commander of the ROTC battalion. Standing are: Sgt. 1/class Silas Chritsian, M/Sgt. Joshua M. Wilburn, Sgt. Claude J. Suttle Jr., M/Sgt. Henry S. Harris, M/Sgt. Alcus M. McConduit, Capt. Edward E. Mitchell, WOJG Fred A. Maddox, and Capt. Raymond A. Montgomery Jr.—Photo by A. Howard Ward. .

FRUIT OF AFRO CAMPAIGN:

ROTC Engineer Unit Set Up at Lincoln U.

Afro-American

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

30a ROTC

WASHINGTON

The two-year-old campaign of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers for more ROTC units in land grant colleges, bore fruit a second time when the Department of the Army authorizzed an engineer unit at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

Sat. 4-8-50

The order setting up the unit became effective April 3.

The Army set up three units four months after the AFRO opened its campaign in March, 1948.

In June of that year units were approved at Morgan State College, Baltimore; Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Baltimore, Md

1st Technical Unit

Because of budgetary conditions none were approved in 1949, but the AFRO continued its fight for ROTC units in all of the colored Land Grant Colleges in accordance with the Morrill Act.

The clamor has been for a highly technical unit at one of the colleges, and this is the first one of that nature to be established.

Simultaneously with announcement of the unit at Lincoln, it also wwas revealed that Capt. Herbert Tucker, Commanding Officer of Company B, 94th Engineer Construction Battalion, will be transferred to the Missouri Institution as professor of military science and tactics.

Eight Units Lacking

With the addition of Lincoln this makes nine Land Colleges with ROTC units, leaving eight schools still without them.

Nine colleges with units are A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.; West Virginia State College, Prairie View (Texas) College; Virginia State College, S.C. State College, Orangeburg; Morgan, Southern and Florida A. and M.

The eight colleges without ROTC units are Alabama State A. and M., Arkansas A. and M., Delaware State, Georgia State Industrial, Kentucky State, Alcorn (Miss.) College, Langston (Okla.) Lincoln University, Jefferson University and Tennessee State College.

Private Schools Have Units

Three private institutions—Tuskegee, Howard and Wilberforce have had units for several years. Howard and Tuskegee have both Army nd Air ROTC units. None have Navy ROTC units.

The Association of Colored Land Grand Colleges has spearheaded the fight for new units and has consistently pressed for more Army and Navy ROTC's. Full cooperation has been received by the office of James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Presidents of colleges who have ROTC contend that:

1. ROTC provides leadership training for four full years.

2. Commissions given successful graduates assure colored people representative leadership in the Army in any emergency.

3. The issue of Government clothing relieves many students of great expense.

4. Students get cash benefits which they would not otherwise receive.

Lincoln brings to six the number of units established in colleges in the past three years. They are Virginia State, a Quartermaster unit; South Carolina State, Infantry; Florida A. and M., Coast Artillery; Southern, Transportation; Morgan, Infantry, and the Engineer unit at Lincoln.

Captain Tucker, Lincoln's new PSMT, is a graduate of Virginia State in the year 1940. He saw five years of overseas duty during World War II, one in Alaska and four in Germany.

He started in the Army as a private, worked his way through the ranks, went to Officer Candidate School in October, 1942 and finished in January, 1943.

Continued

Take Exams for R. O. T. C. Posts

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Joseph A. Tedeschi, 17, of 4309 Harrison st., Crane Tech; Jerome Wolf, 17, of 2849 Augusta blvd., Roosevelt High; Richard J. Van Overmeiren, 17, of 1123 N. Harding av., Marshall High, and Blaine A. De Nye, 16, of 641 E. 37th pl., Wendell Phillips High, taking R. O. T. C. exams yesterday.

11 Will Be Chosen

One hundred twenty-five R.O.T.C. cadet officers competed yesterday in an examination to select the 11 commissioned officers for the city cadet staff. Tests included personal interviews and written examinations and were held in the board of education rooms, 228 N. La Salle st. Selection for staff appointment was based on scholastic grades and daily R.O.T.C. averages, in addition to the examination marks. Appointments will be announced Tuesday. They include one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, and four captains.

Praised by Commander

He has been at Ft. Belvoir for a year and a half. He is expected to go to Lincoln about July 15.

His commanding Officer, General Wing is reluctantly believing him saying, "Captain Tucker is one of the best officers at Ft. Belvoir."

Captain Tucker says he's "just happy about it all."

17 ROTC Cadets Balk At Segregated Dances

Cadets Reject Jim Crow Balls At Ft. Eustis

FORT EUSTIS, Va.—Negro ROTC cadets and instructors unanimously rejected last week a proposal from top officials here that the four ROTC balls to be held during their six-weeks training period be separate.

They were told by their white company commander that the camp officials had decided that the dances, to be held in succeeding weeks, would be closed to Negro cadets and that 25 percent of the funds allocated for the joint balls would be set aside for their dances.

There are 650 cadets at Fort Eustis of which 17 are Negro. They represent approximately 29 of the nation's top colleges and universities. Two of the colored cadets are from Temple University, Philadelphia, and 15 from Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

NORFOLK, Va.—Insisting that the President's order ending segregation in the armed forces be observed, seventeen Negro ROTC cadets at Fort Eustis refused to accept segregated social arrangements offered them by camp officials here this week.

The seventeen cadets taking Transportation Corps ROTC training . . . two from Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., and fifteen from Southern University . . . unanimously agreed to reject an offer that 25 per cent of the allocation set aside for cadet dances be used for a separate (jim crow) ball. The Negro cadets were told that they would not be expected to attend four ROTC balls (white) to be held during the six-week training period.

The cadets are part of the corps of 650 cadets, representing twenty-nine of the nation's top colleges and universities. They encamped at Fort Eustis for practical application of theoretical training received during the past year in activities such as convoy, stevedore, amphibious, and rail operations.

Camp officials set up the segregatedd ances, refusing to conform with the Presidential order. They told the cadets that although the dances are to be held on a government installation, the dances must be separated in keeping with the state laws of Virginia.

Officials contacted in the Pentagon stated that this was not true, that mixed dances have been held on government installations in the Deep South. Regular dances given at Lackland Air Base in Lackland, Tex., were cited as examples where mixed dances are held without incident.

The seventeen Negro cadets, along with the Army ROTC instructors from Southern University's ROTC unit, also in training at Fort Eustace, discussed the matter "pro" and "con" and decided unanimously to reject the offer.

A spokesman for the cadets pointed out that, of the twenty-nine colleges and universities in training, none were asked about excluding the Negroes from the dance. The spokesman believed that had a poll been taken among the white cadets that the Negroes would have been admitted to the dances.

Tuskegee Cadets At Denver Summer Camp

7-5-50

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, Denver — Fifty-six Air Force ROTC Cadets from Tuskegee Institute, located at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, are attending the Air Force ROTC Summer Camp here at Lowry Air Force Base.

The cadets are enrolled in administration and logistics. In addition to the specialized training, they are receiving instruction in drill, exercise of command, leadership, bivouacs and marches, physical training, and rifle marksmanship. Upon completion of this course of instruction, the cadets will be qualified to accept a commission as a second lieutenant in the USAF Reserve, when they receive their degrees from Tuskegee Institute. Several cadets who were awarded degrees from Tuskegee Institute during the May commencement exercises will be commissioned at the termination of camp.

The Tuskegee Institute group is the third largest group attending this camp. Out of approximately forty-five colleges and universities represented here, they are surpassed in number only by Southern Methodist University and Oklahoma University.

STATE AIR RAID NET 'READY' TO OPERATE

14,000 Spotters Picked, 6,000 More Needed—City to Set Up Transport Committee

New York State's air raid warning system is ready to go into operation within "a few hours."

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the State Civil Defense Commission, announced yesterday that 14,000 spotters throughout the state had been recruited and that 618 observation posts had been set up.

He said he was "thoroughly satisfied" with the system organized under the direction of Brig. Gen. Clement H. Wright of Governor Dewey's staff.

General Wright, however, qualified the degree of readiness. He said that 5,000 to 6,000 more spotters were needed and that the training of the 14,000 already recruited was not complete.

He agreed nevertheless that the system could be put into operation as soon as word to do so was received from the Air Force, but said it would be a more or less "skeletonized" system at first. The system, the details of which were outlined after a meeting at the commission's new offices, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, covers the state, including this city.

Plans for City Are Made

Meanwhile, additional plans were being made for the protection of the city. At City Hall, Arthur W. Wallander, city director of civilian defense, announced that a Transportation Executive Committee would be set up to prepare plans for the use of facilities here in the event of a catastrophe, presumably atomic.

In addition, the Board of Education reactivated the New York School Committee on Civilian Defense, which functioned in World War II. The committee will direct activities affecting children, teachers, parents and school administrative employes. It has invited representatives of private and parochial schools to meet with it.

Today, Mayor O'Dwyer and Mr. Wallander will meet with General Clay to discuss mutual problems of civilian defense. On Monday, the Mayor and Mr. Wallander will meet with members of the New York office of the Atomic Energy Commission.

After discussing his plans with General Clay yesterday, General Wright outlined the state system of aircraft spotting. The system, he said, is part of a net that is to cover the entire northeastern area of the United States, running as far west as Illinois and the Ohio valley and as far south as northern North Carolina.

In theory, he explained, the idea is to have an observer at a ground observation post every eight miles, because the average person can see a plane four miles away. But he said that in practice there were not enough people or telephones at the right places.

At each of the 618 posts in New York State there will be one or two observers on duty at all times, with a telephone less than fifteen seconds away. If an airplane is sighted, the information will be called to one of four filter centers—White Plains, Albany, Syracuse or Buffalo.

Reports Will Be lotted

There will be twenty or thirty persons always on duty at the filter centers. The reported flights will be plotted on a large map, from which trained observers can trace the direction of enemy planes.

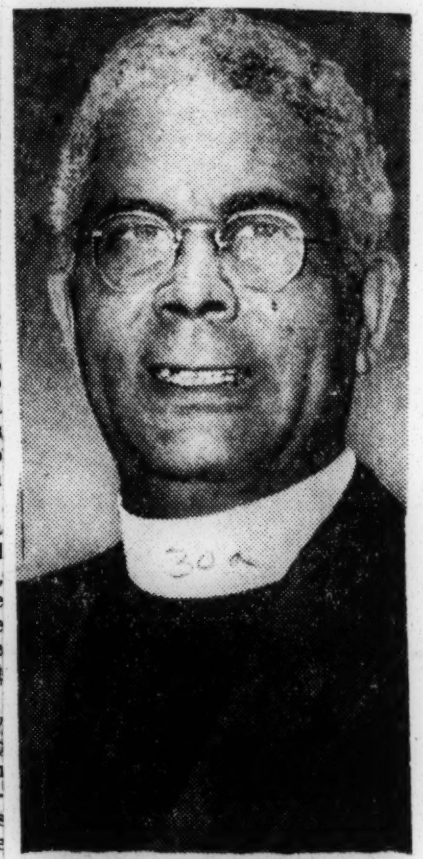
These reports then will be telephoned to the Air Force, which will match them with radar observation. The Air Force will send up its intercepter planes and simultaneously notify any of the fifteen air raid warning centers involved.

Four kinds of air raid calls are planned to go via special telephones equipped with colored buttons. A yellow call means a preliminary warning of an air raid, blue is a secondary warning, red is a raid, and white is the all-clear.

Before the system can be put into full operation, Gen. Wright said, additional volunteer spotters and for further traning are needed. Each observation post requires a crew of thirty to keep it on a twenty-four-hour operation and each filter center needs 500 persons he said.

He appealed for volunteers to fill these spots and asked that they make inquiries at the nearest civilian defense office or local city hall. Women are needed for the plotting work, he added.

Earlier at City Hall Mr. Wallander held two separate meetings.



The Rev. John M. Coleman, who has been named chairman of the New York School Committee on Civilian Defense.

The first was with Sidney H. Bingham, chairman of the Board of Transportation, and James E. Furey, newly appointed Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner. The second was with representatives of the Borough Presidents' offices.

After the first meeting Mr. Wallander said the new Transportation Executive Committee would have several purposes, including planning for an emergency and repairing damage to carriers so that civilians could be evacuated or supplies brought in.

Although the emphasis was on railroads, Mr. Wallander noted that all kinds of transportation would be involved, including subways, buses, steamship lines, ferries, airlines and trucks.

He did not name the members of the committee but said they would be experts operating through a number of sub-committees.

Immediately after this meeting Mr. Wallander conferred with the borough representatives. It was decided to make an inventory of all rolling stock, such as bulldozers and cranes, privately and publicly owned.

24th Infantry Has Long History Of War Service

TOKYO, Japan—(NNPA)—If the famed 24th Infantry Regiment, a part of the 25th Infantry Division, is committed to combat in embattled South Korea, it will not be the first time this famed organization has seen action without a declaration of war.

The regiment was a part of the forces General John J. Pershing used in the pursuit of the bandit Pancho Villa, in Mexico in 1916.

The 24th Infantry Regiment was organized as the result of the manner in which colored freedmen and runaway slaves had acquitted themselves with Union forces during the Civil War.

Congress, by Act of July 28, 1866, directed that the enlisted men of two regiments of calvary and four regiments of infantry should be colored. But on March 3, 1869, it directed the reduction of the total number of infantry regiments then in the United States Army to twenty-five, and the four colored regiments of infantry were consolidated into two.

Actually, the regiment was not activated until November 1, 1869, at Fort McKavitt, Texas. Many of the original members of the regiment had fought with Union forces during the Civil War.

MAINTAINED ORDER

The 24th's principal duty during the early years of its existence was maintaining order among the early settlers and the Indians in the western part of the United States, which was then in the first stage of civilization.

In the Spanish - American War, the regiment won honor and glory when it took part in combat and helped to save Colonel Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" at San Juan Hill in Santiago, Cuba.

It was the regiment's storming of the block-house at San Juan Hill that inspired the design of the regimental insignia. The insignia consists of a blue disc edged with gold and embedded in it is a conventional blockhouse of masonry with a tower, typical of the old fort that was situated on San Juan Hill which the regiment captured in the Santiago campaign.

The walls are in gray stone, the roof is yellow, with a yellow ribbon scroll bearing the words: "San Juan." Below the disc and forming the base is another yellow ribbon scroll bearing the Latin words: "Semper Paratus" meaning "Always Ready," the regimental motto.

After the fighting in Cuba ended, the 24th played a heroic part in the fight against yellow fever at Siboney, Cuba, and many of its personnel gave their lives in the effort to aid humanity.

In the period from 1899 to 1913, the 24th went to the Philippines three times to help quell insurrections.

From 1916 to 1919 the regiment participated in the Mexican Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa and his bandits.

For twenty years, 1922 to 1942, the 24th was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, as demonstration troops for the Infantry School.

In April, 1942, the 24th sailed from the States to the New Hebrides, islands in the South Pacific, to become the first colored combat troops in the Pacific Theatre of Operations. They fought their way up through the Solomons, the Russells, the Marianas and were on Okinawa when the war ended.

PLANE GUARDS

The green-crossed Japanese surrender plane that landed on Okinawa with its peace emissaries was guarded by men of the 24th.

The first unit of the regiment to join the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division in Japan in October, 1946, was the third battalion, and the main body came up from Ie Shima in February, 1947.

The 24th has a zone of responsibility in the occupation of Japan which includes four sections covering 8,273 square miles and a population of 6,500,000. Routine occupational duties consist of maintaining surveillance in the zone of responsibility and acting as security guard for Kobe Base, the supply point for southern Japan.

The regiment received high commendation in 1948 for the maintenance of order in Kobe during the Korean riots in April—Japan's only limited emergency. It also was praised for relief work and assistance during the Fukui earthquake disaster in June, 1948.

The commanding officer of the regiment is Colonel Horton V. White, former commandant of the Command and General Staff School of Intelligence at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

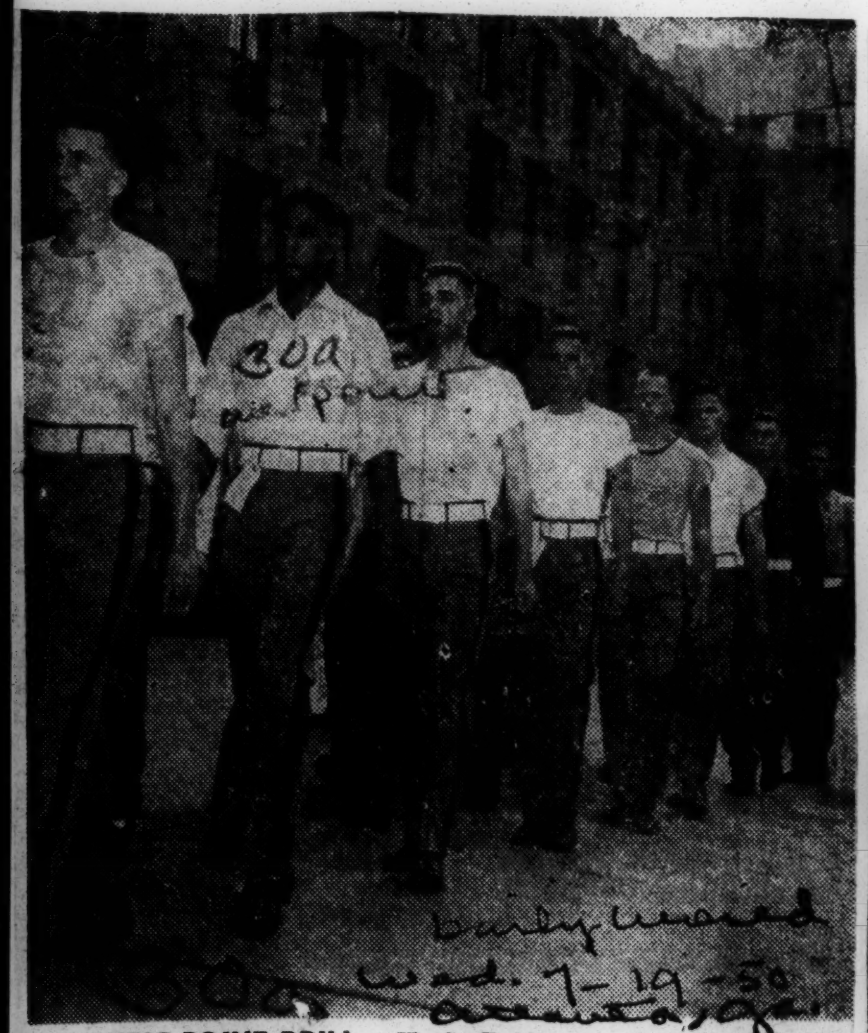
24TH INFANTRY DIVISION VETS TO CONVENE IN CITY

World War II veterans of the 24th infantry division, whose soldiers are now carrying the combat load in southern Korea, will assemble in Chicago Aug. 11 to 13 for the annual reunion of the 24th Division Veterans association.

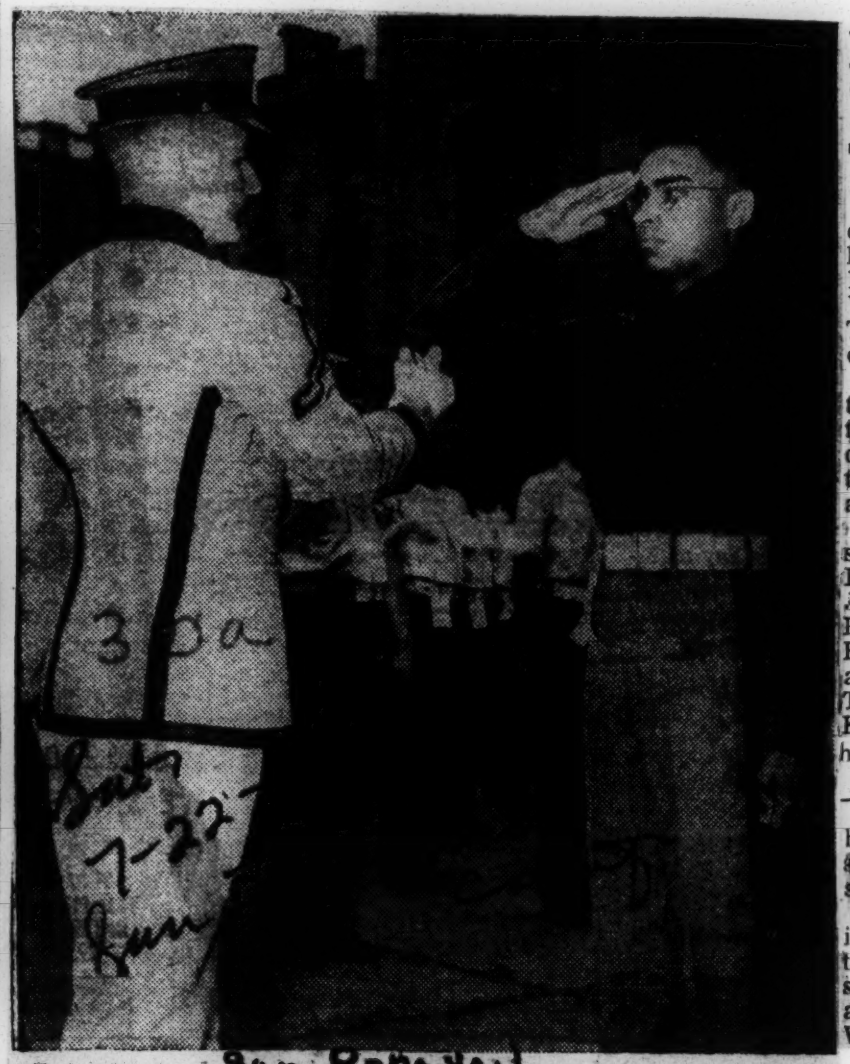
Maj. Gen. Clovis Byers, deputy director of personnel for the army, is expected to address the convention in the Morrison hotel. In the Pacific he served as chief of staff for the 1st corps and 8th army, under which the 24th did much of its fighting.

The division fought in Hollandia under 1st corps, made the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines as part of the 6th army, and fought in Mindinao under 8th army. Veterans also are expecting the presence of their two war time commanders, Major Generals Frederick E. Irving and Roscoe Woodruff.

The 24th was on duty in Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.



FIRST WEST POINT DRILL: Hugh Robinson, who attended Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., participates in his first marching drill, shortly after his arrival at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. Hugh, a native Washingtonian, who received a competitive Presidential appointment, is a brother of James Jr. They are sons of Col. James Robinson, top Army man in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.



NEW WEST POINTER: James Robinson, Jr., is being shown the correct way to render the hand salute by Assistant 1st Sgt. Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, shortly after his arrival. Robinson, appointed by Congressman Adam C. Powell, is a Washingtonian, who attended Cornell University for nine months.

Former K. C. Youth Named To West Point

Pvt. Peter M. Johnson of Toledo, Ohio, a former Kansas Citian, has been nominated to the West Point Military Academy in New York by U. S. Representative Thomas H. Burke from the ninth congressional district of Ohio.

Johnson is the first Negro ever to be appointed to West Point from the ninth district. He was given one of the three principal nominations made to the famous military academy.

The son of Mrs. Emma R. Johnson and nephew of the late Mrs. Earl W. Beck, 2147 E. 24th St., Johnson attended the Wendell Phillips, R. T. Coles and Lincoln High schools here. He was graduated from Lincoln high in 1946. That same year his family left Kansas City and since then have been residents of Ohio. Mrs. Johnson is a teacher in the public schools at Toledo.

Peter attended Howard university for two years and has done further study at Ohio State university. He is now a member of the air force stationed at Everett, Washington.

he Catholic Interracial council elected its president in 1949.

Two June West Point Grads Called to Duty

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — Two June 1950 West Point graduates were ordered to active duty here last week. They were David K. Carlisle of this city and Robert W. Green of Oakland.

They are stated to report for duty in Yokohoma, Japan, where they will then be assigned to their permanent units. At the United States Military Academy at West Point they were roommates.

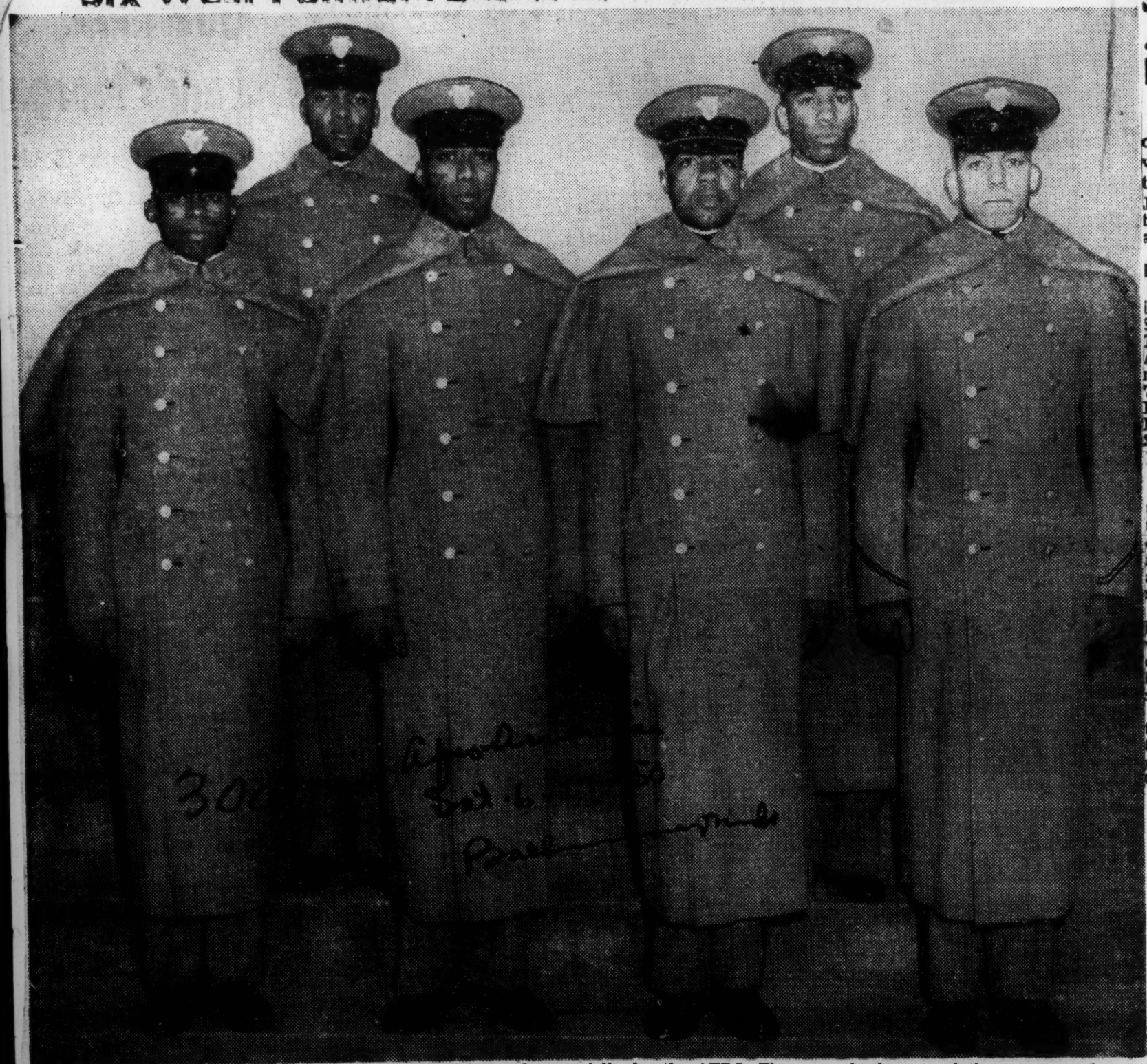
Los Angeles, and Robert Green of 559 Kenmore Street, Oakland, Calif., declared this week that everything they had done since arriving in Korea a week ago had been written about. They just wanted to be considered officers, they said.

Both officers were graduated from West Point in June of this year, and are assigned to an engineering outfit.

West Pointers Don't Want Publicity

WITH THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—Two West Point graduates, Second Lieuts. David Carlisle of 2420 Eighth Avenue,

Six West Pointers Stand at Attention for AFRO



Six stalwart West Pointers stand at attention in this photo made especially for the AFRO. Three are freshmen and three are members of the class of 1951. Of the eight remaining colored cadets at the academy, five graduate in 1951. Pictured front, left to right, Cadets Bernard C. Hughes, '53, Washington; Gerald W. Corprew, '53, Bronx, N.Y.; Clifford Worthy, '53, Detroit, and Norman J. Brown, '51, Philadelphia. Rear row. Cadets James R. Young. '51. Brooklyn. and Roscoe Robinson Jr., '51 of St. Louis. Mo.

Six Tan Recruits Sworn in at West Point Academy

WEST POINT, N.Y.—Six colored recruits were among 800 who took the oath of allegiance at the U.S. Military Academy on July 5. Between 600 and 650 of them will be in the Class of 1954, according to precedent.

Among those sworn in at the Point's Theater were:

James H. Jr., and Hugh G. Robinson, brothers ,of 3314 Warder St., N.W., Washington; Leroy C. Turner, 174-06 Adelaid Lane, St. Albans, L.I., son of a NYC policeman; Dudley S. Washington Jr., 76 St. Nicholas Pl., NYC; Ronald B. Lee, 15 Monroe St., Springfield, Mass.; and Charles F. McGee Jr., 317 N. McKinlev Ave., Mounds, Ill.

Basic Training Set

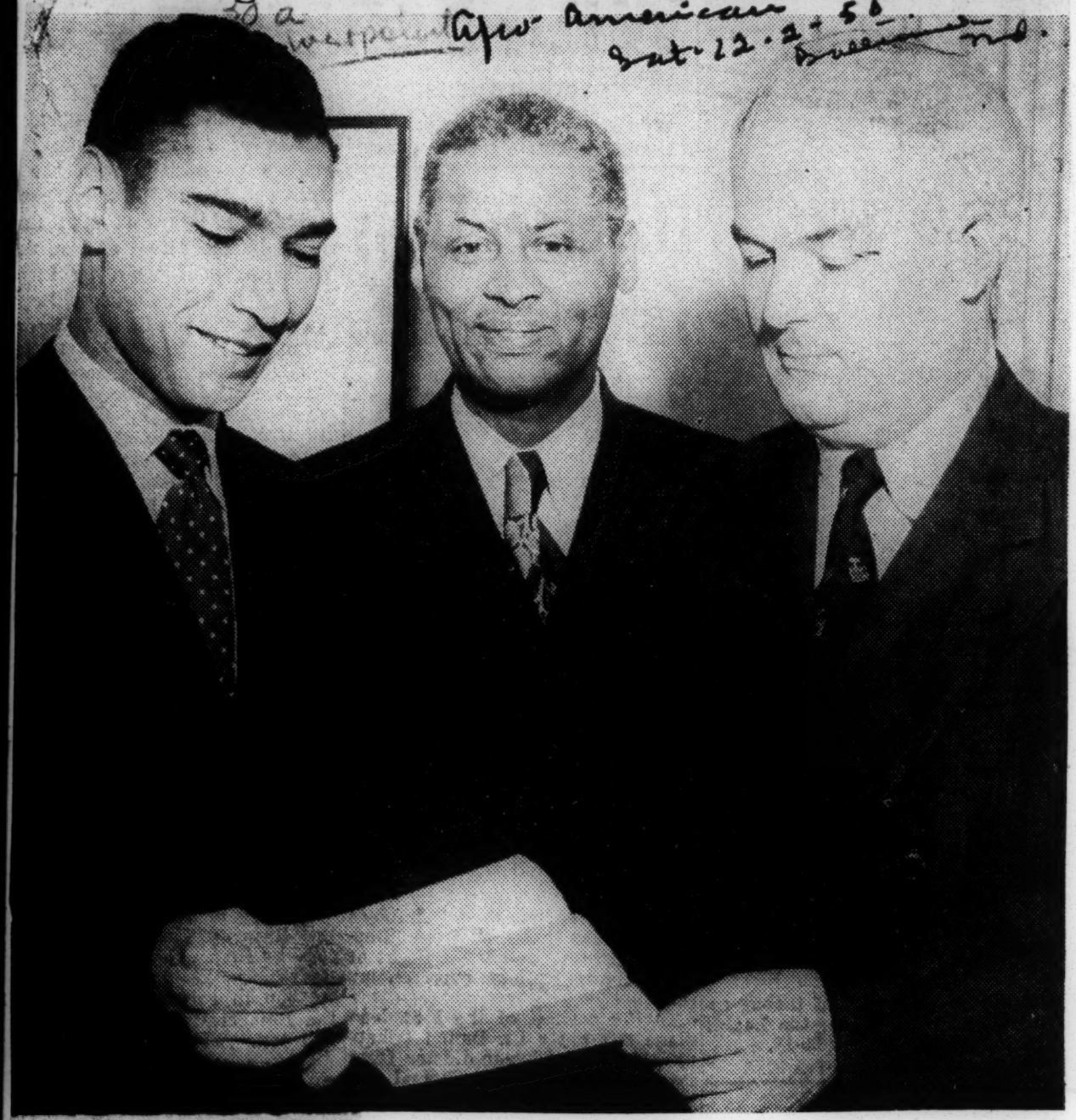
Seven hours after they got off the West Shore train from NYC the recruits had acquired sufficient military bearing to make a fairly good march to the theater and stand at attention for the swearing-in ceremony.

They spent the intervening hours being fitted with gray-and-white uniforms, listening to orientation lectures on marching and becoming cadet-wise, and being shorn.

They will receive basic military training until September and those who complete the Summer grind will be inducted into the Corps of Cadets.

Detroit High School Honor Grad Named to West Point

To a West Point Afro-American Sat. 12-2-50 Baltimore Md.



Cyrus C. Cassells Jr., left, Detroit, was named to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point last week by Congressman George D. O'Brien right, upon recommendation of Thomas B. Orum, center. A summa cum lauda graduate of Northern High School last June, Cassells will be admitted to West Point in July, 1951 after completing his freshmen year at Wayne University, Detroit.

Two to Graduate From West Point

Afro American

WEST POINT, N.Y.—It is likely that the United States Military Academy here will have its first tan honor graduate June 6, when the famed Army school will award diplomas to two colored seniors.

The cadets expected to win academic honors is David K. Carlyle of Los Angeles, who ranks 59th in the class of 663. His classmate, Robert W. Greene of Oakland, Calif., ranks 126th on the academic rolls of the class.

Assigned to Engineers

Both cadets are to enter the Army Corps of Engineers, a branch of the military service that requires superior academic ability, upon their being commissioned second lieutenants at the commencement exercises of the 148-year-old institution.

No previous colored graduates of West Point has been assigned immediately to the Engineer Corps. In addition to Cadets Carlyle and Greene, there are eight other students of their race among the 2,496 authorized cadets of the academy.

300 West Point

Atlanta Ga. Record

EX-WEST POINTERS: Two Negro Cadets, among the graduating class of the U. S. Military Academy in late June. They are Cadets David K. Carlisle, 462 East 42nd Place, Los Angeles and Robert W. Green, 550 Kenmore Avenue, Oakland, California. Both will be Second Lieutenant in the Engineering Corps.

300

Courier 7-6-10-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

West Point Grads

—David K. Carlisle of Los Angeles and Robert W. Green of Oakland, Calif., were graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, Tuesday, June 6. Both were commissioned as second lieutenants and assigned to the Engineers Corps.

Six Tan Recruits Sworn in at West Point Academy

Afro American 7-15-50

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Among those sworn in at the Point's Theater were:

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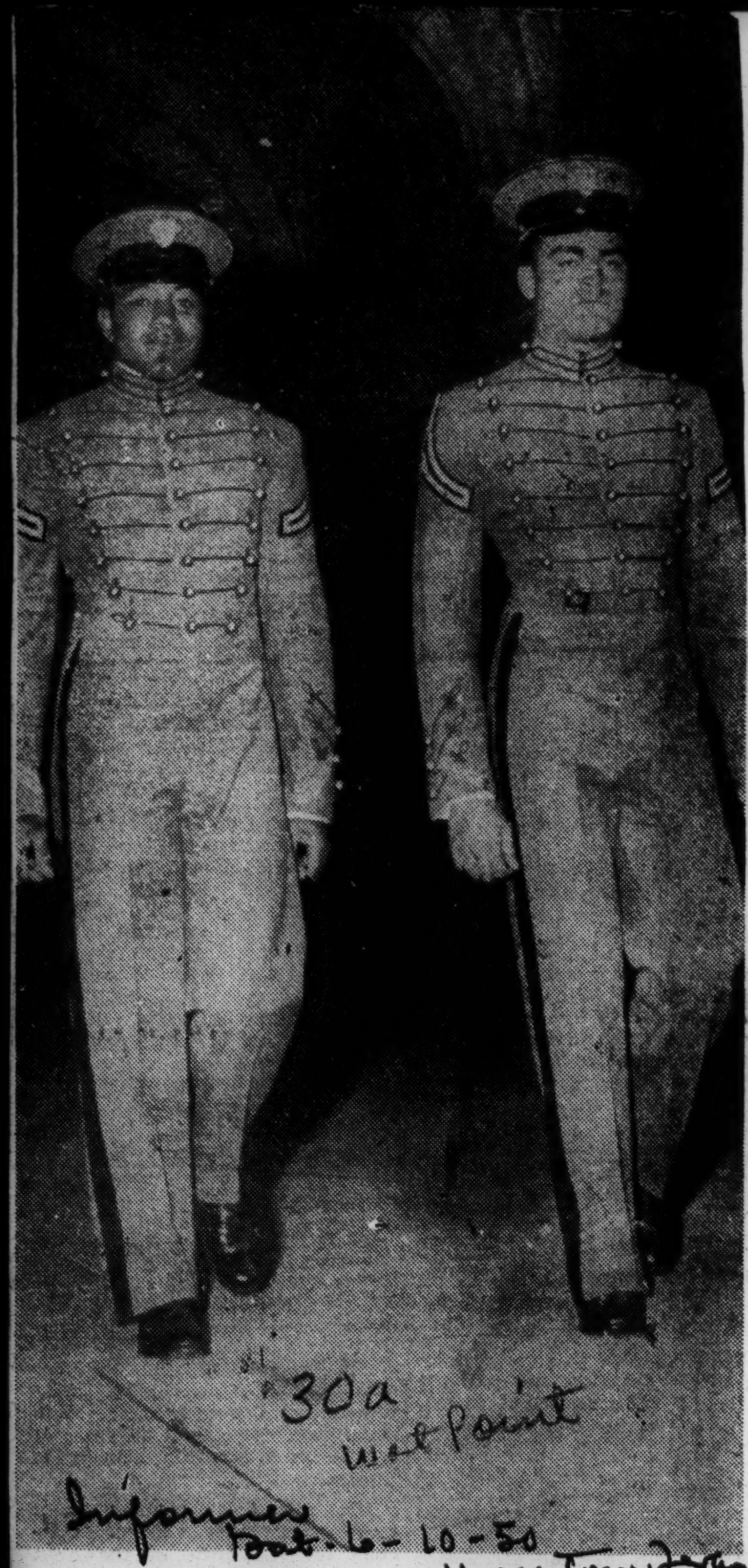

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West Point
Informer
Post 6-10-50
Houston, Tex.

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Courier
Post 6-11-50
30a

New Lieutenants—It was a happy day for these two West Point cadets when they were graduated from the famous U. S. Military Academy last week. Top: Second Lieutenant Robert W. Green of Oakland, Calif., gives a kiss to his godmother, Mrs. Lucille R. Williams of St. Louis, Mo. Bottom: Second Lieutenant David Kay Carlisle of Los Angeles, Calif., has his bars pinned on by his mother, Mrs. Nellie Kay Carlisle. They were the only Negro graduates.—Rowe Photos.

West Point And Annapolis Have 16 Negro Students

Post-Herald
Fri. 7-21-50

The 14 Negro cadets now enrolled at the U. S. Military Academy and the two at the Naval Academy establish a record for Negro attendance at these institutions.

Of the 800 men who entered West Point on July 5 for Summer training preliminary to final acceptance this Fall, six were Negroes. Officials say this is the largest number of Negroes ever to enter the Academy at one time.

Five of West Point's 14 are expected to graduate with the class of 1951.

Birmingham, Ala.

They are Norman J. Brown, Philadelphia; Roscoe Robinson, St Louis; Douglas F. Wainer, Norwa' Conn.; William R. Woodson, Pittsburgh and James R. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Negroes who entered this month were Roland B. Lee, Springfield, Mass.; Hugh G. and James H. Robinson, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Dudley S. Washington, New York; Charles F. McGee, Jr., Mounds, Ill., and Leroy C. Turner, New York.

The Academy's other three cadets are Gerald W. Corprew of New York; Bernard C. Hughes of Washington, D. C.; and Clifford Worthy, Detroit.

Cadet Corprew is the only Negro to enter the Academy by passing the examinations given annually to National Guardsmen.

While serving with the 369th Anti-Aircraft Regiment of Harlem, Corprew's commanding officer, Col Robert Payne urged the young man to take the exams. Corprew made excellent grades and was immediately accepted at the Academy. He's in the class of 1953.

The father of Hugh and James Robinson is an Army colonel assigned to the Defense Department.

At the Naval Academy are Cadets Lawrence Chambers of Washington, D. C., and Robert C. Wilkes of St. Louis.

Ensign Wesley A. Brown, the Academy's only Negro graduate, now is studying advanced engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He was graduated from the Academy in 1949.

America's War With Korea 89 Years Ago Is Recalled

Times-Dispatch
Tues. 7-4-50

By Cynthia Lowry

NEW YORK, July 3—(AP)—The marines have landed and the Navy has fired on Korean soil before.

It was 89 years ago, an obscure incident in American history variously referred to as "the clash with Korea," the "Korean incident" or the "Korean War." It wasn't much of a war by modern standards, but it won six Medals of Honor for the marines, resulted in a grand total of three marine and Navy fatalities—and lasted 18 hours.

Richmond, Va.

Korea was extremely hostile to foreigners, but in May, 1871, the small Asiatic Fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral John Rogers and with the American minister to China aboard, arrived at the Han River. Object of the United States expedition was to see if Korea couldn't be opened to foreign trade, as well as try to make the "hermit kingdom" relax its barriers.

Assured the Americans were on a friendly mission, local officials permitted two warships, the Palos and the Monocacy, and four steam launches to proceed upriver on a survey. Suddenly the ships were fired on from a native fort. The two warships returned the fire, silenced the batteries and returned to the main fleet.

Admiral Rogers waited 10 days for an apology and then set off on a punitive expedition. Seamen of the fleet were organized into an infantry battalion of 651 men with an assault force of 105 marines.

Guns of the Monocacy took the first fort and marines and Navy occupied it, spending the night there after subduing resistance. The next morning the force took the undefended second fort, tossed the native guns over a cliff into the river and moved on to a third fort. Five hundred yards from the fort forces were consolidated and the attack began, marines spearheading the advance. With the loss of a single man, the American forces came within 120 feet of the fort when marines opened fire. Many of the defenders were killed: Korean fire proved remarkably inaccurate, taking only two American lives.

Then followed hand-to-hand combat—the nationals using rocks when their ammunition ran out—as the Navy and marines fought their way into the fort. A marine private and a corporal captured the fort's red and yellow Korean flag — and won medals of honor.

Two hundred dead Koreans were counted in the fort; the United States toll was three dead and seven wounded, according to the Marine Corps Gazette. Then the Americans destroyed the fort, spiked the cannons and dumped them in the river, tore down the walls — and returned to the Monocacy.

Koreans, thereafter, showed no interest in fighting the Americans. The short skirmish with the hermit kingdom was over.

Officers Who Rescued Jet Pilots Are Awarded Medals

CLARK FIELD, P. I. — Soldiers' Medals have been awarded to Capts. Claude J. Brown and George Kallis by Maj. Gen. H. M. Turner, commander of the Philippines Air Forces, for their action which resulted in the rescue of two jet flyers whose plane crashed and burned here recently.

The rescued flyers are Lieut. Daniel James Jr., of Pensacola, Fla., and Capt. Leonard H. Specht. Lieutenant James, a former member of 332nd Flight Wing, was in the plane as an instructor in a T-33-jet job.

Their machine was in trouble shortly after taking off from the runway at this base and had to land in a high grassy area about a mile away. James was injured but managed to get out of the plane which started to burn. He was in no condition, however, to aid his fellow pilot.

VICTIMS FOLLOWED

Captains Kallis and Brown were in a helicopter and noticed the jet plane in trouble. They followed it to where it crashed and were in time to pull the other pilot from the wreckage before the plane was destroyed. The rescue was made at the risk of their own lives. The rescue pair are members of an air service rescue squadron.

The Soldiers' Medal is awarded to individuals who distinguish themselves by heroism under conditions other than in conflict with an enemy and the award was made during ceremoines held at Clark Field on July 21.

Witnessing the ceremonies were the families of the rescued men. Both were hospitalized. Captain Specht was the more seriously injured of the pair.

Soldier's Medals Awarded to Captains Brown, Kallis

Aero American

Tue - 8 - 12 - 50

CLARK AFB, PHILIPPINES COMMAND — Soldier's Medals were presented to Capts. Claude J. Brown and George Kallis by Maj. Gen. H. M. Turner, commanding general, July 21 at a simple, impressive ceremony.

The medals were awarded to the captains for their heroism in rescuing two pilots from a crashed airplane at the risk of their own lives.

One of the men rescued was Lt. Daniel James Jr., son of Mrs. L. A. James, 1606 N. Alcaniz St., Pensacola, Fla., and husband of Mrs. Dorothy W. James, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Soldier's Medal is awarded to individuals who distinguished themselves by heroism (which may involve risk of life) under conditions other than conflict with an enemy.

Citation Read

Before presentation of the medals, the command adjutant general read the citation for the award as follows

"Capt. Claude J. Brown, and Capt. George Kallis, United States Air Force, distinguished themselves by an act of heroism at Clark Air Force Base on 13 July, 1950.

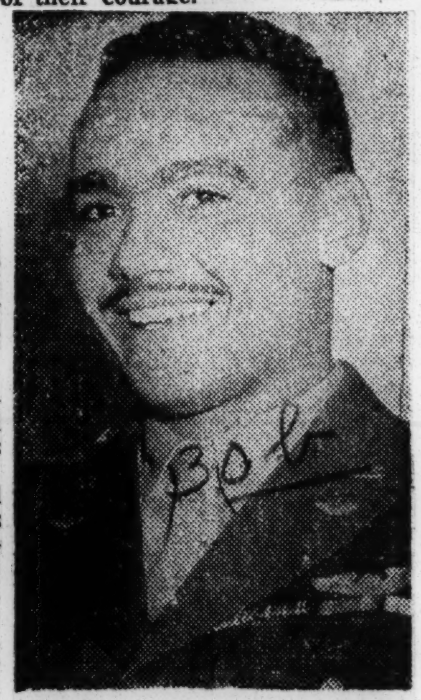
"Arriving at the scene of a crashed and burning T-33, Captains Brown and Kallis, with complete disregard for their own safety, and despite the imminent danger of an explosion, forced open a jammed canopy and assisted in removing the injured and unconscious pilot to safety.

"This prompt and courageous action in this emergency reflects great credit upon themselves, their organization, and the United States Air Force."

Captains Congratulated

After pinning on the medals, the general congratulated the captains, praising their alertness and expressing the pride of the command in their action.

Witnessing the ceremony, held in base headquarters, were families of the rescued pilots and officers of PHILCOM (AF) and 13th AF, who, in turn, congratulated the captains and voiced appreciation of their courage.



Croix de Guerre— Maj. Lee Rayford of San Antonio, Tex., has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government for gallant action with the 332nd Fighter Group during action in World War II. He is presently attached to the Lackland Air Base.

Gov't of France Honors Col. Davis

Courier

WASHINGTON — Col. B. O. Davis Jr., ranking Negro in the United States Air Forces, was one of seven colored airmen recently awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government, it was learned this week. Three of the awards were made posthumously.

The officers were decorated for participating in the invasion of Southern France and for aiding in the Liberation of France during World War II, while carrying out operations with the 332nd Fighter Group from bases in Italy.

Other airmen honored in addition to Colonel Davis were:

Maj. Edward C. Gleed, Lawrence, Kan.; Capt. Edwin B. Lawrence, deceased, Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. Alfonzo W. Davis, deceased; Maj. Andrew D. Turner, deceased; Maj. Lee Rayford and Capt. Melvin P. Jackson, the latter three from Washington, D. C.

Captains Lawrence and Davis were killed in the European theatre during World War II. Major Turner was killed in a plane crash in Ohio, during the late summer of 1947.

Retired Officer Decorated At A. And T. Ceremonies

Journal and Guide Sat. 11-11-50

Belated recognition for services rendered in World War I were accorded Capt. Robert Lee Campbell, retired Army officer and first professor of military science and tactics at A. and T. College, last week when he received a citation from the French Government during Founders' Day exercises held at A. and T. College in Greensboro.

Captain Campbell is shown receiving the Medaille de Saint Mihiel from Col. James H. Robinson of Washington, D. C. for his part in the capture of 13,300 German prisoners in the St. Mihiel sector during World War I.

Also decorated at the exercises was Capt. Raymond A. Montgomery, second from left, who received an Oak Leaf Cluster for his Bronze Star.

Captain Campbell is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and spent two years with the Eighth Army in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901. He holds the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart and several other citations from the American Army.

Highest Civilian Award Given by Army to Jerseyite

Afro-American Sat 12-16-50

William C. Graham, of Trenton, N.J., was awarded the Department of the Army "Meritorious Service Award Certificate" by the Commanding General of the Frankfurt Military Post, Germany. The certificate, the highest award that can be presented a civilian employed by the Army, was presented to Mr. Graham for the outstanding performance of his duties as an Army Educational Advisor to the 27th Transportation Truck Battalion in Giessen. Germany. Graham, who is accompanied by his wife in Germany, has been employed by the U.S. Army in the European Command since February 1947. He was graduated from Trenton High Class of '29 and from Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.

30b 1950

Negro GI Given Award for Valor

(The Associated Press)

Vallejo, Calif., April 2 — While several hundred of his fellow airmen stood by in formal ranks, a youthful Negro corporal Saturday was decorated with the Air Force's highest peacetime award for valor.

Cpl. Burnett J. Hale, 21, of Bremerton, Wash., received the award, the soldier's medal, from Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis, commanding general of the Fairfield-Suisun Air Force base of the Ninth and Third Strategic Reconnaisance Wings.

The award was made to Hale in recognition of his heroic rescue of an injured motorist from a flaming car on Highway 40 near Oleum March 12. Hale was burned severely during the rescue and is still under medical treatment.

A native of St. Louis, Mo., Hale has been in the Air Force since October 1947.

Award for Best Unit

Sgt. Arthur Parker, first cook of Detachment B, 3031st Regional Post Engineer Service Unit, was recently recipient of a letter of appreciation from his commanding general for having best unit mess in the Yokahoma Command. The outfit is stationed in Yokahoma, Japan. Sergeant Parker hails from 617 Lamont St., N.W.

PEACE TIME HERO RECEIVES THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL OF DISTINCTION

Nineteen organizations of the Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base passed in review in honor of Corporal Burnett J. Hale last Saturday morning after he had been presented the Soldiers Medal by Base Commander Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis for his daring rescue of John Este, Oakland, on March 12, from his burning car.

Corporal Hale, then Private, a 21 year old heavy equipment operator at the Solano County Base, was following Este's car when gas fumes from a nearby oil refinery ignited and engulfed the two cars in a sea of flame. Realizing that a man was trapped in the car ahead of him, Hale left his own car, dashed into the flames and dragged Este to safety. Hale's car was burned.

In presentation of the Soldiers Medal, Corporal Hale was cited as having "distinguished himself by an act of heroism on March 12 near Oleum, California . . . Corporal Hale's indomitable grit and heroic action in voluntarily exposing himself to extreme danger in order to save a fellow man reflects the highest credit upon himself, his organization and the United States Air Force." The Soldiers Medal is the highest military award for peacetime heroism.

One day out of the hospital, and still weak from his burns, Hale refused the use of a wheel chair and stood on the reviewing stand with General Travis to receive the medal.

Corporal Hale is a native of St Louis and is the son of Mrs Evelyn Hale of Bremerton, Washington. He enlisted in the Air Force on October 16. 1947.

CORPORAL BURNETT J. HALE receiving the congratulations of GENERAL ROBERT F. TRAVIS after having been awarded the Soldiers Medal for distinguished heroism on March 12 when he rescued John Este from his flaming automobile near Oleum, California. —U. S. Army Photo

Top Peacetime Army Honor to St. Louis GI

Courier Post 4-8-50

Pittsburgh, Pa

Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base Corporal Saves Man's Life

FAIRFIELD, Calif.—With the West Coast's top Army dignitaries in attendance, Corp. Burnett J. Hale, 27, was awarded the Soldier's Medal—the highest military award for heroism during peacetime—at an impressive ceremony at the Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base here Saturday morning.

Corporal Hale was awarded this high honor for his heroism in rescuing John Este from a burning automobile on March 21 at the risk of his own life.

Then a private, Corporal Hale was following Este's car near Oleum, Calif., in the early morning when a fog of gas vapors from an oil refinery exploded and engulfed both cars in a sea of flame.

HALE TO RESCUE

Hale left his own car and dragged Este to safety, during which time he suffered third degree burns on his hands, arms and face. Este's companion, Mrs. Urcel Adams, was burned to death when she jumped from the car.

PRAISED BY GENERAL

Hale was visited in the hospital by Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis, commanding general of the Ninth and Fifth Strategic Reconnaissance Wings, who informed him that he had been recommended for the Soldier's Medal and that he had been promoted to a corporal.

Saturday's colorful military ceremonies included a formal parade and a dress review.

A native of St. Louis, Hale enlisted in the Air Force on Oct. 16, 1947. He is the son of Mrs. Evelyn Hale of Bremerton, Wash.

Gets Award in Cake Contest

Corporal David A. Belton, 37-18th Avenue, Columbia, S.C., a student at the Second Army Food Service School, receives a certificate of award from Lt. Colonel J. P. Littlejohn, 2nd Army Food Service Supervisor, for winning top honors in a cake decorating contest held recently, at Ft. Meade. A baker in the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, his cake was adjudged the best of 13 submitted by Army bakers throughout the seven-state Second Army Area.

CORPORAL BURNETT J. HALE receiving the congratulations of GENERAL ROBERT F. TRAVIS after having been awarded the Soldiers Medal for distinguished heroism on March 12 when he rescued John Este from his flaming automobile near Oleum, California. —U. S. Armu Photo

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Corporal Hale is a native of St. Louis and is the son of Mrs. Evelyn Hale of Bremerton, Washington. He enlisted in the Air Force on October 16, 1947.

332nd Fighter Group Officers Receive French Govt. Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) The Air Force announced Friday seven officers of the 332d Fighter Group have been awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government for participating in the invasion of southern France and aiding in the liberation of France.

The Croix de Guerre is a French cross of bronze, suspended by a green ribbon with Red strips, and is awarded to officers or soldiers for gallant action in war.

The 332d Fighter Group originally was the 99th Pursuit Squadron trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and committed to combat on June 1, 1943. After participating in the North African and Italian campaigns, it operated from Italian bases as a part of the Mediterranean Costal Air Force. The squadron was expended into a group in 1944.

Heading the officers of the 332 Fighter Group awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm is Colonel Beniamnin O. Davis. Jr. who commanded the group and also Lockbourne Air Force Base until both were recently deactivated in conformative with the Air Force policy of racial integration. Colonel Davis is now assigned to Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon at Washington.

Other officers who received the French medal were:

Major Edward C. Gleed, of Lawrence, Kansas; Major Andrew Turner, of Washington, who was killed in an airplane accident near Lockbourne Air Force Base in 1947; Major Lee Rayford, also of Washington, whose latest known assignment was Lackland Air Force base San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. Melvin P. Jackson, of Mississippi; Capt. Edwin B. Lawrence of Cleveland, Ohio who was killed while over Greece in a strafing mission, and Capt. Alfonso W. Davis, of West Virginia, who was killed in the European theater.

Six Negro Officers Awarded Croix De Geurre

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The French government recently awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palms to six Negro officers of the 332nd fighter group who operated in the European theater during World War II.

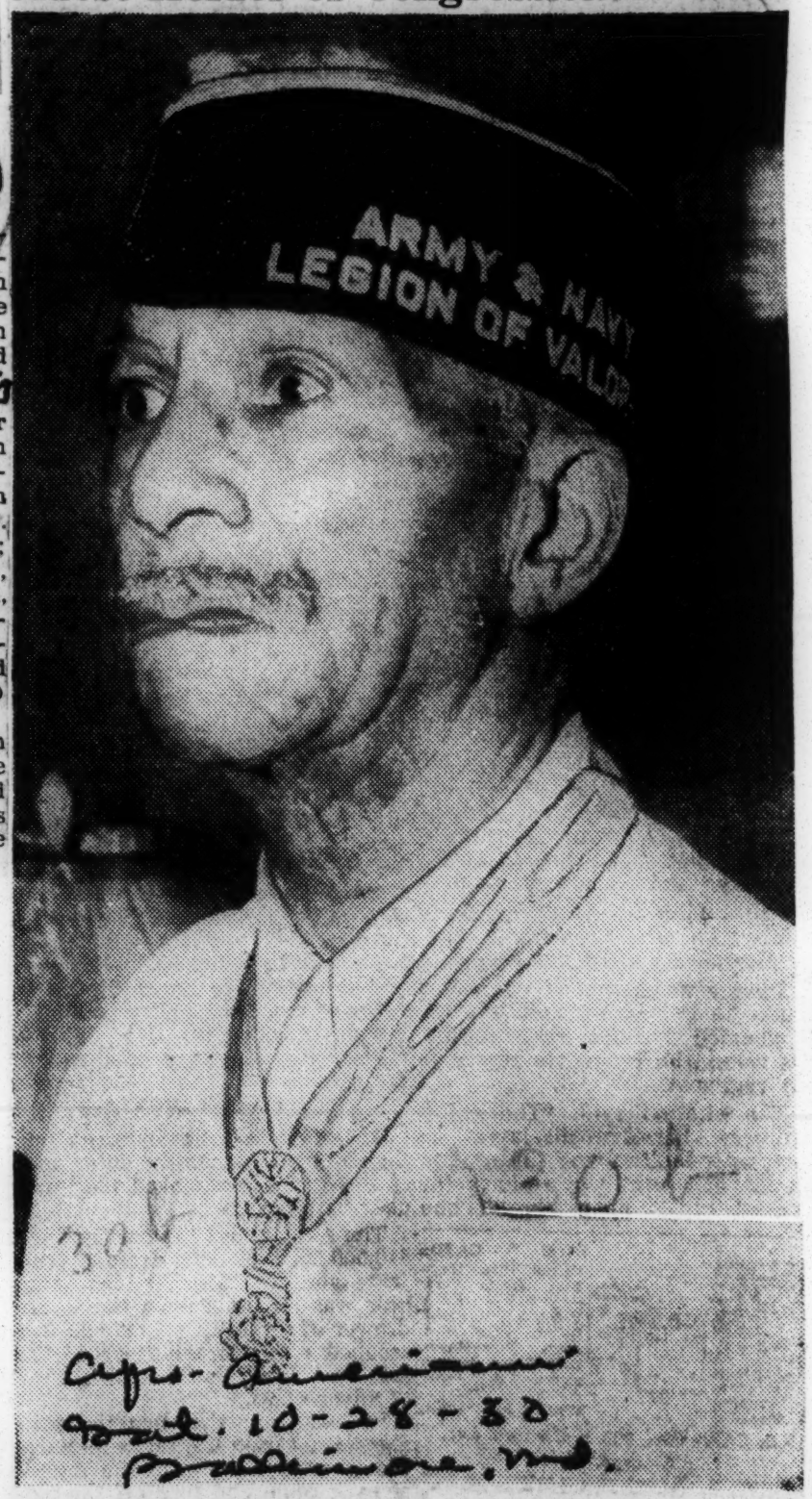
Wed. 8-23-50

These who were cited for their bravery in the invasion of Southern France and in aiding in the liberation of France were: Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., of Washington; Maj. Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kas.; Maj. Andrew D. Turner (deceased), Washington; Maj. Lee Rayford, Washington; Capt. Melvin P. Jackson, Miss.; Capt. Edwin B. Laurence (deceased), Cleveland, and Capt. Alfonso W. Davis (deceased) Washington.

8-23-50

Both Capt. Laurence and Captain Davis were killed in action in the European theater during World War II, and Maj. Turner lost his life in a piano crash in Ohio three years ago.

Oldest Holder of Congressional Medal



Dennis Bell, of 1713 Sixth St., N.W., is the oldest living ex-GI to wear the Congressional Medal of Honor. The 84-year-old veteran was awarded this coveted medal for gallantry in action at Tayabacoa, Cuba, on June 30, 1898 while serving with the 10th Cavalry. He is a member of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor.

Heroic Soldier Gets Peacetime Award

Bemidji Pioneer
Pd. 4-22-50

VALLEJO, Calif. — (ANP) —Cpl. Burnett J. Hale of St. Louis last week was awarded the soldier's medal, the highest peacetime award given by the army, in impressive military ceremonies at the Fairfield Suisun Air Force base.

Oklahoma

The Air Forces corporal, 21, received the award for his heroic rescue of an injured motorist, John Este, from a flaming automobile on Highway 40 near Davis, Calif., March 12. He was hospitalized by burns suffered in making the rescue.

30b

Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis, commanding general of the Ninth and Fifth Strategic Reconnaisance Wings, presented the award. Men stationed at the base paid tribute to Cpl. Hale with a formal parade and review.

The man he rescued, Este, a native of Berkeley, Calif., recommended the soldier for the award. He and his wife were in a car trapped in the flames of a gas vapor explosion from a roadside oil refinery. Hale was in an auto behind the Estes. Although he managed to save Este, he could not save his wife who died in the flames.

Cpl. Hale enlisted in the army after serving a while in the Merchant Marine. He was transferred to the Air Forces in October, 1947.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Hale Sr., live in Bremerton, Washington. He has a sister, Mrs. Oliver Humphrey, and a brother, Walter A. Hale Jr., in St. Louis.

7 of 332nd Flyers Get French Medal

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Force announced Friday that seven officers of the 332nd Fighter Group have been awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by the French Government.

The officers were honored for participating in the liberation of France from the Nazis in World War II.

The Croix de Guerre is a French cross of bronze, suspended by a green ribbon with red stripes, and is awarded to officers or soldiers for gallant action in war.

Fighter Group's Activities

The 332nd Fighter Group originally was the 99th Pursuit Squadron, trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and committed to combat on June 1, 1943.

After participating in the North African and Italian Campaigns, it operated from Italian bases as a part of the Mediterranean Coastal Air Force.

The squadron was expanded into a group in 1944.

Colonel Davis Heads Heroes

Heading the officers of the 332 Fighter Group awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm is Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who commanded the group and also Lockbourne Air Force Base, until both were recently deactivated in conformity with the Air Force policy of racial integration.

Colonel Davis is now assigned to Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon at Washington.

Others Honored

Other officers who received the French medal were:

Maj. Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kans.; Maj. Andrew D. Turner of Washington, who was killed in an airplane accident near Lockbourne Air Force Base in 1947; Maj. Lee Rayford, also of Washington, whose latest known assignment was Lackland Air Force Base

Capt. Melvin P. Jackson of Mississippi; Capt. Edwin B. Lawrence of Cleveland, Ohio, who was killed while over Greece in a strafing mission; and Capt. Alfonzo W. Davis, of West Virginia, who was killed in the European theater.

San Antonio, Tex.

KOREA MERELY A REPEAT:

'98 Hero Oldest Holder of Top Medal of Honor

30 b

By OSCAR HAYNES

WASHINGTON

The valiant fighting of colored troops in Korea is merely a repetition of the heroism displayed by tan soldiers for decades.

The oldest living ex - soldier to hold the Congressional Medal of Honor is Dennis Bell of 1713 Sixth St., N.W. Bell, a former member of Troop "H", 10th Calvary, was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action at Tayabacoa, Cuba, June 30, 1898.

Mr. Bell received the Army's highest award for "distinguished gallantry" in going to the rescue of wounded American soldiers under fire when two previous attempts had failed.

He was Corporal Bell then, "and that was a high rank in those days," he recalled.

Left in Charge

"I was left in charge of a group of men," he said proudly. "Two officers had taken men and made attempts to rescue our wounded, but each time they failed. I then volunteered to take a group in and rescue those boys. We got through all right and got them out.

"It was pretty rugged going, but the boys in the 10th were plenty rough. We fought on all the islands to clear out the Spaniards who were trying to take advantage of the Cubans."

When queried as to how he would compare the young men in Korea today with the hardened cavalrymen in Cuba with him in 1898, the old veteran replied:

"You couldn't compare soldiers, son, because you don't have to teach a man to shoot a gun. A good man is a good man in any generation."

One of 2,116

Mr. Bell is one of a total of 2,116 men to receive the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor in the history of the Army. The medal is awarded for gallantry and courage at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty.

It is a five-pointed star, surrounded by a laurel wreath, suspended from a bronze bar bearing the inscription, "Valor," and surmounted by an eagle. In the center of the star is a head of Minerva, encircled by the inscription, "United States of America."

The ribbon is light blue with 13 White Stars.

The 84-year-old Mr. Bell, a native Washingtonian, was discharged after 11 years active duty on disability. He resides with his wife Mrs. Rosa Bell, in their modest little home at 1713 Sixth St., N.W.

Mr. Bell, who "never bothered to join a number of organizations," is a member of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor.

Navy Secretary Gets Dorie Miller Award

Secretary of Navy Francis Matthews (right) as he accepted for the Department of Navy, the Dorie Miller Foundation Award given annually to the organization or individual considered outstanding in the field of race relations and civic enterprise. Elmer Fowler, of Chicago, president of the Foundation, presents the trophy, which commemorates posthumously the stewards mate 1/c Dorie Miller, for his bravery during the attack on Pear Harbor.

CITED FOR RACE RELATIONS:

Entire Navy Awarded Dorie Miller Trophy

Afro-American 10-14-50

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The Dorie Miller trophy was given to the entire personnel of the United States Navy, on Tuesday Oct. 3, for the Navy's outstanding work in race relations.

The presentation was made by Elmer L. Fowler on behalf of the Dorie Miller Foundation of which he is president. Mr. Fowler is secretary to the Rev. L. Boddie, pastor of Greater Harvest Baptist Church, Chicago.

Navy's Acceptance

"With profound gratefulness and with pride in the occasion which prompts the ceremony," Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews accepted the trophy for the Navy. He said:

"I could not be more sincere than I am when I say that I am proud as an American and as Secretary of the Navy to have the privilege of accepting this very significant award on behalf of the United States Navy."

He praised Dorie Miller as "a real American, a great American, and a great American hero," adding that the Navy is "particularly proud that he belonged to the Navy and honored the Navy with his service adn by his patriotism and devotion to his country."

Miller's Heroism Recalled

Dorie Miller, a 23-year old mess attendant of Waco, Tex. was awarded the Navy Cross for heroism displayed during the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

He was listed as missing in action following the sinking of the USS Liscome Bay on Nov. 24, 1943.

Miller disregarded his own personal safety during the attack on Pearl Harbor while at the side of his captain on the bridge, despite enemy strafing and bombing.

In the face of serious fire, he assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge.

Previous Winners

The Dorie Miller Foundation awards the trophy annually to persons and organizations who have done outstanding work in the field of race relations.

The 1947 award went to Jackie Robinson.

The 1948 award was made to the President's Committee on Civil Rights, of which Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company, was the chairman and Secretary Matthews a member.

The 1948 award went to John Johnson, editor of Ebony magazine.

Among those attending the ceremony in Mr. Matthews' office were Judges Armond W. Scott and Emory B. Smith of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

NAVY AWARDED NEGRO GROUP'S FAIRNESS AWARD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 4—The navy yesterday was awarded a gold trophy by a Chicago Foundation in recognition of the navy's pioneering effort to give Negroes equality of opportunity.

The award, a gold bowl supported by four gold pillars, was presented by Elmer Fowler, Chicago, president of the Dorie Miller Foundation, to Navy Secretary Matthews at navy headquarters in the Pentagon. The Foundation was organized four years ago by Chicagoans in memory of Dorie Miller, Negro steward's mate, who won the navy cross for bravery on the battleship West Virginia when she was hit in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Miller was lost at sea in a later action.

Fowler said the trophy is awarded annually for outstanding contributions in race relations. Fowler is secretary to the Rev. Lewis Boddie of the Greater Harvest Baptist church, Chicago.

Award Long Time Navy Employees

Four employees with long service records are honored by the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks—three of them receiving 30-year awards and the fourth receiving a 20-year pin. Left to right during ceremonies in Washington, D. C., are Rear Admiral J. F. Jelley, USN, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks; Francis G. Ricks, Washington, D. C., 30-year pin; Joseph M. Plummer, Washington, D. C., 30-year pin; Finks Frye, Washington, D. C., 30-year pin; George Gross, Washington, D. C., 20-year pin, and Captain Hunter.

Residences Approved For Negro Doctors—

Tuskegee VA Hospital In New Role As It Joins Alabama Med College

BY WILLIAM KITAY
News Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14—The Veterans Administration Hospital here has entered a new phase of its service to the nation—the training of Negro medical specialists.

And helping make their Negro colleagues among the best equipped in the profession is the Medical College of Alabama.

For 28 years the VA hospital here has cared for the backwash of two wars — the disabled, the sick and the mentally disturbed.

Recently the American Medical Association approved the hospital for three-year residency training in medicine and surgery. And Saturday the Medical College got underway a series of spot lectures and consultation sessions for the VA staff.

ONCE EACH WEEK three specialists from the medical school faculty will motor here from Birmingham. Some teams will do nothing but lecture and conduct discussions. Other teams will go into the hospital to huddle with the VA staff over puzzling problem cases.

The entire program was planned by Dr. Roy R. Kracke, dean of the medical school and chairman of the dean's committee operating the VA facility.

Incidentally, it was Dr. Kracke who helped devise the entire planing of medical school-VA hospital cooperation which since has become the national policy of the Veterans Administration. Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital believes the policy a very wise one.

"We have built a strong staff," Dr. Tildon said. "Three years ago we had 22 doctors. Now, we have more than 50.

"Previously, we had only two men who had earned certification by various medical specialty boards. Today, we have 12 such certified specialists."

BUT DESPITE THE efficient staff, A. M. A. standards stipulate no hospital could offer residency training unless it is allied with a medical college. And this is where Dr. Kracke and his committee entered the scene. Around him he gathered professors from a number of other Southern medical schools.

"We shall always be indebted to Dr. Kracke," said the hospital manager. If it were not for his efforts we never would have been able to make the progress we are now being credited with."

The approval by the A. M. A. made possible the immediate appointment of 13 residents; seven in medicine and six in surgery.

In July, the hospital will obtain its approval for residencies in internal medicine, psychiatry and radiology. In another year, it is anticipated residency training will be set up in pathology, opthalmology and physical medicine.

Which all means the VA hospital here is rapidly becoming one of the nation's leading medical training centers for Negro doctors.

* * *

THERE ARE 2,100 patients here; 1,700 in psychiatric and 400 in general medicine. There are 50 doctors on the full-time staff along with 140 registered nurses.

Recently, the hospital was approved to give student nurses from the South, special psychiatric training. Shifts of 17 student nurses each, spend three months at a time here.

Nearly 60 per cent of Negro graduates from medical schools are unable to obtain residency training. There are very few hospitals in the country that will accept Negro residents. Those men who cannot obtain a residency, complete their internships and then try to organize a practice.

But Dr. Kracke has long felt residency training is essential in making just a doctor into a better doctor and even into a specialist.

* * *

AS A RESIDENT, he's on his own to work with patients just as he would were he in private practice. But, at the same time, his work and his judgment is supervised by older and more experienced men. And he is constantly attending lectures and courses and seminars on the latest developments in his field.

The medical college staff is enthusiastic about the program. And as one of the team members said here Saturday: "Six hours of driving sure knocks you out. But when you get the feeling up their on the platform, how hungry those men are for knowledge and how it is helping them, well, you just don't mind the six-hour drive."

And the other two doctors nodded in agreement.

Plan Hospital Annex

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Plans have been authorized for the building of an addition to the dining hall and kitchen of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee.

Doctor Urges Change In VA Surgery Rule

Two-Year Observation Of Mental Patients Termed Undesirable

By FOSTER HALEY
Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4.—A noted brain surgeon took a verbal swing at Veterans Administration policies today and asked for "a liberalized" brain surgery program in VA mental hospitals.

"They wait too long," he said.

"The VA has consistently declined my offers to demonstrate that psycho-surgery—the treating of mental patients by surgery—should be done without the long wait demanded by VA policy," said Dr. Walter Freeman, professor of neurology at George Washington University.

He spoke at today's session of the 30th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

The tall, goateed brain surgeon is a senior consultant for the VA, and is a consulting neurologist for Walter Reed General Hospital. Only yesterday, he performed (or supervised) 14 brain operations in the Milledgeville, Ga., State Hospital For The Insane.

Some of the nation's most brilliant physicians, psychiatrists and dentists, are gathered here at Tuskegee this week. Outstanding members of both races are represented in the joint meeting of the John A. Andrew Hospital Dental Congress and the Clinical Society.

The week-long clinics and discussions will continue through Friday.

In Early Stages

Dr. Freeman told the distinguished—and sometimes critical—group that brain surgery is imperative in the early stages of certain mental diseases, "before deterioration sets in."

He said he thought the VA policy required a mental patient be observed for two years before allowing surgery.

(Dr. Harvey J. Tompkins, chief psychiatrist of the VA in Washington, said it was about 12 to 18 months.)

"Six months would be plenty of time to observe any patient," Dr. Freeman said in a press conference after his address. "The less brain tissue cut off, the sooner the mental patient regains his social skills."

"Not everybody is a Freeman," Dr. Thompkins said.

The free-speaking doctors also batter around the question of the family doctor—who is vanishing from American communities.

"We've got too many specialists," said Dr. Raymond S. Crispell, chief neuro-psychiatrist in the Southeast.

"The prestige of the medical profession is at its lowest ebb," said the tall, joke-loving doctor, who has practiced psychiatry for 30 years.

"And it's our own fault, too. The patient these days gets the run-around. He gets sent from one specialist to another, right down to the little finger specialist.

"Above all, doctors must assume their responsible places in the community. Here at Tuskegee they have done just that."

Another psychiatrist tied in with Dr. Crispell's ideas and expounded further. He was Dr. Carl A. Whitaker, professor of psychiatry at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta.

"Doctors have got to assume the roles of fathers toward their patients," Whitaker said. "He should answer questions and offer comfort as well as a thermometer.

"However, doctors who become fathers of, say, 50 patients a month are courting the coroner themselves. Don't overdo it," he said.

Kracke To Speak

Among the principal speakers at Wednesday's sessions will be Dr. Roy R. Kracke, dean of Alabama's Medical College in Birmingham.

Tuesday's speakers also included Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital here and secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society.

Dr. Dibble described Tuesday as "a banner day for psychiatry in the Southeast. I believe the stimulus given psychiatry and surgery here will radiate outwards and encourage desperately needed men to enter the psychiatric field."

Dr. Prince Barker, chief of ahe neuropsychiatric service at the Negro Veteran's Hospital here, presided at the afternoon sessions. Dr. George C. Branceh, supervisor of neurospychiatric clinics here, presided this morning.

The hospital head, Dr. T. T. Tildon, welcomed the group.

Among the prominent dentists on the program were Dr. George W. Matthews, Birmingham; Dr. J. B. Singleton, Nashville; and Dr. A. Gordon Anderson, Hines, Illinois.

Actual mental patients—cases in the hospital here—were presented to the medical group by Dr. Weaver O. Howard, Dr. W. E. Lewis, Dr. Alan P. Smith and Dr. J. G. Dasent.

Histories Reviewed

The case histories were reviewed. The patients were examined on the spot and then a spirited discussion followed — with not a little disagreement.

Tuesday night's sessions featured an address by Dr. Prince Barker on "Anxiety-Phobic Reactions In General Practice and Psychiatry." Also a talk "Among Negro Physicians," by Dr. H. J. Erwin, a St. Louis psychiatrist.

Honors last week came from official Washington to noted pathologist, Dr. William S. Quinland, head of the laboratory service at Tuskegee Institute's Veterans Administration hospital. The Washington VA promoted ~~Dr. Quinland to~~ the 'chief' grade based on meritorious accomplishments during his three-year tenure at Tuskegee.

Meharryites remember Dr. Quinland as head of the department of pathology at the famous medical college, where he served with distinction for 25 years. He also won a Rosenwald Fellowship and was the first of his race to hold a membership in the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. Always give credit where credit is due.

Dr. Quinland Promoted to VA 'Chief'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP)—Dr. William S. Quinland, noted Negro pathologist and head of the laboratory service at the VA Hospital here, was promoted recently to the "chief" grade by the VA in Washington.

The promotion was not on the basis of longevity of service but for meritorious accomplishments during his three years' tour of duty here.

In addition to his duties at the VA Hospital, he serves as consultant pathologist to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, and as pathology instructor for the organized residency program between the two hospitals.

Before coming to Tuskegee he was a professor and head of the department of pathology at Meharry Medical College for twenty-five years. He holds many distinctive honors for achievements in his particular field.

Winner of the 1919 Rosenwald Fellowship in pathology, he was the first Negro member of the American Association of Pathologist and Bacteriologists. He entered the association in 1920.

High Praise Given Tuskegee VA Hospital

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 19—High praise was heaped on operation of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital Tuesday by Dr. ~~Paul B.~~ Magnuson, Chief medical director of the VA, following a tour of the institution.

"The only purpose of a hospital is to make sick people well and to stimulate them so that they can take their proper places in the community, and the Tuskegee hospital is performing this function in an ideal manner," Dr. Magnuson said.

He particularly praised the hospital's physical medicine and rehabilitation division, headed by Dr. Harvey F. Davis.

Dr. Magnuson said this division is "the nearest thing to the ideal of rehabilitation I have seen."

"All categories of patients, including mental, orthopedic and all other types, are stimulated by becoming interested in something useful that will help them make a living and in this manner they are given a great assist on the road to complete rehabilitation," he added. He explained that it is not contemplated to provide complete training, but this activity makes complete training easier for the individual.

Dr. Magnuson visited the Tuskegee hospital with R. A. Kevan, his assistant executive officer, and Dr. Frank B. Brewer, of Atlanta, Ga., VA area medical director.

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Veterans Hospital Gets 100 More Beds

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Work is well under way on construction of the addition to the Veterans Hospital here, which will add 100 beds, for general practice patients, to the present facility of 2,001 beds, it was announced here last week.

The addition, approved by the Veterans Administration in 1947, and [illegible] last Sept. will cost $1,2[illegible] Jackson Cook Co. of West Point, Ga., is general contractor for the project.

VA Hospital Aide Sues for Old Job

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Harold A. Gadsden of Walterboro, S.C., acting as his own attorney, asked the District Court here last week for a summary judgment reinstating him in the job formerly held in the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

He charges that his dismissal in 1946 was not only "malicious" but was based on evidence against superiors which he uncovered at Tuskegee.

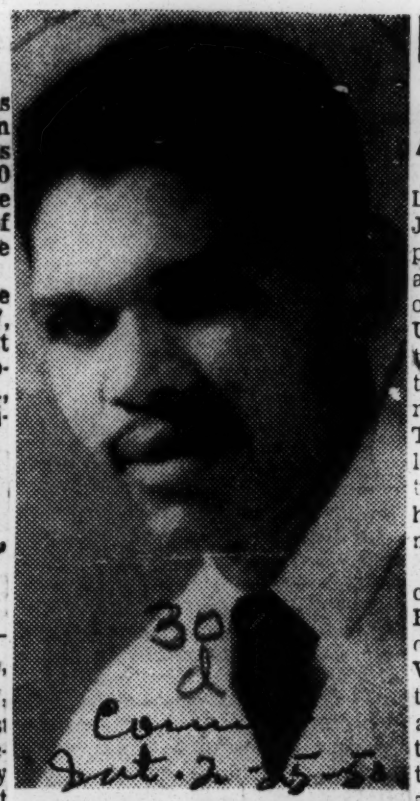
The reinstatement action is one of two suits Gadsden has pending against the Federal Government. The other is a suit in the U.S. Court of Claims for back salary since his dismissal.

The Court of Claims has ordered the Veterans Administration to disclose to Gadsden its record in the case.

Says Charges Proved

In his motion for summary judgment for his reinstatement, Gadsden charged that the VA made no effort "to inquire into the truth or falsity of allegations of misconduct." he had made against his superiors, and that "such allegations which have been unavoidable examined in this case have been found to be true."

In recent months, Gadsden has been keeping the Federal Courts, the VA, the Justice Department, the Civil Service Commission, Capitol Hill and the White House busy with his case.



TUSKEGEE HONOREE — Alonzo Thomas, psychiatric aide at Tuskegee Institute's VA Hospital, has been selected as the most outstanding aide in his department work at the institution for the year 1949. At the hospital since 1945, he will be presented for national honors this year.

Dental Seminar Opens At Tuskegee VA Hospital

Opening session of the Summer Dental Seminar got underway June 2 at the Tuskegee VA Hospital with Dr. Leonard Robinson, assistant professor of Oral Pathology, School of Dentistry from the University of Alabama, delivering the initial lecture on "Biopsy in the Diagnosis of Benign and Malignant Tumors of the Oral Cavity." This was the first in a series of lectures, demonstrations, consultations and discussions which will be held at that installation during the month of June.

In keeping with the program of continuous education, which Dr. Bion R. E[illegible], assistant chief medical director for Dentistry in the Veterans Administration, is anxious to have inculcated as a part of the activities of the Dental Service, this series is being inaugurated by the Dental Service of the Tuskegee Hospital. It represents a conscientious attempt to broaden the scope and understanding of Dentistry's integrated role in the health sciences.

"This task can be accomplished only through the cooperative labors of the various members of the health sciences," spoke Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of the Dental Service at the hospital who is responsible for the inauguration of this seminar. "Such cooperation is quite obviously exemplified by the participants on the program which includes presentations by physicians, biochemists, veterinarians, nutritionists, and dentists," he continued.

In opening the Seminar, Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, stated that this was a very timely program. He said, "If one should attend a formal affair immaculately dressed in well-pressed evening clothes but without shoes or shirt and collar, he would have left off an essential portion of his attire and would be improperly groomed. He would not be an example of sartorial perfection. So, likewise, if we are engaged in the business of treating the sick and were to plan our activities to the exclusion of dentistry, if we should fail to emphasize dentistry just as strongly as other services are emphasized we likewise, would have left off a very essential portion of our armamentarium for the treatment of the sick and for the purposes of medical education."

Dr. Tildon emphasized the importance of fusing dental and medical activities so that there will be no separation in our minds and so that we all may work together as a team for one common cause. He pointed out that it is the VA plan to have, in a few years, highly qualified dentists on the staff heading all of the various phases of dental medicine and surgery. He also has high hopes of starting a residency program in dentistry in the near future.

Other lectures and discussions are scheduled for June 14, 24, 27, and 30. Lecturers will include Dr. Harold D. West, Meharry Medical College; Dr. Hunter Allen, American Board of Periodontology; Dr. Irvin T. Hyatt, Emory University; Dr. E. Neige Todhunter, University of Alabama, and Dr. W. C. Bowie, Tuskegee Institute. Discussions for each of the above lectures will be led by Drs. A. E. Cyrus, Jr., Earl T. Odom and Asa Yancey of the VA Hospital and Drs. Clarence T. Mason and Cecil Hoover of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Negro Patient Is Killed In Sleep

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 7 — Walter Smith, Negro, of near Prattville, Ala., was killed in his sleep by another patient at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital early Sunday morning, Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, reported.

Dr. Tildon said Curtis L. McDonald, Negro, of Town Creek, Ala., was turned over to the U S. Commissioner in Opelika, Ala. Tuesday for action in connection with the attack. Another patient, Clifford Price, of Jackson, Ga., who was sleeping in the room, was injured when he awoke and attempted to stop the attack.

Smith died from blows of a hammer, Dr. Tildon said.

All were admitted to the hospital as medical patients.

Dr. Tildon could ascribe no motive for the attack. The VA hospital manager said the attack was the first of its kind since the opening of the hospital in 1923.

Va. Director Lauds Tuskegee Vet Hospital

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Outdoor Setting for Elegant Double-Ring Tildon-Calhoun Rites

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With a beautiful background of natura shrubbery, palms and white gladioli, the wedding of Miss Helen Hortense Tildon and Dr. Thomas Jones Calhoun took place on Sunday, July 9, on the lawn of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Toussaint T. Tildon, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. Father Henry J. C. Bowden officiated at the double ring ceremony. Dr. Clifton Williams of Columbus, Ga., was best man and serving as ushers were Edward Braye and Ernest Holland.

PROCESSIONAL

Preceding the ceremony, nuptial organ music was rendered by James T. Williams, who also accompanied the soloist, Miss Miriam Calhoun.

To the strains of Mendellshon's Wedding March, Miss Elizabeth Tildon, sister of the bride, preceded the bride to the altar to serve as her maid of honor. As the music changed to Lohengrin's Wedding March, the bride entered on the arm of her brother, Toussaint T. Tildon Jr. She was given away at the altar by her father.

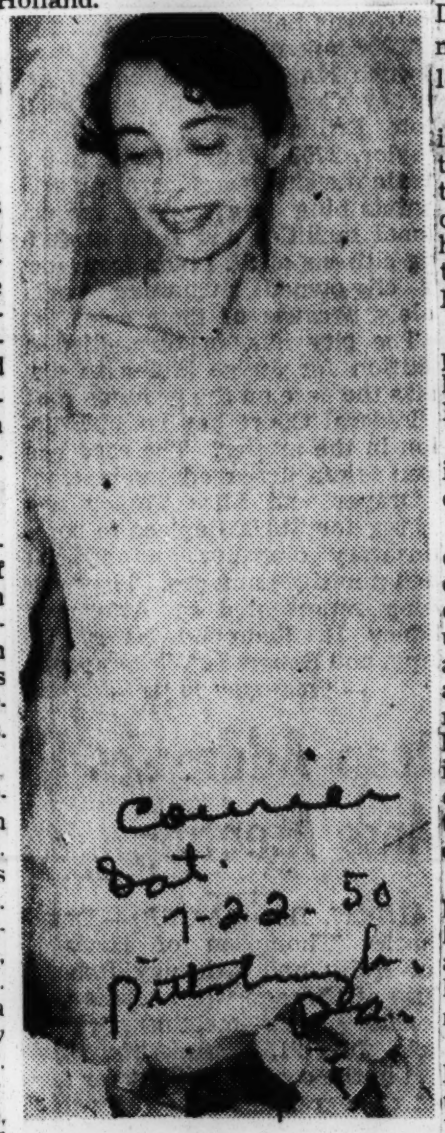
BRIDE IN BALLERINA GOWN

The bride was lovely in a bouffant ballerina-length gown of white lylon net trimmed with bands of nylon lace. Her fingertip-length veil of illusion fell from a Juliette cap bordered with puffs of net and seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

LAWN RECEPTION

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held on the lawn of the bride's residence. Asisting the bride's mother as hostesses were Mesdames E. L. Patterson, B. J. Beard, B. L. Jackson, K. B. Young, J. A. Kennedy, E. H. Dibble, J. J. Flood, J. R. Jones, T. C. Williams, Asa Yancey, Alvin Darden, Matthew Woods, Theodore Matthews, H. F. Davis, E. C. Cooper, S. L. Young W. H. Waddell E. H. Holland, M. B. Booth, J. B. Garrett and Misses Beulah Cooper, June Holland and Marjorie Holland.

An estimated 1,000 guests attended the reception. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Calhoun, Dr. and Mrs. Royal Alexander, Miss Willie Calhoun and Miss Miriam Calhoun of Orangeburg, S. C.; Miss Albertha Hudson of Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Louise West of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Lorimer D. Milton, Miss Bettie Milton, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Elinor M. Johnson of Pittsburgh,



Courier
Sat. 7-22-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. THOMAS CALHOUN

and James T. Braye of Providence, R. I.

BRIDE FISK GRADUATE

The bride, a 1947 graduate of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., majored in mathematics and is now a teacher of mathematics in the Tuskegee Institute High School. Dr. Calhoun is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Calhoun of State College, Orangeburg. He is a 1948 graduate of Meharry Medical College and is presently doing resident work in surgery. The couple will live at Simmons Gardens Apartments, Tuskegee, Ala.

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Complaints Indicate VA Reeks With Bias

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

30d

WASHINGTON

Race relations in Veterans Administration hospitals, particularly in and around Washington, appear to be getting progressively worse, if complaints coming from individuals in various VA installations provide any indication.

The most glaring instance of segregation and discrimination within VA is a case now going through Fair Employment Practices Board channels that originated at the Mt. A , Hospital.

This case involves the dismissal of Miss Thelma Johnson, 2244 Ontario Rd., N.W., who was the only colored medical technician at the hospital.

Qualifications Disregarded

Miss Johnson charges that she was fired off her job, although she had better qualifications and more seniority than any of the white employees in her category, temporary indefinite, that were retaind.

Mt. Alto officials contend that they had to apply the rule of three in the selection of those to be kept and made permanent in accordance with Civil Service proceedings.

Miss Johnson counters with the fact that in applying the rule of three, certain Mt. Alto officials allowed pure racial prejudice to determine their selections.

Charges Continuous Persecution

Miss Johnson testified at a hearing held before the Mt. Alto Fair Employment Practices Board that the assistant pathologist in the clinical laboratory under whom she worked had embarked on systematic acts of prejudice against her at every opportunity from the time she went to the hospital until she was discharged.

Miss Johnson's troubles really began after she insisted on eating wherever she pleased in the hospital's cafeteria, shortly after she went on duty at the institution in November, 1949, she said.

Mt. Alto had a cafeteria system whereby colored employees ate in one corner of the room and the more elaborate, cleaner section was reserved for whites.

Cafeteria Incident Recalled

Shortly after going to Mt. Alto Miss Johnson hied herself into the eatery and sat down where she chose. She was told by the assistant manager that she had no right to eat where the white workers ate.

A place had been set aside for colored employees to eat that was separate, he stated. Furthermore, the assistant manager was quoted as saying, "It is a known policy of the Veterans Administration in Washington that no colored and white people eat together."

Miss Johnson took her case to the NAACP. Clarence Mitchell, at a later date, conferred with the cafeteria manager and got the segregated policy changed and ate lunch in the cafeteria with Miss Johnson on the "white side."

On Spot Thereafter

Thereafter, however, every time she went in the cafteria, a not was made of it, Miss Johnson testified. From that time on the handwriting was on the wall for her so far as certain Mt. Alto officials were concerned, she stated.

Meanwhile because of a chronic condition affecting her health, even to the point of hospitalization at Mt. Alto for two weeks, Miss Johnson had to lose considerable time from her work.

When it came time to reduce the force and after the President issued an order blanketing in certain temporary indefinite employees Miss Johnson said her protagonists proceeded to get rid of her.

Seniority Not Considered

She charged that out of seven employees in her department she had seniority over all but one and that she was better qualified than any, but all the white employees were made permanent while she was dropped from the rolls.

During the hearings it was admitted by the chief pathologist, the assistant chief and her immediate supervisor that she was an excellent worker.

Miss Johnson contended that the officials used a trumped-up minus mark on her efficiency rating as the springboard to dismiss her.

Biased Ratings Cited

Two white girls, both of whom had come into VA as temporary indefinite employees after Miss Johnson, were rated at the same time she was.

When efficiency ratings were issued for the three, the two white girls were marked excellent on all points.

Miss Johnson was marked excellent on all points but "dependability," on which she was marked "minus," while the white girls were marked "plus."

This "minus" mark on dependability brought her rating down to "Good," thus "automatically eliminating her for consideration for a permanent rating, the rating official, the assistant pathologist, Mrs. Theresa Karger, testified.

Absenteeism Due to Illness

Mrs. Karger stated that Miss Johnson could not be considered dependable because of her absentee record. It developed, however, during testimony and documents introduced into the record, that Miss Johnson had certificates from her physicians to cover time spent for illness.

It was also proven during the testimony that Miss ohnson had superior qualifications, not only over the two young women with whom she was considered, but all of the other four.

One of the white women testified before the board, "Yes, I do," in answer to a question put to her as to whether she thought Miss Johnson was better qualified as a medical technician than she was.

Qualifications Compared

Here's how the white workers' qualifications stacked up with Miss Johnson's under the rule of three. Bear in mind that all three were medical technicians, temporary indefinite, at the time and that Miss Johnson, to start with, had longer tenure of service:

The woman who testified that Miss Johnson's qualifications were superior to her's holds a bachelor of arts degree in English. She had made 78 on VA examination for medical technician and had little or no previous experience for the position prior to coming to VA;

The other white woman had 10-point veteran's preference, was not employed at the time she came to VA but had worked a year or two previously at a VA hospital in Martinsville, W. Va.

Here is Miss Johnson's record:

She made 79 per cent on VA examination for medical technician; 93 per cent on an Army examination and 86 per cent on a Civil Service examination; she holds a B.S. degree in pre-medicine, worked on M.A. degree in the sciences at Howard University;

Attended the Howard University Medical School one year; worked two years at the Southwest Health Center, 1 year at Freedmen's Hospital, was in the Woman's Army Corps one year, and assigned duties as medical technician; was medical technician at Bronx Hospital, New York, for three years; and transferred from there to Mt. Alto.

Made to Show Worth

When she went to Mt. Alto she was required to work for one day without pay to prove her worth, something that has not been required of other medical technicians.

She was assigned to extra duty three weeks after she went on duty, when it was a practice to put new people on extra duty only after from six to eight weeks, as was done in the case of all the white employees.

These are the facts as brought out in testimony before the board concerning the incident, yet Miss Johnson was let out and all others retained.

VA Denies Prejudice

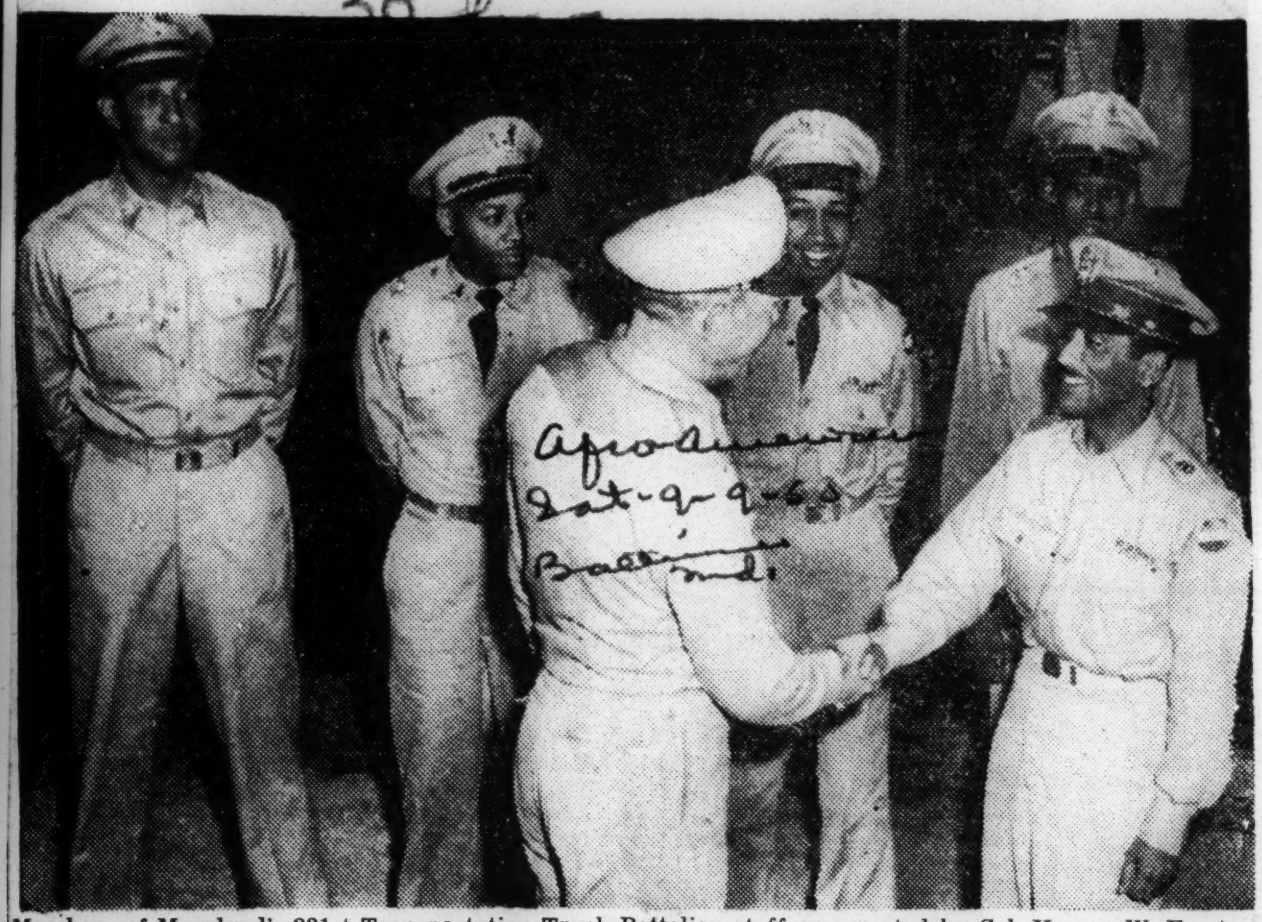
VA officials, however, contend that it was not a case of racial prejudice, but that in their estimation, "the two girls chosen had superior qualifications to those of Miss Johnson."

A decision by the Mt. Alto FEP board is still pending. If overruled here, the next step will be to appeal to the VA fair employment officer. Joseph Waddy of the law firm of Houston and Waddy is representing Miss Johnson.

FLOWER GIRL: Dorothy Marie Frazier, daughter of a Gold Star Mother, holds a wreath she placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in Memorial Day Services held at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D. C.

30f 1950

Md. Guard Battalion Arrives at Edwards



Members of Maryland's 231st Transportation Truck Battalion staff are greeted by Col. Horace W. Forster, Deputy Camp Commander as the organization de-trained at Camp Edwards, Mass., Thursday. Left to right, Major Charles D. Parker, Lt. George M. Brooks, Col. Forster, Lt. George P. Dawson, CWO John S. Holt, and Lt. Col. Vernon F. Greene, commanding officer of the battalion, all of Baltimore.

Forming Of Mixed Units Progresses

Anti-Segregation Law Gets Promising Test In Militia

ALBANY, N. Y.—Exact figures showing the number of Negroes who have joined white units of the New York National Guard under anti-segregation legislation approved last year are unavailable, but it is known that since last November racial integration in the NYNG has been effected.

The law, approved by Governor Dewey on April 12, declared it "to be the policy of the State of New York that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the National Guard, Naval Militia and the New York Guard without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

FEAR EXPRESSED

At the time the law was adopted fears were expressed that safeguarding clauses would nullify the policy. Recent surveys indicate these fears were unfounded.

One so-called "loophole" declared that "due regard" should be given "to the time required to effectuate changes without impairing the efficiency or morale of the militia."

Another directed state officials to take into account "the powers of the federal government which are or may be exercised over all the militia of the state."

INTEGRATION BEGINS

A study of several months convinced Guard officers that integration would not affect the morale or efficiency of the forces and that the Department of the Army would offer no objections.

On Nov. 15, a circular was issued by Maj. Gen Karl F. Hausauer, Chief of Staff to the Governor and commanding general of the Guard. This circular carried the entire low "for the information and guidance of all concerned" and added:

"Pursuant to the above, the race, creed, color or national origin of applicants shall not be considered as a reason for rejection in determining their qualifications to fill existing vacancies for enlistment, appointment, commission or promotion in all units of the New York National Guard (including the Air National Guard, the New York Naval Militia and the New York Guard."

GENERAL ORDERS CIRCULATED

The following day general orders were circulated to all units by New York National Guard headquarters pointing out the new policy. Since that time, a Guard spokesman declared, men have been able to join white or Negro units as they choose.

A spot check of the upstate area showed that there are Negro enlistd men in the Twenty-seventh Military Police Company of the Twenty-seventh Division and in a unit of the 174th Infantry in Buffalo, and eight in the Headquarters Company, Twenty-seventh Infantry Division in Albany.

UPSTATE UNITS AFFECTED

Guard spokesmen said it was expected that integration of Negroes into white units would occur largely in the upstate area, since there are no colored units upstate. The white units in New York City will probably remain predominantly so, it was said, since New York has "some very fine Negro units" which the members themselves do not wish to disband.

70 Negroes integrated in Cal guard

Monday, Feb. 13 — Seventy Negroes in the California National Guard have in the last six months "joined units heretofore exclusively composed of other races," Major General C. D. O'Sullivan, the Adjutant General, said today.

In a letter to Richard W. Dettering, executive director of the California Federation for Civic Unity, General O'Sullivan said the non-discrimination policy of the State Militia is implementing provisions of the Rumford bill, which passed the last session of the California Legislature.

"Organizations are recruited upon a territorial basis", the letter said, "so that if a certain area is predominantly populated by citizens of one racial origin, the organization recruited will, of course, reflect the same character. This will not prevent those of other races resident in the same general area from joining. "There will be no discrimination of any kind or the ground of race. Equal opportunity for enlistment, assignmen and promotion will be open to all,' the general added.

Gov. Mckay Cites Gain Of F.E.P.C.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon became the tenth state to open the ranks of its national guard on a completely integrated basis this week when Governor Douglas McKay, in a public radio address, declared that the Oregon National Guard is now open to any qualified male citizen regardless of race or creed.

The Governor's statement, made in his weekly radio talk, "McKay Speaking," was the result of an inquiry begun by the Urban League of Portland several weeks ago, and it was largely through the efforts of Thomas Lawson McCall, Administrative Assistant to the Governor and Secretary of the Urban League Board, that the matter was brought to Governor McKay's attention.

A proposal from a member of the governor's staff to set up a separate unit for Negro enlisted men was vigorously opposed by the Urban League, which urged that the Guard be immediately opened to all on a completely integrated and democratic basis.

The decision to open the National Guard to all male applicants regardless of race or religion was made at a conference attended by the Governor, the Adjutant General and the Guard's Air Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. G. Robert Dodson.

A letter from Major General Thomas E. Rilea, State Adjutant General, to Edwin C. Berry, Executive Secretary of the Portland League, states that there are now a few vacancies in the ground units such as infantry, field artillery, anti-aircraft and the Corps of Engineers. Rilea states that there are no vacancies in the air units at present due to the large number of applicants in this Division.

"Any male citizen, regardless of race or religion, may enlist in the national guard in Oregon," the Governor stated Sunday night. "However, the applicant must be mentally, morally and physically qualified and there must be a vacancy."

Governor McKay also cited progress made in fair employment in the State since Oregon became the eighth state to enact a law against racial and religious discrimination in employment last July. He pointed out that only three complaints have been filed since enactment of the law.

From his office at the Urban League, Berry commended Governor McKay for his "forthright statement," and added:

"This proclamation is certainly compatible with the United States philosophy of government, the policy of the state of Oregon and the President's directive relative to the end of racial segregation in the armed forces.

"Each step of this type brings us closer and closer to the American promise—where there is recognition of the inherent worth of the human soul and where no man is penalized for the color of his skin or the way in which he worships The Almighty."

New York's National Guard anti-segregation law passed in 1949, is beginning to work, with some few Negroes entering "white" guard units for the first time. Similar news will be coming from other states from time to time. Twenty years ago this would have seemed impossible, but there you are!

Ban Bias In Michigan Guard

Pat. 2-25-50

LANSING, Mich. — Governor G. Mennen Williams ordered the abolition of racial segregation in the Michigan National Guards last week.

The Governor directed the State Military Board to change regulations to prohibit the discrimination in enlistment and assignment of guard personnel.

Michigan now has one all Negro battalion in Detroit, the 1279 Combating Engineers which will be opened to white, Governor Williams said.

Michigan Mixes State Guard Unit

LANSING, Mich.— Racial discrimination and segregation in the National Guard of Michigan was abolished last week by an order from Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

Acting as commander-in-chief of Michigan's armed forces, Gov. Williams issued the executive order to Maj. Gen. Ralph Loveland, commander of the Guard. The order declared:

"It is directed that the State military board prepare amendments to regulations of the Michigan National Guard affecting enlistment, assignment for duty and promotion of all personnel.

"It is further directed that such amendments to the regulations shall prohibit discrimination among members of the National Guard in enlistment, assignment of duties and promotions because of race, color or creed.

Gradual integration

"It is further directed that such amendments to the regulations shall be prepared and submitted to me for approval on or before April 1, 1950."

The direct result of Gov. Williams's order will break up the one all-colored battalion in Michigan—the Detroit battalion of the 1279th Combat Engineers.

Seven other States, Minnesota, California, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts have recently taken similar action. Orders of the same pattern have been issued for the regular army.

Navy Secretary Praised For Lifting Color Ban

NEW YORK—Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews was commended by the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for prompt action in eliminating a discriminatory practice aboard the USS Missouri, following filing of a complaint by Dr. W. Montague Cobb. The board also commended Dr. Cobb for challenging the discrimination.

The resolutions of commendation were passed at the regular monthly board meeting on Oct. 9 after Dr. Cobb, a member of the board, reported his experiences as a guest of the Navy on the 1950 midshipman's cruise aboard the Missouri.

Arriving at Halifax, Canada, Dr. Cobb reported, he found that special arrangements had been made for the entertainment of Negro personnel and that instead of being invited to attend the officers' ball along with other guests, an attempt was made to turn him over to a local Negro for entertainment in accordance with pre-arrangements by officers of the ship as listed in an official memorandum.

DECLINING TO PARTICIPATE in this Jim Crow arrangement, Dr. Cobb wired the Navy Department, recounting the incident and declaring his intention of leaving the ship immediately upon return to New York. In response, Secretary Matthews expressed "regrets for the unfortunate incident" and gave assurance that "the Navy will not officially participate in endorsing, sanctioning, promoting or subsidizing affairs of local sponsors in extending hospitality which involves or implies restrictions, segregation or discrimination of racial or other groupings."

The Secretary said further that he had ordered investigation of the incident and had "directed steps to be taken to remove any repetitions or implications of discriminatory or special treatment by crew members or guests."

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The Secretary said further that he had ordered investigation of the incident and had "directed steps be taken to remove any repetitions or implications of discriminatory or special treatment by crew members or guests." He urged Doctor Cobb to complete the cruise. Meanwhile, officers of the Missouri had apologized to Dr. Cobb and assured him that omission of his name from the list of guests for the officers' ball was "accidental."

2nd Navy Pilot Earns His Wings

WASHINGTON — Ensign Earl Carter, U. S. N., was awarded his Navy pilot's wings in a public ceremony at the Pensacola Naval Air Station this week, to become the second Negro Naval aviator in the history of the service, it was learned through the Navy Department here.

A native of New York, Carter entered the Navy an enlisted man 1945. He applied for a commission from Great Lakes, Illinois, where he received recruit instructions. Later he joined the Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps at Perdue University. Subsequently he enrolled in Columbia University where he was graduated with a Bachelor's degree in 1949. He then was assigned to flight training at Pensacola.

Carter will be assigned to an operation squadron at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, where he will join Ensign Jesse L. Brown who was the first Negro to break into the Navy's aviation service when he completed his flight training in 1948.

Lauds Navy Secy. For Lifting Color Ban

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First Negro Navy Flyer Dies A Hero

WASHINGTON — Ensign Jesse L. Brown, the Hattiesburg, Miss. lad who was the only Negro Navy flyer in Korea, has been killed in action.

Announcement was made here Saturday that Brown, 24, died in his crashed plane before a pilot-buddy could carry out a heroic plan to save him. Ensign Brown thus became the first colored Naval officer to give his life in this or any other U. S. war.

Small arms or anti-aircraft fire rocked Brown's plane over the Changjin Reservoir area. Lt. (j. g.) Thomas J. Hudner of Fall River, Mass. watched Brown land his flaming craft in a bumpy field.

After crashing the field to fend off attacking Chinese Reds, Hudner set his plane down in the same field. Disregarding the danger to himself and his plane, Hudner raced to free Brown from the blazing trap.

But he was too late.

Dousing the fire with snow, Hudner finally got to Brown. He was dead. The heroic Hudner radioed for a helicopter to remove Brown's body to allied territory and waited by the crippled plane until help arrived.

Ensign Jesse L. Brown made his-

ENSIGN BROWN

tory in 1948 when he became the first member of his race to complete Naval flight training in 1948. He wrote another stirring chapter Friday, October 13, 1950, less than two months ago — when he went into combat against the Korean Reds.

On his first mission he destroyed five railroad cars and damaged 15 others. He strafed two warehouses and damaged an enemy vehicle.

That was his debut, near Changjin on North Korea's East coast, same area in which he died — a hero.

REPAIRMAN — Amos Raymond Blackmon, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Blackmon of 1119 Walker Avenue, Kansas City, Kan., has been advanced in rating to engineman, third class, while serving aboard the submarine repair ship USS Sperry operating with the Pacific Fleet.—Navy Photo.

Elmer St. Elmo Dupre (center) 17-year-old New Orleans high school youth, is only Negro among 60 successful candidates in State of Louisiana to pass Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps exams. Offering congratulations are J. Westbrook Mcpherson (left) executive director of New Orleans Urban League, which sponsored Dupre and 104 other Negro youths. Mrs. Moise Cahn, president, New Orleans Urban League.

Battle Axe And Bread

A Christmas Story With A Navy Angle

By LESTER B. GRANGER

Recently I was back on the campus of Dartmouth College to give one of a series of lectures to the senior class. While chumming around with some of the faculty members who were alumni of approximately my own vintage year, I got into conversation about the warm personality of this former U. S. official with the John L. Sullivan, Dartmouth 1920, who was Under Secretary of the Navy and then moved up to the top spot when James Forrestal became Secretary of Defense. Discussing John Sullivan so close to Christmas time reminded me of an incident that deserves telling because it sheds so much light on fighting Irish name.

Mr. Granger

It was 1948, and though the Navy Department had revised its racial policies so as to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation in the treatment and opportunity of its personnel, the simple fact was that there was no Negro commissioned officer in the regular Navy. A couple who held reserve commissions were assigned to active duty, and the senior of these, Lieutenant Dennis Nelson, had been stationed for the past two years in Washington, assigned to the public relations division. Nelson had applied for a regular commission, wishing to make the service his life-time career. I had backed his application in several conferences with the Secretary and with the Chief of Naval Personnel.

I found the Secretary unwilling to move in the matter without a favorable recommendation from the Bureau of Personnel. This was understandable, so I tried the Bureau. But "BuPers Brass" was unwilling to make any such recommendation. Braided officers explained to me that my candidate was over-age for his grade, if strict regulations were to be applied, and to relax regulations in this case would be "discrimination in favor of a colored officer," which would be just as unfair to white officers as discrimination against him would be to the colored officer.

I listened to these explanations with a straight face and then responded with an innocent air that since Negro personnel had suffered from racial discrimination for a hundred and fifty years, the Navy should be able to survive one case where a Negro officer would benefit from racial discrimination. Besides, I went on to insist, if the Navy really wanted young Negroes to apply and train for commissions in regular service, the best inducement would be at least one officer of their race with a regular commission, assigned with and in charge of white personnel just like any other officer. Getting nowhere with the brass, I went back to Secretary Sullivan and wrote him a strong letter on the subject in the Fall of 1948.

His answer was only a courteously informal acknowledgment. On Christmas Eve, Lieutenant Nelson was at home dressing the family tree. The phone rang and a friendly voice said: "Lieutenant Nelson? This is the Secretary of the Navy. "I called to wish you a very merry Christmas."

"Yes, sir! Thank you, sir!" responded Nelson, bewilderedly wondering if this could be the Secretary and, if so, why he was calling to wish a two-striper Merry Christmas.

"And," went on the voice, "I thought you'd be interested in knowing that I have just signed your commission in the regular Navy of the United States. Congratulations, Lieutenant, and I hope that you and your family have a very happy holiday together."

Nelson stammered and stuttered, trying to be appreciative in case it really was the Secretary, and trying not to be in a ridiculous light if some fellow-officer, knowing of his hopes, were playing a practical joke on him. He probably succeeded in neither effort and his holiday was spent in alternating moods of delight over the word he had received and apprehension that the whole thing was a joke. The next day, bright and early, he checked. 'Twas true, he was in!

This Christmas, two years later, I am reminded that some chaps have the gift of doing generous things in a particularly gracious way, and John L. Sullivan, former Secretary of the Navy, is one of these.

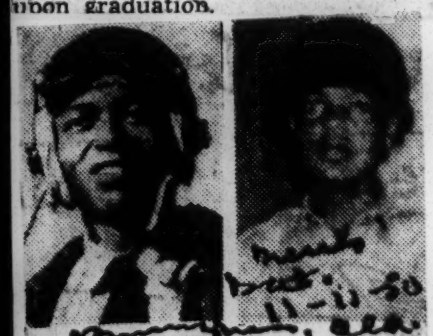
New Orleans Youth Passes Naval Exams

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Elmer St. Elmo Dupre, 17 year old New Orleans high school youth, was the only colored person among the 60 successful candidates in Louisiana who passed the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps examinations, it was announced this week by the National Urban League.

Dupre and 104 other colored youth from the New Orleans area, took the NROTC examination under the sponsorship of the New Orleans Urban League as a phase of its educational and vocational guidance programs. These activities are a part of the League's nation-wide Vocational Opportunity Campaign celebrated this year, March 12-19.

According to the latest official reports from Navy sources, Dupre is the only colored person from the South and one of the two Negroes in the nation to pass the NROTC examination. Dupre is a graduate of Corpus Christi Grammar School and Xavier University Preparatory School and is the son of A. L. Dupre, 1965 North Rocheblane street, New Orleans.

Passing the examination entitles Elmer Dupre to a college education which will qualify him for a commission in the Naval Reserve upon graduation.



They serve—Albert Floyd, Jr. (left), son of Jim Floyd, of Cordova, has qualified as carrier pilot with the Navy at Pensacola. . Sgt. William C. White, of Birmingham, has reported to Camp Hood, Tex., for duty. He attended Parker High School.

ON ARCTIC CRUISE— Seaman Howard Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sale Crawford of Cary, Miss., who is serving aboard the U.S.S. Washburn as a damage controlman 1st class on a Navy supply cruise to Point Barrow, and other points within the Arctic Circle. Seaman Crawford was a member of Admiral Byrd's expedition to Little America in 1946-47.

Naval Cadet Wins Top Class Honors

PENSACOLA, Fla. — For the first time in United States Naval history, a Negro has been named top cadet of the Naval Air Station's pre-flight graduation class. He is 23-year-old Dave Campbell, Jr., of Augusta, Ga., who received the honor here Saturday.

Cadet Campbell was designated cadet regimental commander and received five gold stripes, a distinction for the pre-flight honor graduate.

He is a 160-pound former basketball star at Payne College, in Augusta, Ga., and a World War II Marine Corps veteran.

HEAD OF HIS CLASS: Cadet Dave Campbell Jr. is appointed honorman of his Navy pre-flight training class at Pensacola, Florida. For this honor, he is the only one permitted to wear the five gold bars on his collar, and have the title of Cadet Regimental Commander of the U. S. Naval School of Pre-Flight. This six-foot, 260-pound former basketball captain made superior academic grades in Paine College where he attended for three years prior to entering service. He served in World War II overseas.

Naval Aviation Cadet Dave Campbell, Jr., 23, was named top cadet of the Naval Air Station's preflight graduation class at Pensacola, Fla. Navy officials said it was the first time the honor had gone to a Negro cadet. Campbell, of Augusta, Ga., is a World War II Marine Corps veteran.

National GRAPEVINE

The Negro In The U. S. Navy

(Editor's Note: The Chicago Defender is proud to present this survey of Negro personnel serving with the United States Navy. Written by Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, USN, Civil liaison officer for Navy Public Relations, this article details the role Negro sailors are playing with the Navy as the U. S. engages the enemy on the Korean front.)

Defender, Sat. 8-26-50 Chicago

Negroes In All Units

NEGRO PERSONNEL of the Navy are performing with the same zeal and efficiency as in World War II. Negroes are to be found on all ships of the fleet, in aviation units and shore installations participating in the Korean war efforts. Their work and efficiency has proved to be equal to any others assigned similar duties.

So far no stories have developed of outstanding heroism or meritorious conduct among Negro personnel. There have been few instances of heroics by Navy personnel at all at this stage of the war. Casualties have been relatively small and most of these have been due largely to operational hazards rather than battle risks.

As far as is known we have lost no Negro personnel at or in the vicinity of Korean operations.

Draft regulations have not affected the Navy in its procurement of personnel. These are being procured from volunteer enlistments, and the organized and inactive reserves. Few reservists are being called up for active duty and these are persons highly trained in essential technical fields. The Navy anticipates sufficient manpower to fill its immediate needs through volunteer enlistments.

Navy Race Policy Explained

There are certain regulations developed by the Naval service which will exclude calling up essential civilian workers now holding essential technical jobs. All fields are open to available and qualified applicants.

The policy of utilization of manpower as it affects minorities can best be described by the Navy racial policy now in effect:

"It is the policy of the Navy Department that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Navy and Marine Corps without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

"In their attitude and day-to-day conduct of affairs, officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps shall adhere rigidly and impartially to the Navy Regulations, in which no distinction is made between individuals wearing the uniform of these services.

"All personnel will be enlisted or appointed, trained, advanced or promoted, assigned duty, and administered in all respects without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

"In the utilization of housing messing, berthing, and other facilities, no special or unusual provisions will be made for the accommodation of any minority race."

Opportunities Are Unlimited

NEGRO PERSONNEL, though relatively small in numbers by comparison with the over-all personnel strength of the Navy are to be found in all categories of training and assignment. They are to be found in all types of ships, in aviation units and throughout the Navy shore establishment. This applies to women as well as men of the service.

The opportunities for qualified Negro men and women in officer and enlisted ranks are unlimited. These opportunities have materially increased since World War II, and have been intensified under the Navy's revised racial policy of 1949.

There are 16 Negro officers on active duty in the Navy at this date—6 Regulars and 10 Reservists. These include 10 male Line officers (5 on Recruiting duty); 2 Nurses, 2 dentists, 1 physician and 1 engineering officer. One of these officers is an aviator and is flying with his squadron in the European theater. There are currently 2 midshipmen at the Naval Academy, 8 Navy ROTC midshipmen at leading universities, and 4 aviation cadets at Pensacola, Florida.

Training, assignments and promotions have been on the same basis as that of other personnel. Many Negro personnel of the Navy occupy billets of key importance at their respective assignments. All branches of the Navy are open to qualified Negroes and there are few if any such billets in which Negro personnel cannot be found.

Problems Are Met Head-On

Such problems as have arisen under the existing racial policy of the Navy have been dealt with without compromise or hedging, and have been satisfactorily handled with honest conviction. Among these problems have been two outstanding ones as they affected Negroes and Negro personnel of the service:

Segregated examining centers for the annual Navy ROTC aptitude tests which has been handled by the following directive:

1. The Navy College Aptitude Tests for NROTC candidates is given annually. This test is administered by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.-J., and is given to civilian applicants in some 550 localities throughout the country. Local supervisers of the tests, who are part of the field organization of Educational Testing Service, are responsible for obtaining the use of suitable local facilities for giving the test on the prescribed date.

2. In some localities, state or local law or custom requires that white and Negro candidates be segregated, either by use of separate buildings or of rooms in the same building, and civilian facilities for the test are available only on such a basis. The administering of a Navy test under such segregated conditions is contrary to the Navy's policies regarding minority races.

3. It is therefore desired and directed that in those localities where the Navy College Aptitude Tests cannot be given under non-segregated conditions at civilian facilities, that suitable naval facilities for giving the tests be made available by the Commandant upon the request of local supervisors.

4. The Educational Testing Service is being advised of this matter and will notify its local supervisors to the effect that where they cannot obtain civilian facilities on a non-segregated basis, and suitable naval or government facilities are located in the vicinity they should request authorization from the Commandant through the local commanding officer, to use the naval or government facilities on a non-segregated basis.

Problems arising in matters of social and recreational activities involving Negro personnel aboard ship and ashore by the following instructions:

"The Navy will continue to discourage the efforts of local sponsors to extend hospitality which involves or implies restriction, segregation or discrimination, by racial or other groupings, at variance with the Navy policy. The Navy will not officially participate in endorsing, sanctioning, promoting, or subsidizing such affairs.

"While practices under this policy have developed favorably, continuous alert must be maintained, together with careful planning, progressive education and community cooperation to avoid such incidents. The Navy must not be a party to racial or partisan developments by incident or accident."

Navy Welcomes Women

ALL OTHER basic problems such as those involving the status of Stewards in the Navy have long since been rectified under its revised racial policy and in subsequent directives and instructions for its implementation.

Like Negro men of the country, few Negro women have availed themselves of the career opportunities afforded by the naval service. There are approximately 25 Negro enlisted WAVES on active duty—no officers. The Navy welcomes qualified Negro officer candidates into WAVE officer ranks. One Reserve Officer Candidate School for WAVES is in operation at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center at this writing.

There are to date three Negro enlisted women in the U. S. Marine Corps, and they are on active duty at Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C. These have been the first and only candidates who have presented themselves for military service with the Marine Corps.

There are only two Negro nurses in the U. S. Navy. One is stationed at Tripler General Hospital, Oahu, T. H., and the other at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H. The Navy has great need of medics and nurses, and the field is wide open for both.

Thus in the relatively short span of eight years, the Navy has moved from a policy of complete exclusion of Negroes from general service and officer ranks to conditional and restricted opportunities and now a policy of complete integration.

Undoubtedly public opinion had been a factor in this reversal of policy, but chiefly the Navy had been influenced by considerations of military efficiency and the need to economize human resources. Equality of treatment and opportunity, the Navy discovered, was a necessity and inevitable condition and by-product of a sound policy of manpower utilization.

The Navy has been doing a sound and solid job in trying to get rid of the evils of segregation. Admittedly, the job isn't complete, but substantial gains have been made. Problems as arise, for the most part, are of the person-to-person variety, and one can be assured that inadequacies when found are cleared up as rapidly as they are brought to the attention of the Navy Department officials, and in no uncertain fashion. The Service is making a sincere effort, and in so doing is making a contribution to better living and understanding throughout this country.

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO IS FIRST OF HIS RACE TO FLY IN NAVAL COMBAT

Pittsburgh Courier, Sat. 10-14-50

ABOARD U. S. CARRIER OFF KOREA — (UP) — Ensign Jesse L. Brown, of Hattiesburg, Miss., was today the first Negro naval aviator in American history to fly a combat mission.

Brown took his Corsair fighter in strafing runs over enemy targets in Korea yesterday. It was flight No. 13 on Friday the 13th, but that didn't make him unlucky. He was credited with destroying five railroad cars and damaging 15 others, plus two warehouses and one half-track.

After Brown returned from the mission with other members of the flight, Capt. Thomas U. Sisson, of Winona, Miss., commanding officer of the aircraft carrier, said Brown is "one of the best pilots of the air group.

"This was borne out by today's performance," he said.

The pioneer Negro pilot attended Ohio State University for two years while working an eight-hour shift for the Pennsylvania railroad. His wife, daughter and parents reside in Hattiesburg.

Negro Is Named Honor Navy Cadet

Pittsburgh Courier

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 23 (U.P.) —For the first time in U. S. Naval history, a Negro cadet has been named top man of the preflight graduation class at the Pensacola Naval Air Station. 10-24-50

Cadet Dave Campbell Jr., 23, of Augusta, Ga., received five gold stripes, a distinction received for the honor cadet, and was designated cadet ~~regimental commander.~~

Campbell this week will be assigned to nearby Whiting Field for preliminary flight training.

Negro Gains High Coast Guard Rank

NEW YORK — (AP) — The Coast Guard announced yesterday that Alex Haley, 28, Negro, has been awarded the rating of Chief Journalist—the first Guardsman ever to hold that title.

FROM MESS BOY TO EDITOR:

Tan Coast Guardsman Now Chief Journalist

NEW YORK—A childhood dream to become a writer and a newspaperman paid off big dividends here last week for Alexander P. Haley, 28.

He became the first man in the history of the Coast Guard to attain the rating of Chief Journalist, the only rating of its kind in the service.

He will have direct supervision of the press section in the headquarters of the Third Coast Guard District here.

10-Year Triumph

The honor was bestowed on Haley after 10 years of service in the Coast Guard during which time he literally pulled himself up from shining shoes as a mess boy to his present post.

As chief of the press section, it is Haley's job to channel information to New York newspapers, wire services, radio stations, television chains and other media on all matters relating to activities of the Coast Guard.

Rescue Work Significant

The job takes on especial importance at times when the Coast Guard is performing rescue work and an anxious world is awaiting news of the fate of loved ones in distress.

The Third Coast Guard District averages 600 rescues a year.

Born in Ithica, N.Y., the son of a college professor and a school teacher in a family of four children, Haley expressed a desire to be a writer as soon as he learned to write his name.

His father, Prof. S. Alexander Haley, presently with the Agricultural and Mechanical Normal College at Pine Bluff, Ark., encouraged him in his attempts at writing.

He suggested, however, that he see more of the world before settling down to become a writer, so Haley joined the Coast Guard in 1939.

Entering the service as a messman, he performed his duties in that department, finding time each day to pick up what information he could about the Coast Guard.

He began to publish a ship newspaper in mimeograph form in a short time.

When the war came, Haley had absorbed enough technical training between his messman's duties to become a signalman, serving in that capacity aboard a supply ship in the Pacific.

Ability Recognized

After the war, the Coast Guard found itself in need of clerical help with so many reservists returning to civilian life.

Somebody thought of Haley who by this time had become a regular contributor to Coast Guard publications and was editing a monthly magazine which he had founded.

He was called into headquarters and his ability did the rest. He soon became the chief link between the Coast Guard and the press in the all-important rescue work.

Handled Big Stories

It was Haley who handled the story in 1947, when the Coast Guard Cutter, "Bibb," saved the lives of 69 persons in a dramatic rescue after the crash of the Bermuda Sky Queen.

Another proof of the more important stories he handled came in the fall of 1946 when a Belgian Airliner went down off the coast of Newfoundland and the Coast Guard went to the rescue.

Writing Pays, Too

Although all of his day time is spent keeping the press informed Haley still finds time to do some writing.

He does this by going to bed early and rising at 4:00 in the morning.

He has written a radio show, a television show, and many short stories which he has sold to magazines.

Family Man

Haley is the father of two children, a girl, 6, and a boy, 4. He attended North Carolina State College at one time, and was an extension student at the University of California at Los Angeles.

His wife is the former Nan Branche of Beaufort, N.C. One of his brothers, George, is one of three colored students now in the University of Arkansas's Law School.

Another brother, Sgt. Julius C. Haley, is in the Army, stationed at Fort Sill. His sister, Lois, is attending high school in Winston-Salem, N.C., where his mother, Mrs. Z. Estelle Haley, is an instructor at Winston-Salem Teachers College.

Tops in His Field

There are presently 22,000 men in the Coast Guard, only 15 of whom hold ratings as journalists. Haley is the first and only one to attain the rating of chief journalist.

He likes to talk of the race relations in the Coast Guard.

He was unable to quote any figures on the number of colored men in the Guard because in the service's policy of integration no record is made anywhere of a man's race.

But Haley knows that colored men are now serving across the board in all branches of the service, and performing all its skills from messmen to technicians. Many are officers.

Assigned White Trainees

At the present time, Haley has three white Coast Guard trainees in journalism under his supervision at the Coast Guard Headquarters here.

The trainees are hand-picked men who have shown promise in journalism.

They have been sent here by the Coast Guard to get some actual experience in public relations and writing under Haley.

Important Assignment

The white men were selected at the Great Lakes training station in Illinois, and will spend four months here before actually beginning their work.

The New York headquarters of the Guard is the most important of all its headquarters from the standpoint of rescue work.

Turned Down Job Offers

One of Haley's duties each year is to attend the annual Coast Guard League meeting and assist in handling the press. He is currently preparing to attend the next meeting to be held in Puerto Rico, this year.

When news of his unusual appointment was flashed around New York last week, Haley was swamped with lucrative offers from publishing firms and newspapers.

He turned them all down diplomatically. He is sticking with the Coast Guard.

First Chief Journalist Of U.S. Coast Guard Appointed

NEW YORK — Coast Guardsman Alex Haley has recently been advanced to the rating of Chief Journalist, becoming the first man in the history of the Coast Guard to hold that rating.

Haley is 28, and a veteran of ten years continuous service. He originally enlisted in the Coast Guard as a mess attendant, third class, and remained in this branch for six years, advancing to steward, first class, and performing various clerical duties in addition to those of his rating. He spent two years of the war in the Pacific aboard a supply vessel, participating in three engagements. Aboard this vessel he began a small mimeographed publication from which several editorials were reprinted in the United States. One of these, titled "Mail Call," depicting the disappointment of men who did not receive mail from home, caused him to be returned to the United States, as assistant editor of The Helmsman, a Coast Guard publication in New York. He later became editor of this, and following V-J Day was assigned to the 3rd District Separation Center, in Brooklyn, to edit "Outpost," a photo offset magazine which won wide recognition from civilian military press agencies. This led to his original assignment in the Eastern Area and 3rd District Public Relations section.

Haley's work as a public relations specialist has won him praise from the various newspaper, radio, magazine and television agencies with which he comes in contact throughout the 3rd District which encompasses New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Within the past year all prospective Coast Guard journalists, previously hand-picked from throughout the service, have been assigned to him for training.

Haley is a featured monthly contributor to the national Coast Guard Magazine. Aside from his official work, which includes the writing of speeches for ranking officers, he has had articles published in several national magazines and has collaborated on radio scripts that were broadcast over major networks. He has rejected offers of civilian employment in his field, planning to complete twenty years in the Coast Guard, retire, and go into free-lance writing.

Haley and his wife, the former Nan Branche, of Beaufort, North Carolina, live with their two children, Lydia Anne, 6, and William Alexander, 4, at 419 West 129th St., New York City.

MUST HAVE BEEN LORD'S WILL, WIDOW OF NEGRO FLIER SAYS

HATTIESBURG — (P) — It must have been the will of the Lord, Daisy Brown said Monday, that her husband Jesse should add honor to his race by becoming the first Negro naval officer to die for his country.

"He always believed that God would fix everything," his young widow, Daisy, said.

The Navy announced over the weekend that Ensign Jesse P. Brown, 24, had died in the flames of his fighter plane after it was shot down in the Chosin Reservoir area of Korea. A fellow pilot tried in vain to land and save him.

The action a few days ago ended what the Navy called a career of great promise for a boy whose mother said "he always wanted to fly." Brown was the first Negro officer to fly a combat mission, and the first commissioned man of his race to die in Navy uniform, in any war.

Daisy Brown, his high school sweetheart and the mother of a two-year-old girl, faced a task that had been delayed from Brown's training period.

"He was coming back to the carrier and came in too low," she recalled. "Just in the nick of time he pulled up and avoided crashing. I asked him what he thought about then, and he said he was wondering how you would explain my death to our little girl'."

Dropped out of School

Brown dropped out of Ohio State University after three years, during which he worked as a boxcar loader for the Pennsylvania railroad, because he was not making enough money to support his family. The training period was hard for him.

"But he never thought of quitting," his widow said. "Some of the boys would give him a few words of encouragement and he would get back on the ball again.

"I never saw Jesse mad. He was the easiest person to get along with I ever saw. He didn't smoke or drink and he went to church every Sunday. He always believed that God would fix everything."

Brown had to study hard in high school here, said one of his teachers, N. R. Burger, but he made high grades and finished second in his class. All the time, he was doing manual labor on his father's farm.

The commander of his carrier, Capt. Thomas U. Sisson, called him "one of the best pilots of the air group." The Navy reported that on October 13, his 24th birthday, Brown destroyed five Korean Red railway cars and damaged five others, two warehouses and a half-track.

After that, he wrote home that he and his wife would take a vacation trip to Bermuda when he returned.

Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown Dies in Korea

Valiant Attempt Made by White U. S. Flier To Save Him

TOKYO — (NNPA) — Heroic efforts to rescue Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, a colored aviator, behind enemy lines in Korea, was revealed by the Navy last Saturday.

The downed pilot, Ensign Brown, could not be rescued and died before he could be extricated from his plane. His next of kin, Mrs. Daisy Pearl Brown, his wife, T-116 Robertson Place, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been notified.

Brown was the first colored officer in the Navy in any war to lose his life. He was the first colored naval aviator in the history of the Navy. Another colored aviator has just been graduated from the Naval Training Station at Pensacola, Florida.

Pilot Risks Life

One of the Leyte's pilots, Lt. (junior grade) Thomas J. Hudner, of Fall River, Mass., risked his life in an effort to save the life of Ensign Brown.

Lt. Hudner was taking part in a close support mission in the rugged country around the Chosin Reservoir when he noticed that another pilot in the group was trailing white smoke and appeared to have been hit. He reported the fact to the strike leader, Lt. Commander Richard L. Coveli, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

"No sooner had we gotten the word on the smoke than we spotted the plane going down," said Commander Coveli, adding:

Engine Flies Off

"We saw him set the plane down in a rough field about five miles beyond our friendly lines. He must have hit something in the field because the landing gear was up and the engine flew off the plane.

"I could tell that the pilot was still alive so I went off to call for a rescue helicopter and left Hudner and another pilot to destroy the downed plane as soon as the pilot was clear. While I

ENSIGN JESSE BROWN

was gone I received word that Hudner had gone down to help him out."

When Lieut. Hudner saw the damaged plane land, he had immediately gone to circle the pilot as soon as he was clear and protect him from hundreds of Chinese troops whose footprints could be seen in the snow everywhere in the area.

Ensign Brown waved his arm to show that he was alive but remained in the plane, even though it was beginning to burn. Realizing that Brown could not extricate himself from the plane and would shortly be burned to death, Lieut. Hudner made an intentional landing in the same field and ran to help his injured shipmate, knowing that his own chances of escape were negligible.

Unable to open the canopy of the burning plane, Lieut. Hud-

Ensign Brown Shot Down; Heroic Rescue Revealed

By ROBERT TAYLOR

WASHINGTON—A poignant story of naval heroism and daring was threaded through the Defense Department here Saturday. It told of the death of Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, only Negro air officer with the Navy in action over Korea. Attached to the U. S. Carrier Leyte, operating off Korea since mid-summer, the 24-year-old Mississippian was shot down behind enemy lines on Dec. 4, the report revealed.

According to the report from the Leyte, Ensign Brown's plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire as he took part in a close support mission in the rugged country around the Chosin Reservoir. Seeing the white smoke trailing from Brown's plane, another pilot followed him down.

Pilot of the second plane was Lieut. (JG) Thomas J. Hudner of Fall River, Mass. The following account of what happened then was related in the report by LCDR Richard L. Cevoli, leader of the mission of East Greenwich, R. I.

"We saw Brown set his plane down in a rough field about five miles beyond our friendly lines. He must have hit something, because the landing gear was up and the engine flew off the plane. I could tell that Brown was still alive, so I went off to summon a rescue helicopter.

I instructed Hudner and another pilot to destroy the plane as soon as the pilot was clear."

"Hudner started circling Brown's plane to protect him from the hundreds of Chinese troops whose footprints could be seen in the snow everywhere in the area. The injured pilot waved his arms to show that he was alive, but remained in the plane even though it was beginning to burn.

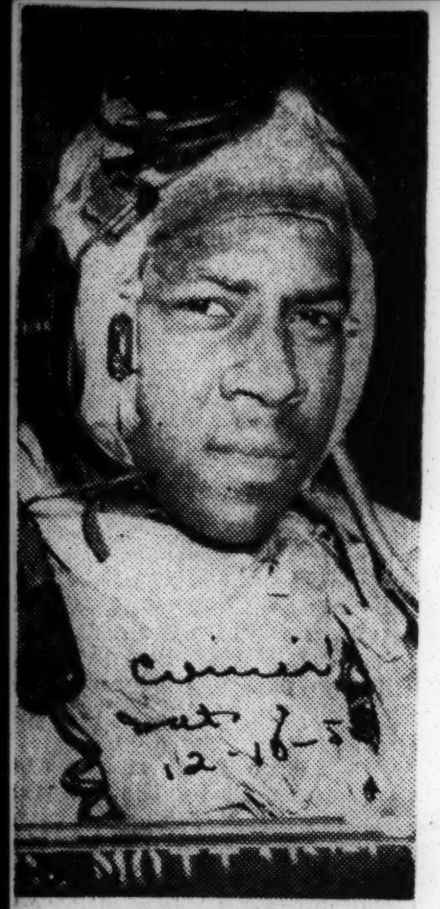
"Realizing that Brown could not extricate himself from the plane and that he would shortly be burned to death, Lieutenant Hudner unhesitantly landed nearby and ran to help his injured shipmate."

"Finding that he could not open the burning plane's canopy, Lieutenant Hudner packed the fuselage with hastily scooped-up snow in an effort to keep flames away from Ensign Brown. A few minutes later the rescue helicopter arrived and Brown was taken from the plane. Forty-five minutes later he was being treated by naval doctors in friendly territory."

The report said Ensign Brown had suffered a broken back, broken ribs, numerous cuts and bruises. He died shortly after being rescued. Hudner will be recommended for the highest possible heroism award, according to Captain Sisson, Leyte's commanding officer.

A native of Hattiesburg, Miss., Ensign Brown was a naval enlistee during World War II. He was selected for the Naval VAT program and started his trainig at Ohio State University. After graduation there he won his wings at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

The Defense Department report gave his next of kin as Daisy Pearl Brown, wife, T-116 Robertson Place, Hattiesburg, Miss.



ENSIGN BROWN
. . . the enemy got him

First Negro Navy Flyer Killed in Action

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Ensign Jesse L. Brown, 24-year-old native of Hattiesburg, Miss., the first and only Negro naval avaitor to see Korean action, was killed in battle last week despite efforts of another pilot to save him, it was officially announced here Saturday by the navy.

Brown went down over the Changjin reservoir area after his plane had been hit by either small-arms fire or anti-aircraft shell fragements. He is the first Nero navy officer to die in any war.

According to Lieutenant Thomas J. Hudner, 26, white of Fall River, Mass., Brown made an emegrency landing in a rough field, and Hudner circled above him in an attempt to keep back attacking Chinese Communists. Seeing that Brown could not get out of his burning plane, Hudner landed in the same field and went to his associates aid.

However, he found Brown dead. He put out the fire with snow, radioed for a helicopter to take Brown's body back to friendly territory, and waited until help arrived before returning to safety.

55 Negro Naval Academy Employees Honored at Impressive Ceremonies

Capital Times Sat. 3-18-50 Washington, D.C.

History was made in Annapolis, traditional landmark in Maryland, its capital, last Thursday, when 55 Negro civilian employees and nine whites of the United States Naval Academy were presented service emblems and given letters of commendation in appropriate ceremonies conducted by Captain R. B. Pirie, U. S. Navy Commandant of Midshipmen, assisted by Lt. Commander C. Dunn, Midshipmen's Commissary Officer.

20 Yr. Men

A unique feature of the occasion was the fact that only one female employee was in the group, Mrs. Martha T. Adams, who was not present for the ceremonies. She was awarded two emblems, one for twenty years' service and the other for thirty years' work plus her letter for twenty-five years' service.

Contributing to the health and welfare of the thousands of midshipmen who are trained at the academy each year, these employees have all served at least twenty years in their various capacities.

William H. Richardson, only Negro white collar worker employed at the U. S. Naval Academy in the Midshipmen's Commisary Department, who handles matters concerning personnel, having served in his position for over twenty-six years, formerly received his letter of commendation and along with this group received his emblem for twenty-years' service. He assisted with the presentations.

Great Moment

As the two officers made speeches to the men, commending them on their faithfulness and loyalty, one could not help but read the many facial expressions and realize most of these indicated evidence of reminiscence intermingled with pride and joy.

Representative of the group, many of the people are stalwart leaders in their community, in their community, in their churches and other organizations.

The Midshipmen's Commissary Department procures necessary provisions, plans, prepares and serves approximately 9,900 meals per day.

Text of Letter

The letter of commendation, which was signed by Rear Admiral J. L. Holloway, Jr., superintendent of the Naval Academy, reads in part:

"During your period of service the Navy was engaged in a world conflict. It was able to acquit itself with glory through the untiring assistance of men like yourself.

"After receiving the opening attack that began the war, the Navy, again demonstrated its ability, not only to protect our shores, but also to administer total defeat to our enemies. This would not have been possible without the wholehearted cooperation of you and your fellow workers. I feel sure that such cooperation will continue until the peace is finally won.

"You have every reason to be proud of the record you have made and I, as Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, express to you my appreciation of your long and faithful service."

The longest service record in the group is held by Joseph Matthews of the bake shop, a period of 44 years.

Golden Annivesary

Chicago Sat. 4-29-50

50TH YEAR Lt. J. W. Reagan, USN, Navy Recruiting officer in New York, presents American Theatre Medal to Johnnie Johnson, CBM, USN, Ret., who enlisted in Navy May 28, 1900 at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Johnson is rounding out his 50th year in service.

Race Discrimination On Carrier Denied

NORFOLK, Va., May 24—(AP)—The Navy has denied a charge of racial discrimination aboard the carrier Saipan while it was in Charleston, S. C., last week-end.

The Rev. Emmett A. L. Lampkin, secretary of a Negro Y. M. C. A. in Charleston, made the charge. He said white enlisted personnel of the ship ate turkey at a party aboard the vessel, Friday, while Negro personnel had only hot dogs at a separate function in town the next night.

THE REV. LAMPKIN said he understood the food and "lovely corsages" for hostesses attending the shipboard event were paid for out of the ship's recreation fund. Money provided by the ship for entertaining the Negro sailors, he said, was limited to $1 a man.

A spokesman for Atlantic Fleet Commander William M. Fechteler said last night the shipyard party Friday night was open to all hands, regardless of color. Some 700 attended, he said, and the cost came to about 27 cents a man, including food from the general mess and flowers for the girls.

Navy Wants Qualified Men, Offers Them a Fair Deal

Cop-Courier
4-29-50

By JAMES L. HICKS

The Navy Department has asked this writer and he has agreed to serve on a citizens' advisory committee to the Navy Recruiting Service in the New York Area.

The committee will act as a voluntary liaison body between the public and the Navy Recruiting Service in this area and will seek to point out to and call the attention of qualified young men to the opportunities now open to them in the Navy.

This writer accepted a post on the committee for two reasons: First because he feels that there is a great opportunity for qualified men in the Navy, and secondly because of the straightforward way in which the Navy went about asking him to serve on the committee.

Wasted Opportunities

In the letter of invitation the Navy very bluntly stated that colored men are "not sharing proportionately in the opportunities for vocational training, good pay and security, adventure and travel and patriotic service" now being offered. The writer agreed whole heartedly with this statement.

The letter also said the Navy feels it knows the reason for this. The reason, it was said, is that "there is a general misapprehension as to the availability of opportunities of colored in the service." The writer certainly agreed with that.

The letter then goes on to state that its top policy "cannot be improved upon from the point of view of complete integration of minority races on all levels.

"The writer didn't accept this last statement hook line and sinker. Instead it was viewed as a chance to say to the Navy "That's what I have been hearing you say, but how are you going to prove that?"

The next paragraph of the letter offered the challenge. In that paragraph the Navy says that its top policy is apparently not well enough known to attract the type of young men who could qualify and who would desire such Naval service.

The inference seemed to be that if someone would help the Navy find such men it would accept the challenge to prove that its policy cannot be improved upon where the various races are concerned.

Challenge Accepted

This seemed fair enough for us so we accepted the challenge. So far as we are concerned the challenge is to find the qualified men and let the Navy do the rest.

That's where you come in, Joe. We're on the committee. We're looking for qualified men to join the Navy. The Navy doesn't encourage young people to quit school but it plainly states that it realizes that many young men do not care for difficult subjects, that many find it necessary to drop out before graduation, and that many who graduate from high school find it difficult to go to college.

The Navy offers these men a career. The pay is good and very STEADY. You've got to be between 17 and 30 to join, you must be a citizen, pass a physical test and be a man without a police record. Married men are acceptable as well as single men.

When you go in you can take up any one of more than 62 different vocations in which you will receive valuable training in Naval schools. You can stay in the Navy and follow your trade or come out and take it up in civilian life. As you advance in school you advance in rank and pay. The schools run all the way from electronics to aviation and include such things as printing, music, draftsmanship, photography, engineering, and radio.

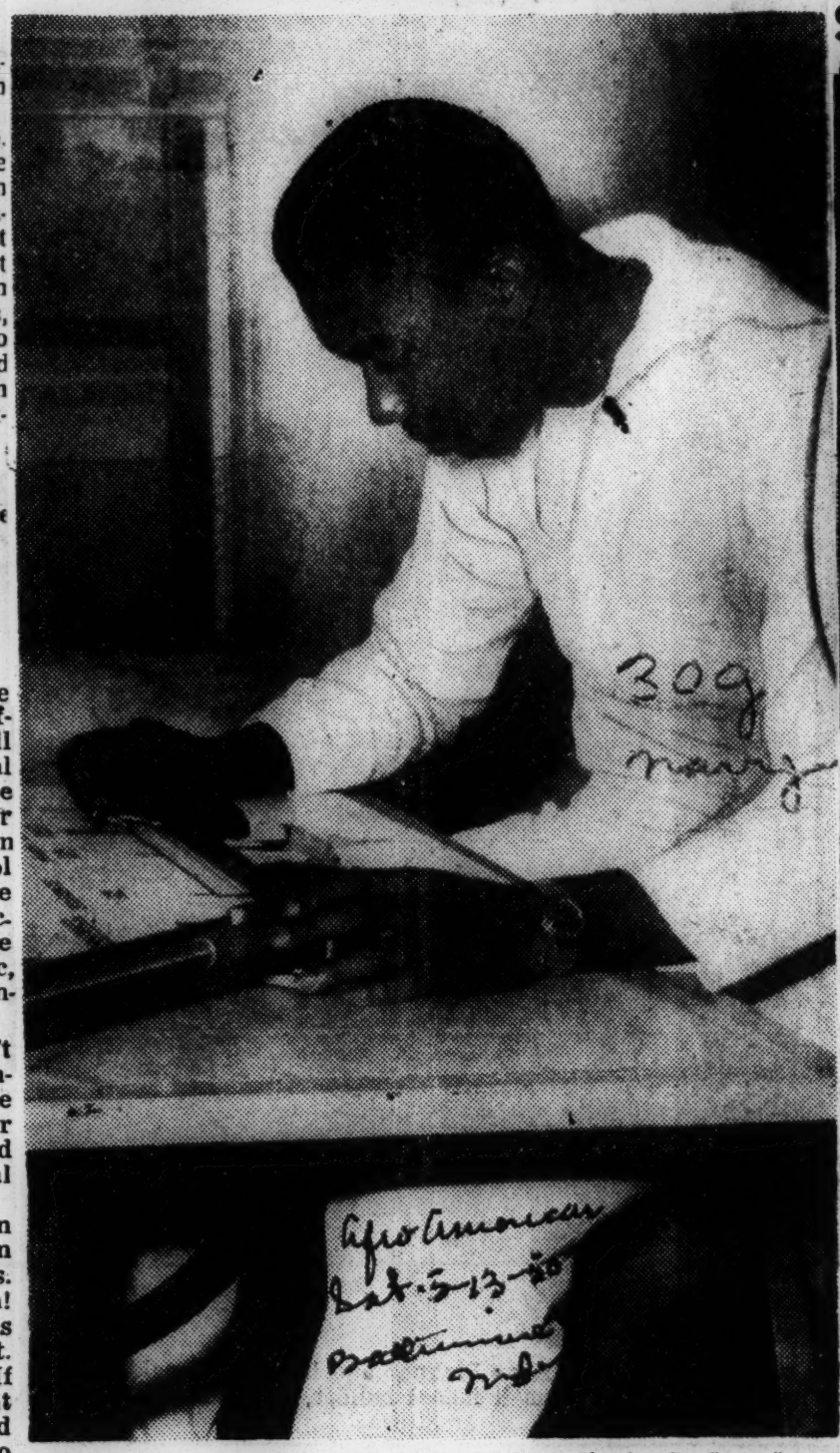
Now get this straight. We don't get a dime for being on this committee. Our job on the committee is to help the Navy get together with men who are qualified and might be interested in a Naval career.

The Navy says it is straight on the race question. We have reason to believe it means what it says. But like you, we want to be shown! The only way we can be shown is to find some men willing to try it.

How 'bout you? Interested? If so, drop us a line. We'll see that you get all the necessary dope and we will follow you right on into the Navy and see how the policy works.

If it is as good as they say it is, let's give it a chance!

Attached to Naval Air Station



Afro-American
Sat. 5-13-50
Baltimore Md.

Charles R. Gray Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Gray Sr., of 4408 E St., S.E., Washington, D.C., is attached to the Naval Air Station at Corpus Christi, Texas, as a staff draftsman. His main duty is to prepare posters to be used as visual aids for Evaluation Conferences.

STOREKEEPER SEAMAN

Atlanta Daily World

Fri. 5-11-50

EDDIE L. PETTIS

PENSACOLA, Fla.—(SNS) — Eddie L. P ettis Storekeeper Seaman USN, son of Mrs. Viola Wyatt of 2401 North Baylen Street, Pensacola, Florida, will leave the United States in the latter part of July for Point Barrow, Alaska, northern-most point on the North American continent.

Atlanta, Ga.

Storekeeper Seaman Pettis will be aboard the U. S. S. Ashtabula (AO 51), an Fleet Tanker.

The Expedition, designated as BAREX-50, short title for the 1950 Point Barrow Resupply Expedition, will be under the command of captain L. D. SHARP Jr., USN, Commander Transport Division Eleven.

Principal purpose of the Expedition is to bring supplies to the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, a 35 thousand square mile area lying within the Arctic Circle. Delivery of these supplies can only be accomplished durng the few short weeks in the summer when the polar ice pack moves sufficiently away from the shores of northern Alaska to permit ships of the Expedition to reach Point Barrow. Annual supplies will also be deliver- to Army, Air Force, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and Weather Bureau installations in this area.

A special feature of the 1950 Point Barrow Expedition will be participation by Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps students. Forty-four of the R eserve Midshipmen will go abroad ships of the Expedition as junior officers. In addition, 30 officers and 250 enlisted Naval Reserve personnel will be embarked.

In addition to Point Barrow, the Expedition will visit Barter Island, Pitt Point, Dutch Harbor, Tigvariak Island, and Point Lay.

STEWARDS IN NAVY WEAR REGULAR UNIFORMS

Washington-(ANP)-Stewards first, second, third class, are wearing a new look in Navy uniforms this year. On Jan. 1, their ranks were officially changed to that of Chief Petty Officers, first, second and third class, and they were required to wear the same uniform other navy men of that rank wore.

This change in the status of the stewards completes the navy's move to eliminate the differences between stewards and other navy men.

In the past stewards, mainly Negroes were appeased of their segregation status by being allowed to wear special uniforms different from those worn by other enlisted men.

Since the navy installed its new integration program only 60 per cent of the Negroes in the service are in the stewards branch.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs-1-19-50

Only Southerner to Pass NROTC Exam

Elmer St. Elmo Dupre, 17, who along with 60 white youths, passed the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps examinations given in the New Orleans area recently. Colored youths took the test under the sponsorship of the New Orleans Urban League. At left is J. Westbrook McPherson, executive director of the New Orleans Urban League, and at right is Mrs. Moise Cahn, league president.

Dupre Passes Navy Exam

New Orleans Youth Earns NROTC Honors

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Presented as a special service to youth by the AFRO-AMERICAN in co-operation with the National Urban League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign. March 12-19, 1950.]

NEW YORK—Elmer St. Elmo Dupre, 17-year-old New Orleans high school youth, was the only colored youth among the 60 successful candidates of Louisiana who passed the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps examinations, it was announced this week by the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Dupre and 104 other colored youths from the New Orleans area, took the NROTC examination under the sponsorship of the New Orleans Urban League as a phase of its educational and vocational guidance programs.

These activities are a part of the League's nation-wide Vocational Opportunity Campaign (celebrated this year, March 12-19) to enocurage young people to plan and prepare wisely for their future careers.

According to the latest official reports from Navy sources, Dupre is the only colored youth from a Southern State and one of the two colored youths in the nation to pass the NROTC examination. Dupre is a graduate of Corpus Christi Grammar School and Xavier University Preparatory School and is the son of A. L. Dupre, 1965 N. Rocheblane St., New Orleans.

Gets College Education

Assisted by George L. Edwards of the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League and Lt. Dennis Nelson, U.S. Navy, the New Orleans Urban League publicized the NROTC program and arranged for Navy personnel to lecture in various communities.

As a result, the New Orleans area registered the highest number of candidates for the examinations in 13 Southern States and the District of Columbia.

Passing the examination entitles Elmer Dupre to a college education which will qualify him for a commission in the Naval Reserve upon graduation.

Race Doctor Serves With Navy In Calif.

Lt. (jg) John W. Lee, Medical Corps, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lee of Route 3, Blackstone, Va., is serving at the Naval Hospital at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., the first colored doctor to serve there.

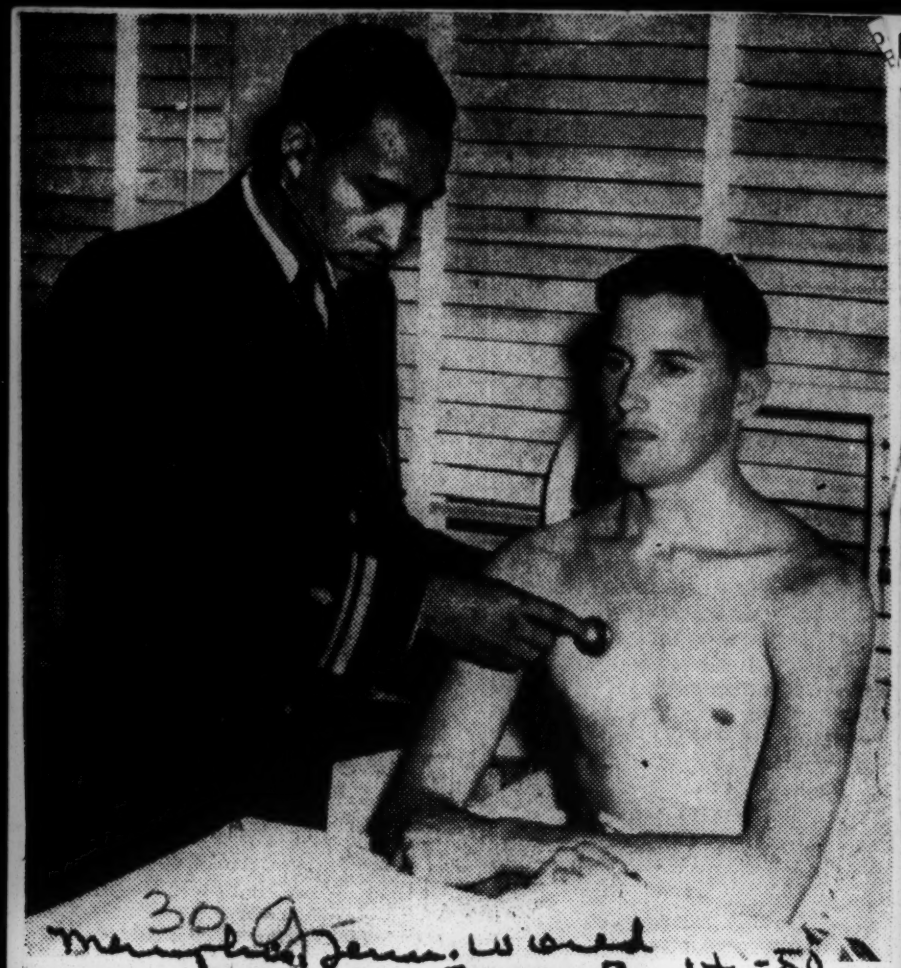
Dr. Lee joined the Naval Reserve in July of 1949, and was commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Medical Corps, being assigned from there to the Medical Department at San Diego as Junior Medical Officer.

After graduating from Nottoway Training School, he finished Virginia State College, where he obtained his BS in pre-med, completing his education at the Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D. C.

INTERNED IN N. C.

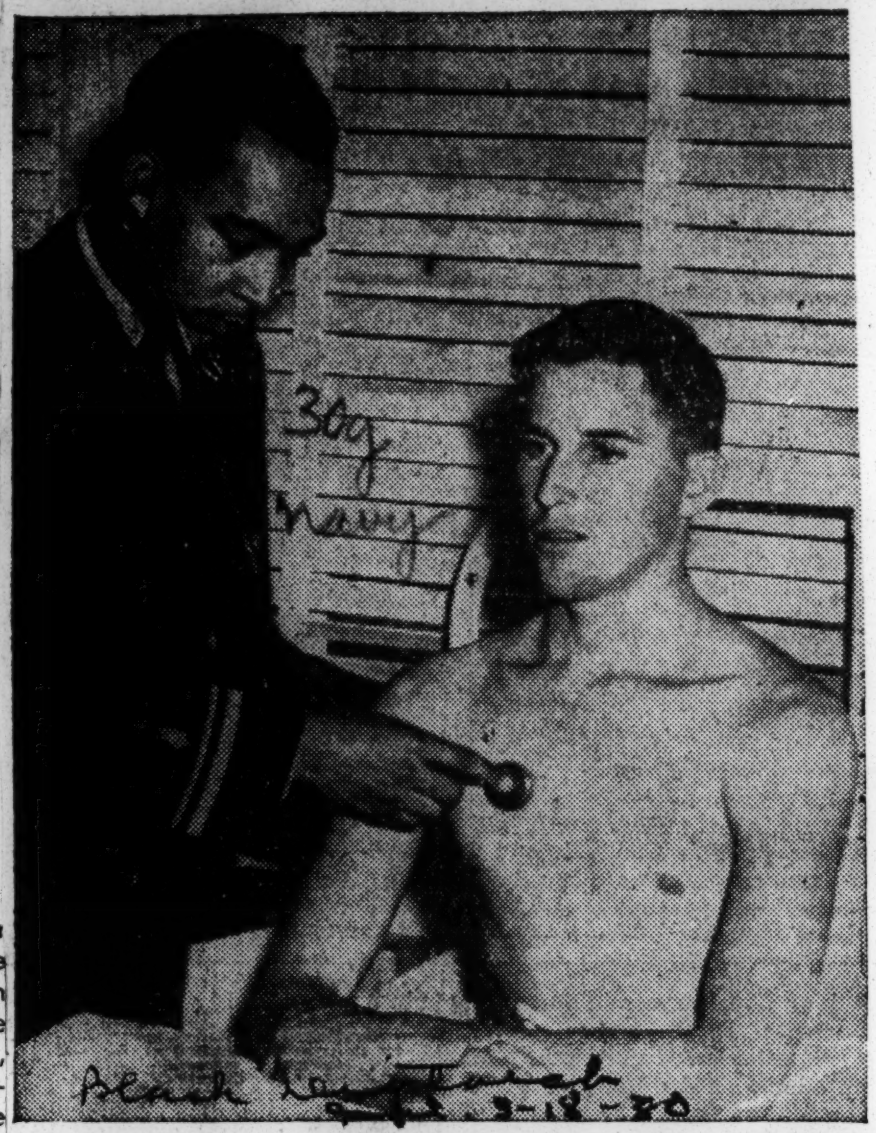
While serving his interneship at the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital at Winston Salem, N. C., he married the former Ruth LaVerne Tucker, also of Blackstone. At the present time Dr. and Mrs. Lee are living at 3946 Yosemite street, in San Diego with their seven-month old daughter, Carolyn Yvonne.

Answering the question foremost in the minds of many Negro Americans, Dr. Lee said, "Since my entry in to Naval service I have been regarded by all contacts as a physician and an officer. This feeling has extended down the line from Commanding Officers to the newest recruit." Dr. Lee further stated, "that it is my belief that young Americans of any race, who find it difficult to further education or to prepare themselves for a worthwhile trade should look into the Navy where there are such wonderful educational programs, and, for those who strive, advancement."



AT NAVAL TRAINING CENTER—Commissioned a Lieutenant, Junior grade, in the Naval Reserve in July of 1949, Dr. John W. Lee, the first Negro doctor to serve at the Naval Training Center at San Diego, Calif., examines a patient at the hospital there. Dr. Lee who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lee of Route 3, Blackstone, Va., is married to the former Ruth LaVerne Tucker, also of Blackstone. They are presently making their home at 3946 Yosemite st., San Diego, Calif., with their daughter, Carolyn Yvonne.—(Official U. S. Navy Photograph).

ONE PICTURE WORTH 10,000 WORDS



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There can be no question respecting the change that has come over the navy regarding integrating Negroes into the armed services of the government, when we observe what is going on in the San Diego naval center. As the Chinese say, "One picture worth 10,000 words."

First Negro Naval Flyer Killed in Korean War

By the Associated Press

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Dec. 9.—Ensign Jesse L. Brown of Hattiesburg, first Negro commissioned in the Naval Air Corps and first to fly a combat mission, died December 4 "in line of duty."

His wife was notified in a telegram received Friday. It contained no details.

The 24-year-old fighter pilot was attached to the carrier Leyte in Korean waters. On his first combat mission October 13, near Chogjin, Korea, Ensign Brown was credited with destroying five railroad cars, damaging 15 others, straffing a warehouse and shooting up a Red vehicle.

He graduated from Eureka High School here in 1944 and attended Ohio State University for two years while working an eight-hour night shift for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown Dies in Korea

Valiant Attempt Made by White U. S. Flier To Save Him

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Pilot Risks Life

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Lt. Hudner was taking part in a close support mission in the rugged country around the Chosin Reservoir when he noticed that another pilot in the group was trailing white smoke and appeared to have been hit. He reported the fact to the strike leader, Lt. Commander Richard L. Coveli, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

"No sooner had we gotten the word on the smoke than we spotted the plane going down," said Commander Coveli, adding:

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"We saw him set the plane down in a rough field about five miles beyond our friendly lines. He must have hit something in the field because the landing gear was up and the engine flew off the plane.

"I could tell that the pilot was still alive so I went off to call for a rescue helicopter and left Hudner and another pilot to destroy the downed plane as soon as the pilot was clear. While I

ENSIGN JESSE BROWN

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Unable to open the canopy of the burning plane, Lieut. Hudner returned to his own plane, which he had landed so skillfully on the rocky ground that his radio equipment was undamaged. He called Commander Coveli and told him to have the rescue helicopter bring five extinguishers and an axe. The helicopter had just taken off but Commnder Coveli was able to stop it and have it return to the field for the necessary rescue equipment.

In the meantime, Lieut. Hudner had packed the fuselage of the slowly burning plane with snow to keep the flames away from the injured pilot. A few minutes later, the Marine helicopter arrived and Ensign Brown was removed from the plane.

He was dead. He had suffered a broken back, broken ribs, and numerous cuts and bruises. It was not determined whether he had been hit by small arms fire or anti-aircraft fragments. He was removed to a field on the east coast of Korea, where Navy doctors pronounced him dead. The rescue operation took only twenty minutes.

Aboard the Leyte, pilots of Lieut. Hudner's squadron, Fighter Squadron 32, praised his heroism.

"That was just about the finest thing I have ever seen," said Commander Coveli.

Captain Sission, of Chevy Chase, Md., the commanding officer of the Leyte, said he was recommending Lieut. Hudner for the highest possible award for heroism.

No Finer Heroism

"There has been no finer act of unselfish heroism in military history," Capt. Sission said.

Ensign Brown was a former enlisted man in the Navy. He was a graduate of Eureka high school in Hattiesburg. After enlisting in the Navy he was sent to Ohio State university under the V-5 program, a college training program for qualified high school graduates to become line officers of the Navy.

At the end of World War II, after he had completed two years at Ohio State, he went into the Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps and completed his education at Ohio State. He selected aviation after graduation and was sent to the Pensacola Naval Air Station for training. After additional training at Jacksonville Air Station, he received his wings in 1949.

Ensign Brown was then sent to Norfolk, Va., for training in flying off carriers, then to Quonset, R. I., Naval Air Station for advanced flying training. He was then assigned to the Leyte, a light carrier, and has been aboard that ship ever since.

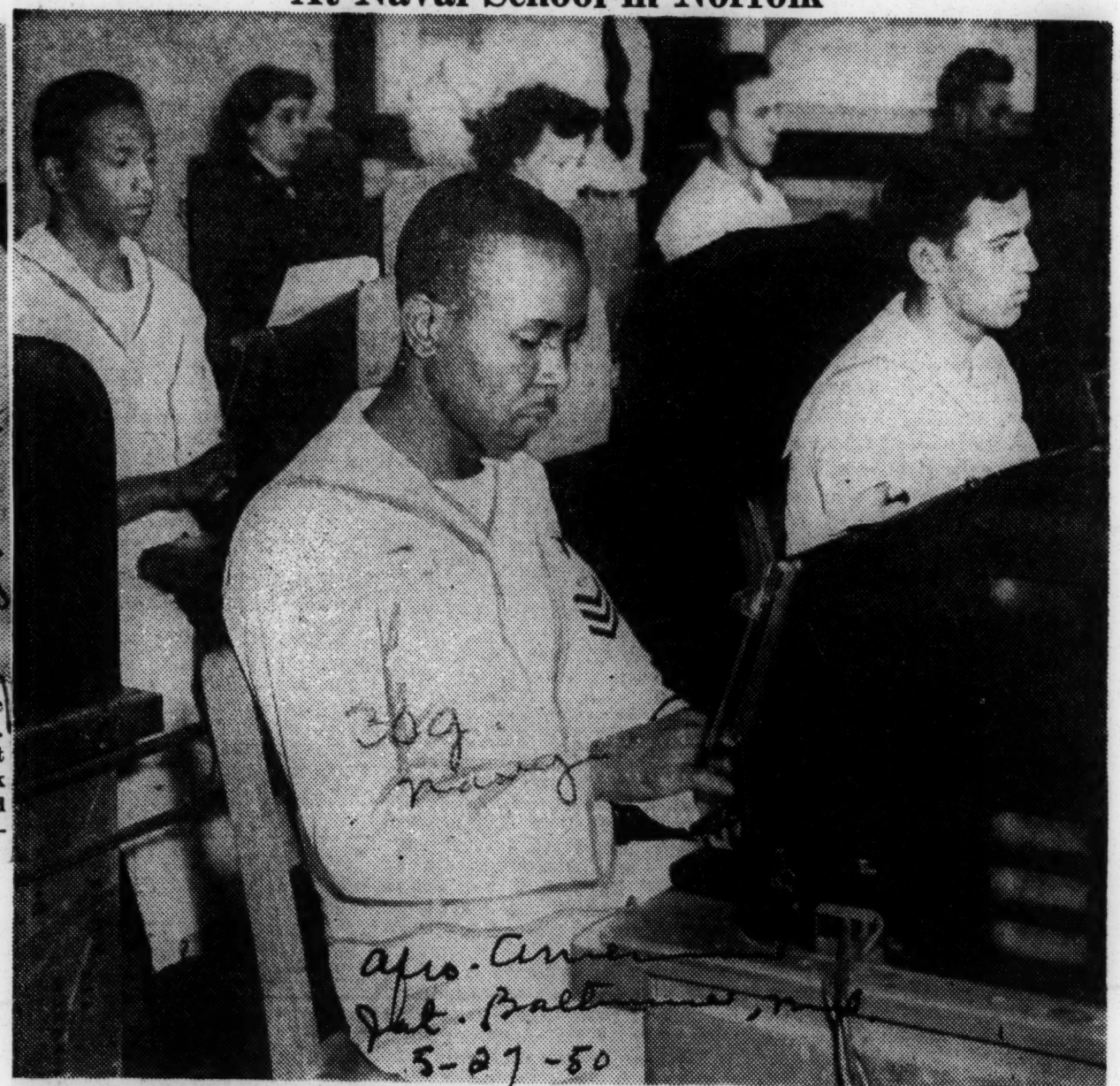
The Leyte was stationed in the Mediterranean last year. Out of 310 cadets who indicated an interest in making Navy flying a career, under a reduction in force, the Navy could retain only 10 per cent. Brown was not selected to remain in the service, but Navy Secretary Francis P. Matthews decided to retain him and he remained with the squadron.

Meanwhile, fighting in Korea had broken out and all cancellations of commissions were revoked. Brown went with the Leyte to Korea. He flew his first combat mission about two months ago and has been flying combat missions almost daily ever since. The Leyte is stationed off the east coast of Korea.

Ends Long Career In Navy

WARDELL COACHMAN retired from the Navy on June 1, having served for 32 years, five monhs and 14 days. Mr. Coachman, who lives with his wife, Mrs. Felisa Coachman, at 201 West 144th St., held the rank of Chief Commissary Cook when he retired on a pension. He is shown being commended by the Commanding Officer at St. Albans Naval Hospital, Captain W. T. Brown. where the ceremonies took place.

At Naval School in Norfolk



Fred F. Edwards, Lithographer First, USN, (front row) and William W. Mills, Seaman Apprentice, USN, undergo instruction at the Navy's Teleman School at the Norfolk Naval Base. Edwards, attached to the Willow Grove, Penna., Naval Air Station, is a native of Philadelphia. Upon completion of schooling, he hopes to become Teleman First. Mills is from Bellefonte, Penna., and will be assigned to a new duty station upon completion of the course.

SOUTHERNERS TAKE ORDERS, LIKE IT:

Our Men in Real Minority but Integrated on Big Mo

Afro-American 7-8-50

By AL SWEENEY

ABOARD U.S.S. MISSOURI—Racial integration of personnel in the United States Navy is no longer considered an 'experiment,' but is now an accepted practice.

At least on this 45,000 ton battleship, the USS Missouri, pride of the fleet, this writer has found enlisted men of both races working, eating and sleeping together.

A gunner's mate and a mechinist's repairman are among the members of this ship's crew participating in the instruction of the more than 1300 Naval Academy and Naval ROTC midshipmen on this six week's training cruise.

Southernets Not Favored

Some of the NROTC midshipmen hail from such Southern colleges and universities as Alabama Polytechnic, North Carolina, Mississippi, Duke, South Carolina and Virginia.

Yet there is no hesitancy on the part of training officials to assign them to duty under the guidance of colored sailors.

"We have no racial problems aboard ship," Commander G. W. Pressey, executive officer of the USS Missouri assured the AFRO.

Will Adjust Any Problems

"I believe that you will find that the white boys from the South get along fine with the colored boys.

"Get around among the men. If you find that they have any problems let me know and I'll do my best to see that it gets straightened out," Commander Pressey advised this writer.

Lest a reader gets the impression that I am trying to convey the idea that the Navy, racially, is a colored service man's paradise, let me dispel that quickly.

In Definite Minority

On this ship, and I am told that the USS Missouri is typical of the situation aboard most ships and many Naval bases, the colored sailor is definitely in the minority.

Out of approximately 2,000 officers and men on this mammoth "battlewagon" there are only 64 brown faces.

Of the approximate 400 officers on board, not one is colored. There are only seven commissioned officers of color in the entire Navy on active duty.

Only Whites in Class

Of the 1430 midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and 31 ROTC units from colleges and universities on this cruise that involves Task Force 86, composed of the USS Missouri and eight destroyers, there are no tan midshipmen.

The bulk of the minority enlisted men aboard the USS Missouri, of course, are assigned to the traditional stewards' branch, which for years went under the banner of mess attendants.

Forty-one of the colored men are in this traditionally "colored branch."

23 Others Integrated

However, 23 others are "integrated" in the ships personnel.

Gunner's Mate Third Class Edward Murphy is one of the colored rated sailors assisting in the training of the midshipmen.

GM3 Murphy, a native of Lovingston, Va., is responsible for the instruction of 12 midshipmen in the finer points of firing the battleship's 40 mm. guns.

Normally, he is responsible for two gun mounts, but since this ship is shorthanded he can be found hopping around giving advice to three gun crews.

Met Challenge

Murphy is a nine-year man in the Navy. The reason he is a gunner's mate is that an officer overheard him express a fear of being around the 40 mm. guns.

The officer, in an effort to erase this fear from Murphy's mind, assigned him to a mount. About 17 months ago, he obtained his present rate.

Early this year he was recommended for an upgrade following an examination. However, increase in rate in the Navy is a very slow process and it hasn't come through.

Murphy's GM3 rating is comparable to an Army non-com's "buck sergeant" rank.

Might Run Into Them Again

And how does he feel about instructing the Navy's future officers?

"We have to be careful how we give orders to the midshipmen, because we are only over them for six weeks and they can be giving us orders for 26 years," he points out.

Rated Highest In Group

The highest rated non-com aboard carrying an assignment outside of the steward's branch is Machinist Repairman First Class Roscoe S. Strother of New York City.

He is handling the instruction of four midshipmen in machine shop methods during this cruise. He is also in charge of 11 other men assigned to the shop.

On the surface, the title of machinist's repairman doesn't sound too glamorous. However, it is one of those behind-the-scenes occupations that is vital to the mechanical operation of the battleship.

Must Duplicate Any Part

It is possible for the shop to duplicate any part on the ship from the smallest nut or bolt to a 12-inch gear.

Although the shop doesn't do production work, it is kept busy from morning until late at nights replacing parts of wornout equipment.

Because of the many types of pumps utilized by the ship, the shop is kept busy cutting the various parts of pumps from the rough stock of steel and brass.

Obviously, the men picked for this type of duty have to rate high on the intelligence and aptitude tests.

Second in Class of 22

Strother, during January 1949 attended an instructor's school in Norfolk. In a class of 22 men which included several officers with the rank of lieutenant commanders and ensigns along with petty officers, he was rated number two in the class.

He, too, puts the lie to the theory that white and colored men can't work together as a team.

Southerner Put Him in Charge

His commanding officer, Commander R. A. Zoeller, chief engineering officer on the USS Missouri, a native of Georgia, by the way, thought enough of Strother's ability to put him in charge of the shop, while the chief petty officer is ashore attending school

Roy Layton and Lennie Wood all, chief stewards, share the opinion that "the Missouri is good duty."

Away From Families Too Long

Layton is a native of Macon, Ga. 14 years' experience in the Navy, while Woodall, a native of St. Louis, has been in the service for 15½ years.

Woodall's only gripe, if it can be called one, is similar to any expressed by the other married men in the service, that is he is away from his wife too much.

He has been married about a year, and has spent most of the time at sea.

Says Men Often Won't Study

Green Penn, Jr., a three-year man, a native of Austin, Texas, is a lithographer third class and is working in the inter-racial atmosphere of the ship's print shop.

He, like others, feels that any man can make it in the Navy if he applies himself. "Too many of our boys refuse to study for promotional examinations and then blame it on the service.

Just Don't Get Off Ship

"They have opened all branches of the service up to us and I haven't found anybody being denied an opportunity to get into the branch that he is interested in," Penn told the AFRO.

Many other men expressed the opinion that duty aboard ship is "like being in a foreign country."

They say that "aboard ship you are treated like a man. But get off the ship in the States, that is something else."

The ships personnel includes:

Sidney Brown, SD2, husband of Mrs. Christine Brown of Portsmouth, Va.; Floyd Chapman, SD2, husband of Mrs. Emma L. Chapman of Bennettsville, S. C.; Wilson A. Comford, TN, son of Mrs. Gertrude H. Comford of Brock Road, Virginia.

Daniel C. Davis, EM3, husband of Mrs. Martha Davis of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alfred Fields, son of Mrs. Mary L. Fields of Columbia, Va.; Ernest A. Hall, fireman, husband of Mrs. Kathleen Hall of Gretna, Va.; Roy E. Hinton, SD2, USN, husband of Mrs. Barbara E. Hinton of Norfolk, Va.;

Courtney E. Jennings, son of Ellis Jennings of Lynchburg, Va.; Kirkland "J" Johnson, FN, son of George Johnson of 1616 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore; Sidney Johnson, SN, brother of Mrs. Flora A. Edmonds of 24 Oakland ave., N.E., Washington; Thomas Jones, SD1, husband of Mrs. Helen D. Jones of 840 52nd st., N. E., Washington; Joseph Kennedy, SA, brother of Eugene Copeland of Buffalo, N. Y.

Several From Maryland

Palmer A. King, TN, son of Earl King of 1100 64th ave., Cedar Heights, Md.; Leroy Manuel TN, husband of Mrs. Bessie Manuel of 1112 Summerset st., Baltimore; Calvin C. McCullough, TN, son of Ruth McCullough of Greenville, S. C.

Tom McKennis, husband of Mrs. Beatrice McKennis of 27 Lafayette ave., Annapolis, Md.; Edward W. Murphy, GM3, husband of Mrs. Louise Murphy of 439 Bank st., Norfolk, Va.; Leo C. Owens, SA, son of Mrs. Consuela Owens of 1130 East Fayette st., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mathew Paige, SD3, husband of Mrs. Hattie V. Paige of Winchester, Va.

Clarence P. Patterson, TN, son of [illegible] J. Patterson of 2207 Parkwood ave., Richmond; James E. [illegible], son of Herbert Raines of Apex, N. C.; Alvin L. Reddick, MM3, son of Mrs. Josephine M. Thomas of Boston; Walter C. Robinson, husband of Mrs. Florence Robinson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Milton Smith, SN, grandson of Mrs. Minnie Roberts of Centerville, Md.; Enoch Smith, TN, husband of Mrs. Alberta V. Smith of Courtland, Va.; Roscoe S. Strother, MM1, brother of Hayward Strother of 1612 Vincent Ct., Baltimore; Wade Theus, SD3, husband of Mrs. Henrietta M. Theus of Portsmouth, Va.

Forest [illegible]e, SD2, husband of Mrs. Edna M. Touchstone of Virginia Beach, Va.; John Watson, SA, son of Mrs. Annie M. Watson of Buffalo, N. Y.; Harold E. Weeks, SD2, husband of Mrs. Carlota M. Weeks of Portsmouth, Va.; Lonnie Woodall, SDC, husband of Mrs. Emma J. Woodall of Norfolk, Va.

Bans Jim Crow Crew Parties For Navy Men

Baltimore Afro 7-1-50

WASHINGTON—Putting his racial views on record for the first time since taking office a year ago, Secretary Francis P. Matthews this week underscored the Navy's non-segregation policy, putting a ban on Navy participation in any future Jim Crow activities such as that which recently stirred protest in Charleston, S. C.

In a letter to the Reverend A. K. Lampkin, executive secretary of the Cannon Street YMCA, Charleston, Secretary Matthews made it clear that "the Navy will not officially participate in endorsing, sanctioning, promoting or subsidizing" any efforts of local sponsors to extend hospitality to Navy personnel "which involves or implies restriction, segregation or discrimination by racial or other groupings."

Rev. Lampkin had complained to the Navy Secretary about the small amount of money allocated to finance a segregated party which he sponsored for Negro crewmen assigned to the USS SAIPAN on Armed Services Day at the request of W. H. Stokes, secretary of the local Armed Services YMCA.

The Negro YMCA secretary charged that white crewmen attending a party given by the white YMCA aboard ship were served turkey and ham and provided corsages for their girl friends costing $138, while only $30 was alloted for the 30 Negro crewmen.

Secretary Matthews placed the blame for the Jim Crow party sqaurely on the shoulders of Rev. Lampkin "and your associates in both YMCA's who arranged a party" exclusively for Negroes in lieu of known invitations for all personnel "to the party aboard ship," or out of deference to local customs."

From his own ungloved investigation of the incident, spurred by Rev. Lampkin's protesting letter, Secretary Matthews said" it appears that the Commanding Officer of the USS SAIPAN did not knowingly sanction a segregated party aboard ship."

But the Navy Secretary made it clear that in the future Navy would not be a party to racial or partisan developments by incident or accident."

Secretary Matthews investigation of the ship-board party confirmed that Negro crewmen were not excluded from the affair. In fact some nine or ten attended and joined the chow line. They did not participate further in the entertainment since no arrangements were made by the white YMCA secretary to transport dates for them.

CHIEF BAILEY

Chief Petty Officer Edward R. Bailey, United States Navy, who has sixteen years of naval service, has been assigned to his first tour of shore duty at the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station of this city, located at 245 Federal Building.

Chief Bailey was born in Nashville, Tenn., and entered the U. S. Navy in 1934. He was awarded the Good Conduct medal and two additional awards for twelve consecutive years of good conduct, which entitles him to wear Gold Badge and Service Stripes.

He participated in both the Pacific and European Theatres of World War II. He was training instructor for stewardmates of the amphibious forces at Solomons Island, Maryland, during the war.

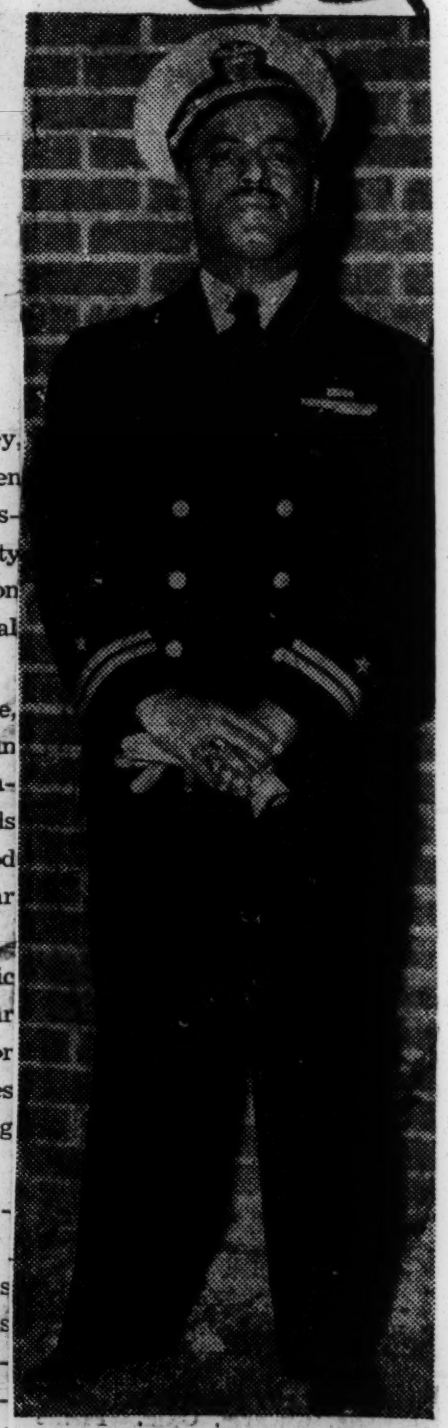
Bailey's travel experiences have embraced most of the world.

He has had many assignments as Chief, in charge of the stewards branch and made the trip with President Truman and his Staff to the Potsdam Conference. He has treasured many letters of commendation from the highest officials.

Chief Bailey is a member of Boyer Lodge No. 8, F. and A. Masons, Newport, and a member of the I.B.P.O. Elks of the World.

He is the first Negro to finish the U. S. Navy Procurement School at San Diego, California.

High Nabal Officer



LT. DENNIS D. NELSON II

"Few Negroes seem to be taking advantage of the opportunities present for them in the United States Navy today," said Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, who arrived in Oklahoma City this week traveling under the auspices of the National Urban League, and who spoke at several points in the state. Nelson spoke at Douglass high school and at Langston, where he urged Negro youth to enter the naval branch of the armed services.

"We have fourteen thousand Negroes enlisted in the Navy at the present time and I find as I travel that it is not generally known that the Navy has completely abandoned all of its traditional segregation practices. Negroes can enter the Navy and aspire to any branch in the service on an integrated basis," Nelson said.

The Washingtonian said that integration in the Navy started in 1942 and that segregation was completely abandoned in 1948, "and yet," according to Nelson, "I find Negroes everywhere who say they do not know about this revolutionary change in the black man's status.

"Why we do not even permit separate examinations for the service. In all of the 550 cities in the United States where we enlist, the definite requirement from the beginning is Negroes must be accorded the same privileges and opportunities as any other citizens."

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, local Urban League secretary, was highly pleased with Lt. Nelson's visit, and said her organization would continue to popularize the information given by Lt. Nelson regarding the opportunities for Negroes in the United States Navy.

Race Legionnaires Are Active at Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Democracy was on the march with hosts of integrated American Legion units from Washington to Alabama in their thrilling parade before a million people here last Tuesday! Moreover, integration hovered over the annual convention as North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia had Negro delegates seated and active in their business sessions.

But the "40 & 8" organization—the select circle of the Legion which has a similar relationship as the Shrine to the Masons—is still reportedly tenaciously clings to its "Caucasian-only" clause.

There were nearly fifty Negro delegates, from Indiana, Virginia, Michigan, Colorado, the District of Columbia and most of the states south of the Mason-Dixon line.

But none of them are members of the exclusive "40 & 8" group—nor can there be as its constitution now stands.

THROWAWAY HITS BIAS

Taking a direct attack at this un-American policy for the first time, representatives of Minnesota delegation from Johnnie Baker Post 291, were active in the distribution of throwaways denouncing the biased "40 & 8" policy.

The pamphlet read:

"FOR UNITY'S SAKE"

"The 'Caucasian' Clause should be stricken."

It serves no organization purpose, as every Post, necessarily controls its own membership.

It is an unjustifiable smear on one-tenth of the nation.

It is a serious handicap in the fight on communism among minority groups. This clause should be stricken.

It is too glaring and inconsistent where democracy is sold or promoted.

It is repulsive to many who might otherwise be members of or friendly to the Legion and its various program.

Submitted by
Johnny Baker Post 291
Dept. of Minnesota"

This issue reportedly went before the Constitution and By-Laws Committee of the "40 & 8," but there is no record of any action being taken. A showdown battle on the Caucasian policy may come up in the 1951 convention in Miami, Fla., inasmuch as it usually takes a year for such matters to "jell." It has explosive possibilities.

BACKS SCHOOL AID

Meanwhile in the American Legion convention, it was the Tennessee delegation which sponsored a resolution advocating Federal aid to public schools without racial discrimination. The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

Forming the bulk of the tan delegation was the local Ben Bowie Post and the Buffalo Auxiliary.

In the line of march with their white collegues were two Negroes from Colorado; two from Alaska; six from Memphis, Tenn.; two from North Carolina; five from Ohio; two from Arkansas, and fifteen from Puerto Rico and Minnesota.

GREATER PARTICIPATION

Fuller participation of other Negro units in all Legion activities will be one of the group's key issue for the ensuing year, Earle Cocke, newly-elected national commander of Dawson, Ga., told a Courier representative.

30j 1950

Charles W. Clemmons Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars

Well Merited Recognition

Members of the Charles W. Clemmons Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are to be commended for their wisdom in choosing Warren Cochrane as the bearer of their 1950 citizenship Medal, the highest gift within the power of the national organization. worked

Mr. Cochrane, by any standard, is an outstanding citizen and in the brief span of years he spent in Atlanta, has done more perhaps than any other citizen in a similar period. He has ingratiated himself in the hearts of Atlantans for his understanding sympathy and for his unselfish service to the Atlanta public. And we congratulate him for this merited recognition.

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION VETS TO CONVENE IN CITY

Tribune
Sun. 7-16-50

World War II veterans of the 24th infantry division, whose soldiers are now carrying the combat load in southern Korea, will assemble in Chicago Aug. 11 to 13 for the annual reunion of the 24th Division Veterans association.

Maj. Gen. Clovis Byers, deputy director of personnel for the army, is expected to address the convention in the Morrison hotel. In the Pacific he served as chief of staff for the 1st corps and 8th army, under which the 24th did much of its fighting.

Chicago Ill.

The division fought in Hollandia under 1st corps, made the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines as part of the 6th army, and fought in Mindinao under 8th army. Veterans also are expecting the presence of their two war time commanders, Major Generals Frederick E. Irving and Roscoe Woodruff.

The 24th was on duty in Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

24TH INFANTRY TO HOLD REUNION IN CITY TODAY

Veterans of the 24th infantry division, whose soldiers have been fighting on the Korean front since the first days of the Red invasion, will meet today in the Morrison hotel for a three day convention.

Maj. Gen. Clovis Byers, of the army's general staff corps, is expected to address the convention tomorrow night. During World War II the 24th division fought under the 1st corps and 8th army, both of which Gen. Byers served as chief of staff.

The 24th was on duty in Hawaii when the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. It fought in Hollandia, the invasion of Leyte, in the Philippines, at Mindinao, and garrisoned in Japan.

30j 1950

Harris-Mosely-Tressville Post No.4545
Veterans of Foreign Wars. Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuskegee VFW Post Elects Officers

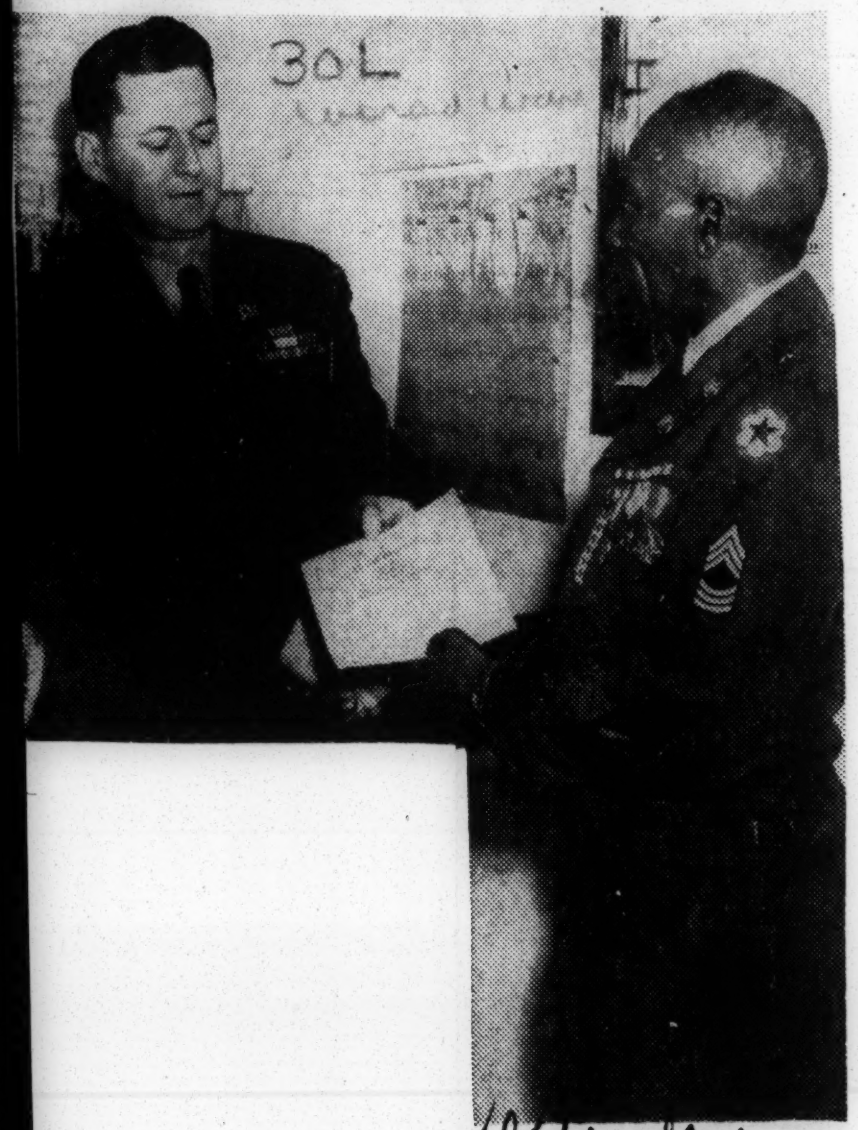
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —Guy A. Pickett was re-elected commander of the Harris-Moseley-Tressville Post No. 4545, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at its monthly meeting held last week in the recreation room of the J. H. Washington Homes.

Other officers named were: Alton Fleming, senior vice-commander; Theodore W. Stafford, junior vice-commander; Allen L. Searcy, quartermaster; and R. S. Darnaby, adjutant. Pickett, Searcy and Lonnie W. Martin were elected delegates to the annual encampment held in Mobile.

VFW Re-elects Pickett

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Guy A. Pickett was re-elected commander of the Harris-Moseley-Tressville Post No. 4545, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States this week.

Mission Completed



It's a hearty handshake for M-Sgt. Arnold J. H. Handy (right), as he receives his discharge from Lt. Col. George E. Pickett, his commanding officer, after 30 years service in the army. A member of the 204th Engineer Construction Battalion at Fort Belvoir, Va., Sgt. Handy is a native of Hearne, Tex., where he entered in 1918. He served for three years and went back to civilian life, returning later to make the army a career.

THE HOLIDAY IS OVER—Returning to Japan after their furloughs had been cancelled because of Korean situation, these four GI's are snapped while passing through Chicago enroute to the West Coast and Port of Embarkation. Left to right are Cpl. Sam Green, Engineers, of Philadelphia; Pfc. Frederick W. King, MP, of Middletown, N. Y.; Cpl. Clarence White, MP, Pittsburgh, Pa., and GM 1st class Spencer Zeff of New York City

Top Non-Coms in Yokohama, Japan

Top non-commissioned officers of the 70th Transportation Truck Battalion, Yokohoma, Japan, are shown checking a field order during a recent exercise near Atsugi, Japan. Left to right: Sgt. Ernest W. Johnson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sgt. 1/c Robert W. Hickson, New York City, battalion supply sergeant; M/Sgt. Cooper Clifford, Nashville Tenn., battalion sergeant major.

Off to Germany on Flight Mission

Capt. Claude B. Govan, right, of Newark, N.J., fighter pilot with the 526th Fighter-Bomber Squadron in Germany, checks with his crew chief before taking off for training mission. A graduate of Shaw University, he was formerly with 332nd Fighter Group and has received the Distinquished Flying Cross and other medals. His wife, Glenna, resides in Camden, N.J.

ARMY FINDS NEGRO EXCELLENT PUPIL

30m

Thousands Trained at School in Germany Show Aptitude for Becoming Leaders

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KITZINGEN, Germany, Feb. 12—The United States Army is turning thousands of Negro soldiers into topnotch fighting men at a base, once a German air force installation on the outskirts of this old Bavarian city.

At Kitzingen Training Center, the largest Army school in the European Command, a student body of about 1,200 men goes through concentrated academic, military and character-building courses that raise educational levels and provide the students with a better understanding of military tactics and methods.

According to Col. Henry C. Newton, of Los Angeles, commandant of the center, the Negro students, whose ages range from 19 to 35, have demonstrated "a remarkable talent for grasping knowledge and have shown a high potential for becoming military leaders."

Failures among the soldier students have been below 10 per cent. At the end of 1949 more than 13,000 men had been graduated from the center with diplomas."

"These men will be a great asset to the Army," Colonel Newton said."

Asserting his belief in academic training for soldiers, Colonel Newton explained:

"Our army is airborne and highly mechanized. Our men must know mechanics, understand orders and have a thorough knowledge of maps and terrain. To an educated man these things come easier. That is why we have undertaken this program for Negroes who now comprise 10 per cent of our strength in the European Command."

The training center here has a faculty of seventy instructors, both white and Negro. The curriculum is divided into three categories: general subjects, motors and weapons. The academic instruction begins with basic education for men of less than fifth grade educations.

By means of careful screening, new testing methods and improved classroom instruction the "basic level" group has been nearly eliminated.

The program also includes an eight-week development course for non-commissioned officers designed to strengthen qualities of leadership and initiative; an eight-week education instructors' training course planned to orient and instruct special personnel as teachers for the Army's regular educational program; a one-month orientation course for new personnel; and a four-week education "refresher" course to supplement and continue the training of educational instructors.

The center covers a wide area. It has rifle and pistol ranges, training fields and forty-nine modern buildings including eleven dormitories, school buildings and recreation centers. There is a well-equipped library, a good gymnasium, bowling alleys, game rooms, club rooms, stores and a moving picture theatre.

Veterans in Service Get Aid Extension

Herald Tribune

School Benefits Available To Them After Deadline

Fri. 7-28-50

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—The Veterans Administration extended educational benefits of the G. I. Bill indefinitely today for World War II veterans who go back into active military service.

Veterans Administrator Carl R. Gray Jr., ruled that veterans who have started G. I. Bill studies and interrupt them to return to military duty will not be bound by the July 25, 1951, cut-off date for returning to educational training.

New York Mir.

Instead, Mr. Gray said, such veterans will be allowed to resume training "within a reasonable period" following their release from active service, even though they are not back in school until after the deadline date.

Mr. Gray said the veterans will have to meet these requirements:

1. Their conduct and progress in the G. I. Bill course must have been satisfactory.

2. The amount of training they may obtain after getting out of uniform will be limited to that part of their G. I. training they had not previously used up. The maximum for such training is four years.

3. Their course may not extend beyond the July 25, 1956, date for winding up the G. I. bill program.

The July 25, 1951, cut-off date fo rstarting G. I. bill training applies to World War II veterans discharged before July 25, 1947. For those few veterans discharged afterward, the cut-off date is four years from the date of discharge.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to extend the G. I. bill program indefinitely and ope nit to veterans of military service in the years following World War II. The benefits now are limited to World War II veterans.

The V. A. earlier said veterans planning to study under G. I. training next fall should make arrangements immediately. These instructions apply to veterans who are not going back into military service.

GI EDUCATION CURB LIFTED FOR VETS IN UNIFORM

Daily Tribune

Fri. 7-28-50

Chicago Ill.

Urges Allowance

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Rep. Vinson [D., Ga.] today introduced a bill to set up family allowances for dependents of men called to service. It proposes a scale of allowances higher than those of the last war. A wife, or dependent parent, would receive $75 a month instead of the $50 of World War II. Of the $75, the government would provide $45 and $30 would be taken out of the service man's pay check. Under Vinson's bill, an allowance of $25 would be given for each child.

30m

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The veterans administration today extended educational benefits of the GI bill indefinitely for World War II veterans who return to active military service.

The veterans administrator, Carl R. Gray Jr., ruled that veterans who interrupted their GI studies to return to military duty will not be bound by the July 25, 1951, cut-off date for returning to educational training.

Gray said such veterans will be allowed to resume training "within a reasonable period" following their release from active service.

Gray Lists Requirements

Gray said the veterans will have to meet these requirements:

1. Their conduct and progress in the GI bill course must have been satisfactory.

2. Their course may not extend beyond the July 25, 1956, date for winding up the GI bill program.

The July 25, 1951 cut-off date for starting GI bill training applies to World War II veterans discharged before July 25, 1947. For those few veterans discharged afterward, the cut-off date is four years from the date of discharge.

Seek To Extend Program

Several bills have been introduced in congress to extend the GI bill program indefinitely and open it to veterans of military service in the years following World War II. The benefits now are limited to World War II veterans.

The VA also said veterans planning to study under GI training next fall should make arrangements immediately.

Veterans who want to continue the same course but at a different school must obtain a supplemental certificate of eligibility from Va.

Need VA Certificate

A similar certificate will be required of:

1. Veterans who wish to make their first chance from one general field of study to another, as from law to engineering.

2. Veterans who completed or discontinued GI bill training and now want to make a first chance to a different general field.

Veterans who have previously changed general fields of GI bill study, and now wish to change again, must apply at VA regional offices.

No Moratorium Guaranteed on GI Home Loans

Los Angeles Daily News

30m

Veterans entering the service either in the reserves or on a voluntary basis do not have the assurance that the government will guarantee a moratorium on their home loans, it was announced yesterday by the Veterans Administration here.

"Many queries are coming into the Veterans Administration as to the individual rights of servicemen and women under the complexities of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act," a spokesman said.

Sept. 6-50

Not Authorized

Since the Congress has not authorized VA to give legal advice and has not appropriated any funds for that purpose, VA cannot furnish personal counseling service regarding individual rights under this act, he added.

VA officials advised interested persons to consult a qualified attorney or, if available, the counseling service of the American Bar Association or any other bar group.

The spokesman explained that the VA administers only the insurance section of the act.

Provisions Cited

Generally speaking, the provisions of the act respecting foreclosures of mortgages, payment of taxes and other attendant problems apply to GI loans exactly as though these loans were not guaranteed or insured.

VA loan guaranty regulations permit lenders and debtors to agree with VA approval to reduce the amount of monthly payments and extend maturity of the debt but neither the VA regulations nor the act provide for a moratorium or suspension of monthly payments.

Regarding the act's insurance section, which VA administers, servicemen and women may apply to VA for protection of their commercial life insurance policies while they are in service. The protection is afforded by way of a guarantee of premiums. VA has the authority to approve each application in an amount not to exceed $10,000 of the face value of the policy or policies of each individual.

All other sections of the act are more or less self-executing or depend upon individual initiative of the serviceman or woman in the armed forces. These sections cover such civil liabilities as rent and installment contracts, taxes and public lands, in addition to insurance and mortgages.

GI EDUCATION CURB LIFTED FOR VETS IN UNIFORM

Daily Tribune

Fri. 7-28-50

Urges Allowance

Chicago Ill.

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Rep. Vinson [D., Ga.] today introduced a bill to set up family allowances for dependents of men called to service. It proposes a scale of allowances higher than those of the last war. A wife, or dependent parent, would receive $75 a month instead of the $50 of World War II. Of the $75, the government would provide $45 and $30 would be taken out of the service man's pay check. Under Vinson's bill, an allowance of $25 would be given for each child.

30m

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The veterans administration today extended educational benefits of the GI bill indefinitely for World War II veterans who return to active military service.

The veterans administrator, Carl R. Gray Jr., ruled that veterans who interrupted their GI studies to return to military duty will not be bound by the July 25, 1951, cut-off date for returning to educational training.

Gray said such veterans will be allowed to resume training "within a reasonable period" following their release from active service.

Gray Lists Requirements

Gray said the veterans will have to meet these requirements:

1. Their conduct and progress in the GI bill course must have been satisfactory.

2. Their course may not extend beyond the July 25, 1956, date for winding up the GI bill program.

The July 25, 1951 cut-off date for starting GI bill training applies to World War II veterans discharged before July 25, 1947. For those few veterans discharged afterward, the cut-off date is four years from the date of discharge.

Seek To Extend Program

Several bills have been introduced in congress to extend the GI bill program indefinitely and open it to veterans of military service in the years following World War II. The benefits now are limited to World War II veterans.

The VA also said veterans planning to study under GI training next fall should make arrangements immediately.

Veterans who want to continue the same course but at a different school must obtain a supplemental certificate of eligibility from Va.

Need VA Certificate

A similar certificate will be required of:

1. Veterans who wish to make their first chance from one general field of study to another, as from law to engineering.

2. Veterans who completed or discontinued GI bill training and now want to make a first chance to a different general field.

Veterans who have previously changed general fields of GI bill study, and now wish to change again, must apply at VA regional offices.

GI's in Low Grades Aided by New Law

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Congress has decided to provide additional allowances to enlisted members of the armed services with dependents, and to provide a means of making funds available to such dependents for their living expenses on a regular basis.

The decision was prompted by the expansion of the armed forces. It is anticipated that in the not too distant future, Selective Service may find it necessary to draft men with dependents.

Present Pay Scales

About a year ago, the Congress enacted the Career Compensation Act of 1949, which completely revised the pay scales of military personnel.

Under present pay scales, service men with dependents in the four lowest grades (E-4, less than seven years' service, and E-3, E-2 and E-1) receive no allowances for quarters. Those in the four highest grades (E-4, over seven years service, E-5, E-6, and E-7) receive $67.50 monthly for quarters.

What New Law Provides

The Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 differs from the Servicemen's Dependency act of 1942. It continues the present basic allowances for members with two or less dependents in the four highest pay grades at $67.50 monthly. Where there are over two dependents it increases this amount to $75, or an increase of $7.50.

In the lower three grades not now entitled to any basic allowance for quarters, members with dependents are authorized a monthly allowance of $45 with one dependent, $67.50 with two dependents, and $75 with over two dependents.

GI Must Make Allotment

The bill further provides that the payment of these allowances is contingent upon the member making an allotment to his dependents of:

Not less than the amount of the allowance plus $45 from his pay in the case of the three lowest grades; $60 for members in grades E-4 and E-5; and $80 for members in grades E-6 and E-7. To illustrate:

A recruit receives $75 a month pay. This $45 allowed him for quarters goes to his wife since she remains at home while he goes to camp. Of the $75 he earns, $40 goes to his wife, and these two sums added together make $85 that the wife receives.

High Grade Sergeant

A sergeant of the higher grade with about 10 years of service and a wife and one child, or two dependents receives $139.65 a month pay, based on longevity and rank. His wife gets the $67.50 he now receives for quarters, because he is a career service man.

The sum of $60 is deducted from the man's pay and that is added to the $67.50 allowances for quarters, making $127.50 a month that the wife and child receive and leaving the member $79.65 to do with as he pleases.

Negro Veterans To Get Diplomas

Some 50 students of Fairfield Veterans Trades School, Negro division, who have completed a two-year course, will get their diplomas tonight at Fairfield Industrial High.

Robert Durr, Negro newspaper editor, will speak. Virgil Nunn, superintendent of Fairfield public schools, will give out diplomas.

J. C. Ingram, Montgomery, state director of trades and industrial education, will also speak.

The graduates took courses under supervision of W. R. McKinnon, Fairfield coordinator of trades and industrial education.

Seeking Jobs For College-Trained Disabled Vets

Commander L. Osby of Chapter No. 5 of the Disabled American Veterans of Tennessee made it known today that the Disabled American Veterans have launched a nation-wide campaign to place college-trained veterans in suitable employment. The disabled veterans are covered by Public Law 16 (the disabled veterans law) students that have been specially trained for careers.

A pilot study is now being made according to Commander Osby among disabled veterans in schools and colleges to determine the field of employment they are preparing for and the types of physical activities they are able to perform. "These men and women," Osby said, "represents the top level of college graduates and are the best qualified for jobs anywhere."

"Our government and the DAV encouraged the handicapped war veteran to enter vocational training following their discharge from government hospitals and now we must see to it that they are placed in business and industry.

Information on Public Law 16 is being gathered at DAV national employment headquarters in Washington, D. C., and the DAC Commander urges all interested employers to contact this office at 1701 18th N. W., Washington, D. C. for personnel available in their areas.

V. A. Planning '51 Deadline On Starts Under GI Bill

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Veterans Administration is about to make a start on the six-year job of shutting down the Veterans Training and Education Program.

That part of the GI Bill expires in 1956. Veterans Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr., has told Congress a regulation coming out April 1 will say that, with certain exceptions, veterans may not enter the training program after July 25, 1951.

Furthermore, after that date:

1. Veterans may change courses of instruction "only for the most cogent reasons." Veterans now may change courses fairly easily, usually after seeking counsel and guidance.

Rules Out New Courses

2. Once a veteran completes a course, he will not be able to enroll in another even though he may still have some school time left under the G. I. Bill formula.

The new rules are intended to carry out terms of the Veterans Readjustment Act specifying that a veteran must start his course within four years after the date of discharge or after July 25, 1947, the official termination of the war.

The 1951 deadline will not affect the approximately 1,000,000 veterans who enlisted or reenlisted under the Armed Forces Recruitment Acts of 1945 and 1946 and those veterans who have been discharged since July 25, 1947, or who still are in service.

The Veterans Administration said that more than 15,000,000 veterans are eligible for training under the G. I. Bill with the average amount of entitlement being 40 months.

The agency estimates minimum cost of the remaining part of the training program at $16,000,000,000. It says that if 15,000,000 veterans each take 40 months' training at an average cost to the Government of $100 a month, the cost of the program could be $60,000,000,000.

May Cost 30 Billion

But Gray said the best estimate indicates the cost of the project from its start to its end in 1956 may range between $25,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000.

Veterans get subsistence payments of $65 to $95 in job training and $75 to $120 a month in school in addition to tuition, free books, and other benefits.

The Veterans administration has asked for $2,690,000,000 for education and training in the fiscal year 1950-1951.

Negro College Graduates Two Vets

Courier-Journal Photo

GRADUATES of the College of The Scriptures, 709 Magazine, are Cornelius Daniels, 24, left, 958 S. Hancock, and James Smith Conway, 71, center, Little Rock, Ky. With them is Mark G. Maxey, North Vernon, Ind., who spoke at commencement exercises last night.

One Served In Spanish War

A 71-year-old Spanish-American war veteran and a 24-year-old veteran of World War II were graduated from the College of the Scriptures last night.

James Smith Conway, a preacher for 54 years, received a high-school diploma from the college academy. He is a native of Little Rock, Ky., in Bourbon County.

Cornelius Daniels, a native of Paris, Ky., received a bachelor-of-arts degree. He lives at 958 S. Hancock.

Was 2d Commencement

The college's second annual commencement exercises were at Hill Street Christian Church. The school at 709 Magazine opened in 1945 and last year graduated its first students—two from the academy and one from the college.

Mark G. Maxey, North Vernon, Ind., delivered the commencement address. He is a brother of R. Tibbs Maxey, president of the college, who conducted the exercises.

Supported by Church

"You are pioneers going into a needy field of 16,000,000 Negroes in America," Mark Maxey told the graduates. "The Majority of these are not church members. Your college is a pioneer institution because it is the only seminary among Churches of Christ providing four years of ministerial training on the college level."

The college is supported by offerings of Church of Christ members.

Mark Maxey, an Army chaplain in Japan for the past five years, plans to return to Japan in August as a missionary with the Kyushu Christian Mission.

Conway, father of five children, said he had waited all his life for the opportunity to finish his high-school training. He began preaching at 17 when he came here to attend the old Louisville Christian Bible School. He has held pastorates in Cleveland, Columbus, and Valdosta, Ga.

Came Here on Week Ends

A month ago he took charge of a church in East St. Louis, Ill., traveling between there and Louisville on week ends. He served 11 months in the cavalry during the Spanish-American War.

Jim Crow Robs Many Dixie Lads

By ROBERT TAYLOR

WASHINGTON—While the tremendous impact of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions repudiating the "separate but equal" theory is still ringing around the nation, The Courier has discovered that more than 300,000 Negro ex-servicemen in seventeen Southern states and the District of Columbia face loss of educational opportunities guaranteed under the GI Bill.

This is so because limited jim-crow facilities make it impossible to accommodate them before the deadline date recently announced by the Veterans Administration.

DEADLINE NEARS

This conclusion is based on a VA announcement made in April coupled with a Courier survey of educational facilities for Negro ex-servicemen in the South. The VA announcement said:

"The deadline for most veterans for starting a course of education and training under the GI Bill is fifteen months away, on July 25, 1951."

The only exceptions noted are (1) those discharged after July 25, 1947, and (2) those who enlisted or re-enlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act.

According to VA statistics, more than 300,000 qualified Negro ex-GIs in Southern states, through no fault of their own, have not been able to enroll in training courses. Principal cause has been and continues to be utter lack of "jim-crow" pupil stations, inadequate facilities and other limitations inherent in the South's dual school system.

FLORIDA CASE

A typical case is Tampa, Fla., a city with only 300 pupil stations for colored veterans. Total number of World War II vets eligible for GI training is 7,000; at last report, more than 5,000 original certificates for GI training had not been used. There are simply no places available for Negroes.

Each of Tampa's facilities for Negro ex-servicemen reports a long waiting list; some men have been listed as long as three years. This situation is much the same in other Southern cities, the difference simply being a matter of degree.

In addition to the threatened loss of educational opportunities, the VA ruling presumably carries with it also the loss of a tremendous financial potential privided by the GI Bill.

ALLOW 27 MONTHS

Public Law 346 (GI Bill), Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, entitles the average veteran to twenty-seven months training. During that period he gets an average of $1,100 for tuition, books and supply costs. He also gets $2,700 for cash subsistence. This totals approximately $3,800 for the period.

The average of $3,800 (and VA states that as a conservative figure) multiplied by the 300,000 total number of veterans threatened, gives a 14 million-dollar potential that may be lost to veterans, their families and the communities in which they live.

A bill introduced in the House last February (HR 7422) proposes to " . . . assure that expenditures under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, as amended, for education and training yield a proper return both to the veteran and the nation as a whole . . . "

One section offered an amendment providing: " . . . that such course be initiated not later than four years after either the date of discharge or the termination of the war, whichever is later."

There is a proviso " . . . that there shall be added to such four years the period beyond such four years, during which the eligible person is unable to initiate such course by reason of conditions beyond his control . . . "

This bill was not even considered when referred to the House Veterans Affairs Committee, headed by Representative Rankin of Mississippi. However, the committee did consider favorably a subsequent bill (HR 7235) which exempted medical and dental students.

Albany's World War II Air Ace Dies Suddenly Mon.

WILLIE S. HUNTER

ALBANY, GEORGIA. -(SNS)- When death came to Willie Sheppard Hunter on Monday morning, July 24, 1950 at the Albany hospital, it removed from Albany its most noted World War II Veteran. Willie Sheppard Hunter was in the second class to graduate from the Tuskegee Army Air Force Cadet Training School as a Second Lieutenant and was promoted to the rank of Captain before he was discharged in 1946.

Ex-Captain Hunter died from a cerebral hemorrhage. He had a slight attack which caused him to fall. He snapped out of it told his mother, Mrs. Daisy Hunter of his condition. "Let us pray," he said just before the second attack seized him. This attack proved fatal. He was rushed to the hospital where he succumbed. He was 28 years old at the time of his death.

Funeral services were held for him on Thursday at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Interment was at the Riverside Cemetery with full military honors. A contingent of soldiers from Turner Field, Air Base formed the military escort. The local American Legion Post turned out and assisted in the services. Rev. E. James Grant, pastor of Mt. Zion Church delivered the eulogy. Others appearing on program were Prof. Carl Gordon, Mr. A. C. Searles, Miss Eloise Washington, Mrs. Altomese Johnson and Miss Mamie Calhoun. The Junior Choir provided the music and members of Shiloh Baptist Church served as ushers. World War II Veterans, "buddies" of the decease turned out in a body. Members of the Renaissance Club were present in a body.

BRILIIANT MILITARY CAREER

Captain Hunter graduated from Madison High School, in 1939 and went on to Tuskegee Institute where he completed 3 years college before entering the Air Force in October 1942. He completed his training and was sent overseas in December 1943, and was with the 12th Air Force until May 1944. He completed 51 mission flying the P-51 planes.

In June 1944 he joined the 306th Fighter Wing, of the 15 Air Force and completed 74 missions over enemy territory. He was awarded a certificate of valor in recognition of service in aerial combat. He received the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters. He was shot down three times but was fortunate enough to land in friendly territories and was able to rejoin his outfit. He is credited with six enemy planes and considerable damage to the enemy. His 125 missions took him on offensives in the European, African, Middle East campaigns. He received the Bronze Star for air offensive, in Italy.

Back in the States for a rest treatment the war ended before he could go back overseas. He served as flight commander before his discharge from the service.

At the time of his death he was assisting his mother in the operation of a hotel and cafe. In addition to Mrs. Hunter he is survived by his grandmother, Mrs. Ida Williford and a host of friends.

Tells Plight Of Negro Officers At Kitzengen

Lafayette, Ind. Sat. 11-11-50 Chicago, Ill.

By MERZE TATE

KITZINGEN, Germany—There are several instances in which Negro officers have suffered humiliatoin at the hand of the itzingen Sub-Post Commanding Officer. In one instance last summer, a Captain submitted, in conformity with Department of the Army directives, a request

Editor's Note: This is the second and concluding installment of a report on Kitzingen, Germany by Merze Tate, professor of history at Howard University, on leave as a Fulbright visiting professor at Visva Bharata, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India.

for an extension of his category commitment, which, in effect, is a request for extension of active duty with the Army beyond the normal expiration date of the present tour which is January 1951.

In a First Indorsement to the request, approval was recommended by the immediate Commanding Officer in the following language:

1. Recommend approval. 2. This Officer is definitely an outstanding officer of high continuing potential value to the service.

THREE ACCUSATIONS

When the request, together with the first Indorsement reached the hands of the Sub-Post Commanding Officer, he recommended disapproval and based his recommendations on several accusations, arbitrarily made, which were slanderous and had no basis in fact. These accusations were to the effect that the captain (1) had perjured himself before a Special Court Martial, that (2) he was under investigation for immorality, and that (3) he was "a person of questionable loyalty."

All these accusations were arbitrary, capricious, and absolutely false. This is just one example among many occuring over the past several months, in which the Sub - Post Commanding Officer has drawn upon his imagination, or idle gossip, or reports from stool pigeons with ulterior motives, to slander the character, and therefore do irreparable harm to the good reputations of officers and enlisted men and thus jeopardize their future Army careers.

The writer wishes to cite just one more example of unjust, harsh, and arbitrary humiliation of a Negro officer which is typical of the Sub-Post Commanding Officer's daily conduct and attitude.

It concerns a Major who recently arrived at the 371st Battalion, a dignified and cultured gentleman, a graduate of Howard University with a Master's degree, accompanied by his wife, also a graduate of Howard University .

OWN BEAUTIFUL HOME

They own a beautiful home in the Brookland section of Washington and were assigned to a fine home in the Kitzingen area. When they first arrived they were instructed by the Sub-Post Commander to move into their present home.

As they were in the process of doing so, all the furniture and curtains were removed from the house and replaced by inferior and cheaper furniture. On the following day, the Major was called to the Sub-Post Commanding Officer's office, ordered to stand at attention, and for one hour was abused, humiliated, and threatened.

He was told by that officer that it was not his intention that he move into that particular house, that it was too good for him, that if he had intended for him to move into it he would not have "fixed it up so nicely," etc., then threatened the Major as to what he would do to him if he did not take proper care of the place.

'EXPERT ON NEGRO'

You may wonder that if conditions are as bad as pictured here why someone in authority has not taken cognizance of the situation. The answer is that the Sub-Post Commander is a 59 - year - old Colonel who has been in the Army 38 years, and is considered an "Expert on the Negro" by certain generals who have consistently protected and shielded him, and it will therefore take no less a powerful agency than the NAACP to deal adequately with the situation.

The writer of this article trusts that the Negro press and its readers will bring pressure to bear upon the local chapters and the national headquarters of the NAACP and that immediate steps will be taken to bring about the retirement of the present Sub-Post Commanding Officer of the 371st Infantry Battalion.

In spite of the many difficulties mentioned above, the 371st Battalion is regarded as the most proficient, the crack combat unit of the American Occupation forces in Europe. And each of its members is justly proud of this reputation.

There is an esprit de corps, a sort of morale existing in this organization which makes its members keep their heads up under all circumstances, and anxious to maintain the record it has attained.

GLORIOUS HISTORY

The 371st Infantry Battalion has a glorious history. It was activated June 30, 1947 at Grafenwohr, Germany. Major (now Lt. Col.) Bennett G. Gray was its first commanding officer. The 371st was initially constituted as the First Provisional Infantry Regiment by General Order 109, War Department, August 16, 1918.

It was organized from selective service personnel at Camp Jackson, S. C., and designated as the 371st Infantry Regiment December 17, 1917. After World War I, in February 1919, this regiment was demobilized.

The regiment was renconstituted May 5, 1942 and activated at Camp Joseph T. Robinson October 15, 1942 and assigned to the 92nd Division. After service in World War II the regiment was inactivated November 24-28, 1945. The organization has the following unit decorations: Streamer in the colors of the French Croix de Guerre with Palm Embroidered Meuse-Argonne — French Order Number 12.921 "D," January 15, 1919; Streamer in the colors of the Croce al Merito di Guerra (without Inscription) — Italian Ministry of War Serial Number 808 of the Register of Grants, October 18, 1945.

STAFF OF OFFICERS

The Battalion Comander, Maj. James R. Hillard of New York, has an able staff of officers and surbordinate commanders to assist him in directing the performance of the mission assigned the unit. Maj. Roy W. Sorrell, also of New York, is Maj. Hillard's Executive Officer. Capt. Frank T. Talley, of Louisville, Kentucky, is the Battalion Adjutant. Capt. Lawrence D. Spencer, also of Louisville, is the Intelligence Officer. Maj. Lucius E. Young, Washington, D. C., is Operations Officer and Capt. Emmett A. Abels, of Los Angeles, California, is Logistics Officer.

Company Commanders are: Capt. Wejay Bundara of Baltimore, Maryland; Capt. Adolphe Holmes of Los Angeles; Capt. Charles L. Pickett of Chicago; Capt. Edward H. Soulds of Lincoln, Nebraska; Lt. Joseph D. Toppin of New York, and Capt. Alexander Miller, Jr., Leavenworth, Kansas. Capt. Joseph D. Pruden is Chaplain for the unit. He and his wife and children come from Norfolk, Va.

'Just Like Chaingang,' Say GI's of French Hell-Hole

By OLLIE STEWART

BORDEAUX, France—"There are two things inexcusable about this hell-hole," the soldier said. "One is the fact every officer here is white. White bosses, colored workers—just like the chain gang. The other is that nothing was done to make the place ready before we were brought here."

The soldier who told me this was peeling potatoes in a tent. He was sitting on an orange crate, and as he talked his heels dug holes in the muddy ground. There was no floor in the tent.

An Army field kitchen was burning, but there was little warmth because the flaps at both ends of the tent were lifted. The soldier wore a half-length coat with a white fleece lining.

Moved Here From Germany

The soldier is a member of the port battalion, recently transferred from Germany to southwest France. The battalion is handling supplies arriving in France for the use of the U.S. Army in Germany.

Before the soldiers arrived, an announcement was made that the Army had concluded an arrangement whereby two ports in France (Bordeaux and LaPallice) would be made available for American material intended for Germany. It is no secret that in the event of war, the port of Bremerhaven, in Germany, might be rendered useless as a receiving point for war supplies.

Now the soldiers have arrived. The goods are flowing in. But what the soldiers are handling is not the point of this story. I am concerned only at the moment with a group of men and their welfare—which in this case is something to be concerned about.

Were There, but Where?

At Bordeaux, everybody knew the soldiers had arrived, but nobody seemed to know exactly where they were working. Finally a man said he "thought they might be at a place called Capbreux"—81 kilometres (about 60 miles) out of town.

Two hours later, after taking the wrong road twice, I arrived at Montieux. I saw a white soldier driving in an Army vehicle and asked him where the colored troops were located.

He spoke almost no English. He was a Pole, working for the Army and dressed like any American GI; but he pointed down the road and said, "Five miles."

I took his word for it and we drove five down the road. At exactly five miles, there was a colored soldier standing on the road with his gun slung on his shoulder. When I asked him for the location of his unit headquarters, he pointed in the direction we were going and said, "Two miles, turn right."

Reminded of North Africa

The tent city, nearly 70 miles from Bordeaux, was visible a half-mile away. The tent poles, supporting dirty green pyramidal tent huts, reminded me of the early days of the North African campaign. Except that the weather wasn't North African. A cold rain and a light snow had made it cold as blazes.

We entered the area—and it was like the winter of 1943 in Italy. Mud, mud and more mud. The men were standing in line for chow as we drove up. They all wore field boots, and caps with the ear flaps down. The field ranges gave off steam as the men stepped up with mess kits extended.

As soon as they stepped out of line, they began to eat. They ate hungrily but sullenly, dumped what was left into a garbage can, then swished their mess kits several times in boiling water and dried them with several shakes.

Now Just Muddy Workers

It doesn't matter how many men are stationed here—and even if I gave the information, it wouldn't make any difference to anybody but the men. They would be just that much more crowded.

They may have once been fighting men, but now they're just workers—out in a muddy field working 24 hours a day. And they're not very happy about it at all.

The tents I looked into had cots for seven men each. There's a light bulb dangling from the top, a coal-burning stove and a wooden floor. The tents are old, and in one I found a hole big enough to push two fingers through without any difficulty.

Worst He's Known in 7 Years

"When it rains and it's always raining," the man who lived there said, "we spread our raincoats over the beds and listen to the steam hiss as the water hits the stove."

Another man reported: "I've been in the Army seven years, but this is the worst yet. I just can't get used to sleeping with my head rubbing against another guy's feet."

A mess sergeant told me: "If we were fighting like in Korea, I could understand it. But we're in a peaceful country, and there are lots of places where we could live houses. And if we just had to come here, the place at least could have been fixed up before we got here."

Leave Wives Behind

The battalion has been in France about six weeks. A good percentage of the men have their wives in Germany, but were told they could live in houses. And if we just with them.

Sgt John H. Davenport, 4520 Foote St., N.E., Washington, is one of these who had to leave his wife behind. Another is Sgt. Edward McNeal, Birmingham, whose wife, Mrs. Rudell McNeal, had been a year with him in Germany before he was sent down here.

There isn't a single colored officer in the battalion.

There is no recreation—no movies, no special service or recreational facilities. And the men are given no passes to leave the area.

Too Many Things Lacking

There are no bathing facilities. None for washing clothes. There is a lister bag for drinking water, and a slit trench with a canvas around it for a latrine, out in the open at the edge of the tent camp. . .

There is no chaplain. Nothing to red and no place in which to read. There's a dispensary, but no hospital.

There are Polish workers, and French police and civilians employed at the camp. But there are no colored civilians in any capacity.

Regarding the officers, none of the men I talked to had any personal complaint (more than the usual gripes) against the officers. What they couldn't seem to understand was why, in this advanced age, they had to be under white officers at all.

You Can't Convince Me

Sitting in his tent, one young soldier from Philadelphia said he thought this sort of thing was over with. "Who the hell is goin to convince a man that he is fighting for a free world—or even a decent world—when you have a setup like this.

"That lie about not having enough colored officers doesn't fool anybody any more. Every officer in this battalion, from the colonel on down, could be colored. There are plenty in Germany and plenty in the States."

The officer situation, I gathered from the men, is much more serious than the sort of life they're living.

I know from experience how living in a tent in winter can be. It's a rugged life but you soon get used to sleeping in your clothes and shaving when you start itching or bathing in a helmet when you can't stand to be around yourself any longer. You don't die from such lacks of comforts in a hurry.

No Way to Explain It

But the young American colored soldier thinks a lot about what he's fighting for these days. He figures out things and wonders about things when he's on the job and when he's lying in his cot at night.

He listens to the radio and reads the papers, and if what happens to him doesn't jibe with what he hears, he knows something is wrong.

A young colored officer on leave from Germany was with me when I visited the tent city in the mud. When he went into the officers' mess to eat, and I went off with a sergeant to talk to some of the men, a little incident occurred that struck me as being very significant.

A Pathetic Touch

Two soldiers waited until I had finished, then called me off to one side. There was pathetic eagerness in their voices as they said almost simultaneously: "Is the new officer going to be stationed here?"

A regular Army sergeant took a different but very adult point of view. "Look," he said, "I'm making the Army my career, so naturally I'm interested.

"Some white officers with colored units was bad enough in Germany. But to bring us to France with an all-white officer staff gives the French a hell of an idea about colored soldiers. They must think we're a bunch of kids, or recruits. It's the kind of propaganda I don't like at all."

Civil War Days

The battalion is composed of trucking and ammunition companies—and I'm not saying how many, although if any spy wanted to know, he'd only have to stand on the highway and read the names of the outfits making up the battalion. What he didn't learn that way he could get by reading the French papers.

Frankly, more attention is paid to the hush-hush work of the battalion than to the men who make up the battalion. The Civil War is still being fought, and "keeping the black man in his place" is still taking precedence over the real job at hand.

The soldiers now in France, the first to be stationed here since 1946, come from all over. But every company had a liberal sprinkling of Easterners. In one company I had short chats with the following:

Sgt. Irving Q. Bellows, 1108 Fifth St., N.E., Washington; Cpl. Leonard Hicks, 1 Tulls Ct., Philadelphia; Cpl. Lem Marshall, 404 N. 59th St., Philadelphia;

Cpl. Bennie L. Porter, 3706 Brown St., Philadelphia, who sends love to his wife, Mrs. Nellie M. Porter, and to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Porter, Greensboro, N.C.; Pfc. Ellsworth Holland, 120 Wylie St., N.E., Washington, who graduated from Dunbar High in 1948;

Cpl. Leo Scott, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sgt. Nelson English, Covington, Ga.; Pfc. Thomas Jenkins, Bronx, N.Y., and Pfc. Iller Williams, Del Ray Beach, Florida.

Remember Dear Relatives

In another company:

Pfc. Howard Dyson, 519 N. Arlington Ave., Baltimore; SFC Garland P. Gayden, Leavenworth, Kan.; Pfc. Leon Knight, Detroit; SFC Walter D. Johnson, Los Angeles; Sgt. Louis C. Fambro, 188 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N.Y., who sends love to his sister, Mrs. Mary Deiner, New Orleans; Sgt. James Gulloch of the same address; Cpl. James B. Russell, Easton, Pa.; Cpl. B. Jones, Brooklyn, and Sgt. Calvin Johnson, Batavia, Ohio.

Cpl. Edwin Dawson, Wilson, N.C., hopes the issue of the AFRO this is printed in will be read by his cousin, Mrs. Flossie Graham, Baltimore, Mustn't Overlook Mess Sergeants W. Monument St., because he wants her to know what I am always partial to mess sergeants. Talked at length with Sgt. Arthur W. Brown, 2127 Newport Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., and he's up against for Christmas. He with two Philly soldiers, Pfc. Alfred P. Minus, 2502 Federal St., and Pfc. Joe Raymond, Holt, Cincinnati; Pfc. Joseph Palmer, Monks Corner, S.C.; and Cpl. David McFerrings, Somerville, Tenn.

Pvt. Teddy Thornton, Bloomington, Ill.; SFC Roy W. James, Los Angeles; SFC Jordan A. Grigsby, Springfield, Ill.; Cpl. Stanley Coopper, New Orleans; Sgt. James Gullick, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Cpl. John Evans, New Orleans; Sgt. Edward Powell (first cook, and a good one), Macon, Ga.; Pfc. Morgan Schoonmaker, New York City; and Cpl. James W. Palmer, Chicago.

I am always partial to mess sergeants. Talked at length with Sgt. Arthur W. Brown, 2127 Newport Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., and with two Philly soldiers, Pfc. Alfred P. Minus, 2502 Federal St., and Cpl. John H. Wilson, 753 North 40th St.

Pvt. John Williams, Brooklyn; Pfc. Joseph Palmer, Monks Corner, S.C.; and Cpl. David McFerrings, Somerville, Tenn.

Washingtonians Together: Corporal James L. Mason, 2549 Pomeroy Rd., S.E., Washington. Others seen were: Clarence Eaton, Waxahachie, Texas; Pfc. Wilbert Smith sends a big hello to his sister Birmingham, Ala.; Cpl. Walter A. there. He was with another Washington, 541 S. Adams St., Petersburg, Va.; Pfc. Thomas P. Fitch, 318 Ruffin, Sgt. James B. Russell (hello to Va.; Cpl. Sammie Young, Asheville, N.C.; Pfc. Max S. Jennings Jr., Elm St., N.W. Others seen were: Rockville, S.C.; Pfc. James N. Bossard, Portsmouth, Va.; Sgt. David parents), Easton, Pa.; Pfc. Charles Holt, Cincinnati, Ohio; M-Sgt. Lonnie Nowlin, Welch, W. Va.; Pfc. James L. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.; Cpl. Brody, Chicago; Pfc. Willie Jones, Fields, St. Louis; SFC Mobile, Ala.; Cpl. Harvey Dockery, Harris, Alexandria, La.; Kansas City, Mo.; Sgt. Calvin Johnson, Penn, Peoria, Ill.; Sgt. Batavia, Ohio; and Pfc. Joe Raymond, Holt, Houston, Tex.; and Pfc. Lawrence Mixon, Cincinnati; Jackson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SFC O. J. Batson, Denver, Colo.; Pfc. Raymond Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; and Pfc. Norman Carr, Coquitt, Ga.; Pvt. John Williams, Brooklyn; Pfc. Joseph Palmer, Monks Corner, S.C.; and Cpl. David McFerrings, Somerville, Tenn.

His Spirit Lives On

Hitler Hate Policy Isn't Dead; Ask Tan GIs in Germany!

Courier Sat. 7-1-50

(Special to The Courier)

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY—There's something radically wrong with the brand of justice being meted out over here to Negro GIs, if reports are to be believed . . . Seems that justice is being determined on a basis of whether you're white or Negro . . . with the Negro GIs getting the worst end of the deal.

In a letter to The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro GI gave a typical example of what is happening rather generally in Germany.

DISCRIMINATORY JUSTICE

"I know personally of five white soldiers who were charged with rape and were found not guilty," he wrote. "Also, there were three Negro soldiers who were charged with similar offenses. They are now serving from three to five years behind prison walls. Is that democracy? God forbid!" he said.

Negro GIs feel that there is a "carryover" of Hitler's Nazi race-hate spirit with which many Germans are imbued. "There is yet an unreasonable amount of Nazism still at large in this country, and it is taking its toll of soldiers — especially the Negro troops," they say. "And since the majority of the Germans were taught race prejudice against Negroes, they don't have a very hard time finding their targets."

Symbolic of how this is done, the GIs declare that whenever a German girl becomes angered or embittered with a Negro soldier her next step is to pay a visit to the American military authorities with the "foundation" complaint of statutory rape. "You can feel sure that you are automatically convicted then," the Negro soldiers say.

There is a plaintive note in the appeal expressed by these Negro GIs as they say:

"We think it is time for the American people back home to find out just what is happening to the Negro GI abroad. You often hear of Russia's doings behind the 'Iron Curtain,' but just what is going on in front of the 'Iron Curtain'?"

The situation is making the Negro GIs very unhappy and they feel that they certainly deserve a better deal than that which they say they are now getting.

Fully Equipped Battalion Prepared for Emergency

Afro-American Sat. 7-1-50

Many From East in Self-Sustaining Outfit; Staffed by Tan Yanks From CO on Down

By OLLIE STEWART

KITZIENGEN, Germany—The snappiest, best-looking and most enthusiastic outfit I encountered in the US Zone of Germany is the 571st Infantry Battalion (Sep), a combat unit attached to the Constabulary, at the Flak Caserne here.

Commanded by Maj. James R. Hillard, New York City, who looks easy-going but can snap your head off when something goes wrong, the 571st consists of three rifle companies, a heavy weapons company, service company, and a medical detachment. It is self-sustaining. It is all colored.

It's a fighting outfit. It's a proud outfit. It's a good outft. At the last annual inspection, it was given an excellent rating by General Gallagher. The day room of "H" Company received a special letter of commendation.

Men Think It's Best

Maj. Roy W. Sorrel, New York City, is executive officer. The barracks are light and airy. The grounds of the caserne are well kept. and when you ask a man what kind of outfit he's in, he'll tell you convincingly: "I'm in the best battalion in the service."

Company "D", which has the heavy weapons, is commanded by Lt. Joseph D. Toppin, Bronx, N. Y. uses some of the latest weapons of destruction issued by the Army.

Their minature range and some of their teaching aids, to increase accuracy, are unique and not to be found elsewhere. But they're efficient.

"Green Dragon" Tough

Sgt. 1/c Douglass Hancock, New Haven, Conn., armorer, with 11 years of service to his credit, is one of the toughest men in this tough outfit. They call him the Green Dragon. He has the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart as his souvenirs of the Battle of the Bulge in 1944.

In the event of an emergency, this battalion would be one of the first to take up its station against the enemy. It's the only unit of its kind in Germany—complete, fully equipped and ready to fight.

How It Came About

In the early days of the occupation, all the Constabulary units were white. Then a move was started that gradually saw the utilization of colored troops in three rifle battalions.

These were taken into the Constabulary, but the 370th and 373rd battalions are still without a heavy weapons company.

In the same caserne with the 371st is the 90th MP Service Platoon, commanded by Lt. Foster A. Carr, of Nashville, who was an ROTC officer at Morgan State College, Baltimore, for a year. He came over in 1949 to join his present unit.

Another officer with the MP outfit is Lt. Williams S. Phelps, 1525 N. 17th St., Philadelphia. He's tough but fair, the men told me.

Many Here From East

Pfc. William Robertson, 1813 W. Mosher St., Baltimore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robertson, heads the list of Easterners found among the military police. Also from Maryland is Pfc. McKinley K. Jolley, of Cambridge. They're both helping to keep law and order.

Others talked to include:

Pfc. Harry A. Jackson, Jersey City, N.J.; Pvt. Clayton Killiebrew 53 Hillside Pl., Newark, N.J.; Pvt. Tennyson C. Johnston, 1940 15th St. N.W., Washington; Pfc. James T. McBee, Beacon, N.Y.; Pfc. Ernest Chamberlain, 4847 Reno St., Philadelphia; Pfc Edward Scott, Milwaukee, Pfc Donald R. Jones, Columbus, Ohio and M/Sgt. Frank Burns, Kent, Ohio.

Send Greetings to Kin

In the 39th Ordnance (MAM) the only colored unit of its kind in the Zone, I saw four Philadelphians. Cpl. William H. Watson Jr., 711 N. 15th St.; Cpl. Lem Marshall, 404 N. 59th St.; Sgt. Gilbert N. Hadley, 2717 N. Bouvier St., and Pfc. James O. Hunter, 2121 Tyron St.

Three Baltimoreans of "B" company which claims the best-looking day room in EUCOM, send greetings to their families: Pfc. James W. Sheppard, 1105 W. Mulberry St., to his mother, Mrs. Sarah Sheppard; Cpl. Rudolph Jones, 210 N. Stricker St. to his father John Jones; and Pfc. Theodore Jackson, 632 Smithson St., to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jackson.

One Sold AFRO Once

Others in "B" company gave their names as Pfc. Leonard Smith and Pfc. Bobbie Miller, both of Detroit; Cpl. Robert L. Jackson, LSt. ouis; Cpl. James Brice, Memphis Tenn.; SFC Aulander Mazaner, Columbia, N. C.; Cpl. Rudolph McWalters, 96 Bruce St., Newark, ex-AFRO newsboy; Pfc. Herbert B. Caldwell, New Haven, Conn.; and Cpl. Samuel W. Kersey, Morristown, N. J.

In "A" company I found Sgt. Maurice H. Taylor, 277 V. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., supply sergeant; Pfc. Robert Johnson, 24 Fairview Ave., Newark, N. J.; SFC Jeremiah E. Spencer, Monroe, La., and Cpl. Wiley Brown, Baton Rouge, La.

In Rifle Competition

Sgt. Claude Felder, 1015 Sharp St., Baltimore, was one of the 42 men from "C" company who represented the battalion in the Constabulary rifle competition. Company "C" won the battalion title.

Others in the group were Pfc Willia Crowder, 759 Kenyon St N. W., Washington, D.C.; Pvt Wallace Jackson, 297 Keasley St. Salem, N.J.; Pfc. James Richardson, 109 Northwest St., Annapolis, Md.; and Pfc. Carlton Petrose, Woodbury, N.J.

Do Variety of Jobs

Seen at random were:

M/Sgt. Jeff D. Stone, who has already passed the examination to becme warrant officer: 1/Sgt. John H. Brown, Jacksonville, Fla.; M/Sgt. Peter Lewis, Los Angeles, member of the 31st Army Band; Sgt. Sebert L. Carrington, NYC, member of the signal section, who was replaced by whites;

Sgt. Lewis C. Horne, New Britain, Conn., provost sergeant; Pfc Billy A. Stewart Marion, Ind.; M/Sgt. Clark M. Valentine, former captain, Battle Creek, Mich. whose wife, Mrs. Frances Valentine works as a secretary to the educational consultant for on-duty education in EUCOM and whose son is in high school in Nurenberg.

Four Service Club Workers

The Flak Caserne service club has four workers: Miss Vertist A. Crawford, Wilson, N.C., director; with Misses Frances Clyburn, Trenton, N.J., Blanche S. Morris, Chicago, and Bessie V. Catchings, Houston, as recreation directors.

Following is the complete officers roster of the 371st Inf Bn, which, incidentally, has just had its new battalion shield approved and will soon be worn by all members of the outfit:

Major Hillard: commanding officer; Major Sorrell: executive; Capt. Emmett A. Abels, Los Angeles; Capt. Charles L. Pickett, Aurora, Ill.; Capt. James A. White, Philadelphia; Lawrence D. Spencer, Elizabeth, N.J.; Capt. Willard C. Stewart, Washington; Capt. Frank T. Talley, Louisville, Ky.;

First Lieuts. Francis A. Chunn, Jacksonville, Fla.; George, Gary, Baltimore; Bertram Jones, San Antonio, Texas; Edgar B. McGee, Washington; Charles A. Page, Chicago; Ind.; Adolph Holmes, Los Angeles; William H. Jesse F. Barnes, Yonkers, N.Y.; Johnington; Arthur B. McMilton E. Dodson, Columbus, Ga., and H. Jemison, Detroit; Richard U. Hamilton, Clain, New Orleans; James Mundy, Fla.; Clarence M. Hurtt, W/O Luther C. Harris, Redland, Calif.

Second Lieuts. Thomas M. Armour, Atlantic City; Charles W. Cook, Fayetteville, N.C.; Christopher Owens, San Antonio, Texas; Fred Dowdy Jr., Chicago; Manuel S. Pinaa, Eastover, S.C.; Richard U. Hamilton, Marion, Mass.; Edward H. Soulds, Maywood, Ill.; Russell C. Stokes, West Medford, Mass.; John P. Suggs, Wichita, Kans.; Capt. Joseph D. Toppins, Bronx, N.Y.;

Air Force Integration Reality in Europe, Stewart Discovers

Impossible to Count Tan Yanks in Area; Nothing Closed to Men or Their Families

Integration in Air Force Mess Halls

Ollie Stewart, left, AFRO writer, shown with T/Sgt. Charles H. Rumberg of Sharon, W. Va., during the evening meal at Neubiberg Air Base in Germany. The latter, who is mess sergeant, reports how the anti-segregation policies of the Air Force have worked in the mess halls.

AFRO Writer Visits Neubiberg Base

Mess Sergeant Charles H. Rumberg, left, shows a loaf of freshly-baked bread to Ollie Stewart, AFRO correspondent; T/Sgt. Travis Wright, air inspector of Kansas City, Mo., and Lt. William R. Watkins Jr., Columbus, O., during an inspection tour. The enlisted men's mess quarters at the Neubiberg Air Base have complete bakery, ice cream plant and other equipment.

Writer Finds Personnel Opposed to Being Singled Out, Consider Situation Just Normal

By OLLIE STEWART

NEUBIBERG AIR BASE, Germany—Complete integration is not just something that is talked about by U.S. Air Forces in Europe. It is a reality.

It works without a hitch. It works without self-consciousness. It works with pride in what it accomplishes. An Air Force personnel by and large don't like to be singled out for special attention because they don't want a normal situation looked upon as a phenomenon.

I have just spent the past two weeks visiting Air Force installations in Germany, from Weisbaden the way down to Munich.

Great Change Since '43

What I saw was a far cry from the turbulent days of 1943 when the lonesome little group that composed the 99th Fighter Squadron came ashore in North Africa, and did their job completely segregated from all other air units.

During the past 14 days I have had a cup of coffee with Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of USAFE (U.S. Air Forces in Europe), and a birthday luncheon with Col. John S. Chennault (son of the war-time general in China), who is commanding officer of the 86th Fighter-Bomber Wing.

Both told me that I could best learn how integration was working out by talking with the men in their commands.

Comradeship Evident

So I talked with the men—of both races. I drank beer in officers' clubs with pilots and noticed the spirit of comradeship.

I visited the home of a colored captain where officers of both races got together for a chat.

I talked to two colored corporals, less than a month over from the States, who are teletype operators. One is already on his squadron softball team and stands a good chance of making the baseball team for the whole Air Force base.

I ate in the enlisted men's mess hall at one base and watched the men take trays with their friends—rather than with their color.

Integration Among Women

I rode along with the wife of a colored lieutenant when she went to a luncheon at the swanest club in Wiesbaden. I didn't go with a group of wives, because on that day she was the only cared to attend the ... I was there to see ... was received.

I saw the new ... ing used by men ... Corps and their ... thing was new an... well-furnished. O... me the only thin... with him were ... ash trays and a ...

I was present ... when a colored ... the base, wa... Frankfort but ... tion. A white ... use his automo...

No Str...

Incidents li... me that int... isn't hurting ... nobody in ...

Another Member for Team

Pvt. Daniel Rodgers, Asbury Park, N. J., is the other newly arrived teletype operator. He came from Fort Dix, and is the athletic type. Already on his squadron softball team, he's almost a cinch to be shortstop on the base hardball team.

Others seen were:

Pfc. Ernest Barnes, Chicago, jeep taxi driver on the base; Pfc John L. Dismukes, Pine Bluff, Ark., auto mechanic who likes fishing; Sgt. Enos Felix, San Fran...

He was already taking dancing lessons at the enlisted men's club. There is no segregation in any of the clubs on the base.

Cpl. Clifford Ford, Newark, is a crash rescuer, which means that he sits on the line all day as the planes come and go — waiting to rescue a pilot if he cracks up.

He also pitches on a squadron softball team, but was taking a terrific walloping the day I saw him pitch. He is the only one of his race on his squadron team.

... wants to move on. "One year in a place is enough," he says.

Set Up Office Together

Lt. Kenneth O. Wofford, Asbury Park, N. J., is wing records disposal officer, and has been here only a month. When I found him by accident, he was working with a white sergeant, Sgt. Elmer J. King, Washington, getting his new office set up.

Pfc. John T. Hairston, Danville, Va., was one of two new teletype operators who had just arrived.

... himself to ... so natural ... wonder ... question ... plete sy ... Her ... abou ... gag ...

cisco, who gasses up the planes; Cpl. Marion Fields, Savannah, Ga., auto painter who speaks fluent German;

Pfc. Edgar L. Purnell, 2533 Federal St., Philadelphia, who drives a wrecker; and Cpl. Joseph Tucker, 818 N. 26th St., Richmond, dispatcher, whose mother, Mrs. Alease Christian, lives at same address.

Gives Go-Sign To All

Up at Wiesbaden air base, I had a long talk with Lt. and Mrs. Charles B. Brantley, of St. Louis. Mrs. Brantley, the former Katherine Conway, is a graduate of Stowe Teachers College, where she later taught. She says she is completely satisfied with her new life in Germany. She came over in March.

"Every pilot that flies here, at one time or another gets his weather briefing from me," said Lt. Brantley, who is weather officer with the 18th weather squadron.

He is a graduate of the weather forecasters school and was formerly with the 332nd. He told me integration is perfect as far as he is concerned.

Others With Families Here

Also at Wiesbaden are Capt. and Mrs. William Phears, Detroit, with their two children, Paula and David. Captain Phears is engineering officer.

Then there is Lt. George Hubbard, Tulsa, Okla., who is signal supply officer. His wife, Mrs. Gladys Hubbard, came over this past April and likes it very much.

Lt. Walter Walter Arrington, NYC, is accountable supply officer. He and his wife, Mrs. Alice Arrington, have two children, Sandra and Walter Jr.

Lt. John Johnson, New York, is recruiting officer.

At Rhein Main air base, I looked for Lt. Alvin E. Harriston, Chicago, but learned that he was in the States to ferry back a plane.

Corporal Merlin D. Welch, Springfield, Mass., works as a radio operator at Rhein Main, and in the control tower is Pfc. David Smith, Cincinnati.

NEXT WEEK — The final article in Mr. Stewarts' series on Germany.

Tension Hangs Like Heavy Cloud Over Germany, Stewart Reports

Soldiers Already Alerted; Evacuation Plans Made

Former Enemy Playing Slick, Selfish Game of Keeping America, Russia at Odds

By OLLIE STEWART

FRANKFURT, Germany — Although nobody admits being frightened or worried, a tension like a heavy cloud has hung over Germany throughout the spring. It will probably continue throughout the summer months, in the opinion of most persons I have talked to.

Every soldier in the Zone has been "alerted" since May 1. Every family and civilian worker has received instructions as to what to do in case of an emergency. Certain points have been designated as gathering places. Certain signals mean that certain places will be evacuated in nothing flat.

Life, however, goes on in a normal manner—because none of us here want to believe that the emergency will actually come.

Attempts to Laugh It Off

At the dinner table, at parties and on the job, you say something like this to get a laugh: "I'll be taking my leave in Paris or Copenhagen next month — if I'm not breaking my back in a salt mine in Russia."

It gets a laugh every time, but not a hearty laugh. It is not funny to know that you are expendable—and every person in Germany today has certainly been classified as expendable.

It is not funny to know that, barring a miracle, an army of defense could not be rushed from the USA fast enough to stop a blitz by the Russians before this Zone could be overrun.

That is the situation in a nutshell and everybody knows it, but nobody talks about it. It just remains there under the surface and only gets into a conversation as a joke. But a lot of people must be doing some hard thinking when they go to bed at night. I know I do.

Don't Expect A-Bomb to Fall

Few persons here ever mention the atom bomb. On the few occasions that I have heard it discussed, the consensus of opinion was that if war does come, the atomic bomb will be handled the same way that poison gas was handled in the last war. Both sides will have the devastating bomb—but neither side will use it!

The point I've heard discussed most since coming into Germany this year revolves around the amazing change in Russian-American relations since 1945.

Not Same Russians

There are still thousands of soldiers and civilians here in the Zone who were in Europe during the war. Most of them (including myself) have had contact with the Russians at one time or another.

And we got along fine together. It is almost unbelievable that the same Russian soldier who was a comrade from 1942 through 1945, could be such a complete so-and-so in 1950.

The thing that most worries the serious student of international relations, however, is the effect that the Russian-American quarrel has had, is having, and will continue to have upon the Germans.

Germans Keep Pot Boiling

The Germans are playing both ends against the middle. The Germans are today the world's greatest opportunists. The Germans know that the USA will certainly fight to keep the Russians out of the three western zones—and no matter who wins, the Germans will benefit.

The more discord they can stir up between the USA and the USSR, the more both sides will seek their support.

German generals are now openly demanding arms and an army. Guderian's recent blast at the West said in effect that the only way the USA can prove its interest in Germany is by giving the Germans arms. In other words, go all the way and make us strong—or we turn to the Russians.

No War in 5 Years

Some persons have stated flatly to me that there will be no war in Europe in 5 or 10 years. They base their belief in the fact that neither the USA nor Russia has had time to prepare for a large-scale war.

They also say that too many persons in both countries still remember the last war too vividly to want another one so soon.

This same school of thought also maintains that Russia has no reason to go on a military rampage at the present time—because Russia is today winning most of her objectives with propaganda. Russia, they say, does not need to fire a single gun to win what she wants.

In writing this brief summary of the tension, the conflicting beliefs and opinions in Germany today, I have not tried to prove a single thing.

Private Plans Made

Nobody knows whether there will be war this summer or not. All I can do is try to give a picture of what people are saying and doing as they go about their occupation duties.

And I think I should report also that some of the individuals I've talked to have made private plans of their own — if the emergency arrives.

Some have taken a map and drawn a line to the closest point in Switzerland—and keep extra gas in the back of their car. Others say they'll try to get their families to North Africa.

As for me, I don't know. I've always thought I'd make a good Arab. But maybe I'd do just as well if I stayed right here and started to learn a new language.

In the Bleechers

Lt. Jesse Holbert, East Orange, N.J., former bodyguard for General Eisenhower, now security officer at Kitzengen Training Center, watches a ball game, while Ollice Stewart, AFRO writer. examines a ball he has just caught. The KTC team won, 23 to 1.

Graduates From Depot School

Cpl. Willie E. Henderson, Washington, D.C., Medical Detachment 76th AAA, is shown receiving his diploma after graduating from the Yokohama Med. Depot School, from Maj. James Adams, commanding officer.

Receives Congratulations

Col. O. L. Davidson, WMP commander, extends congratulations to Lt. James H. Morton, commander of the 510 MP Sv. Plt., 01-797859, from Detroit, Mich., when the Corps Military Police celebrated its eighth anniversary at John A. Pershing Field, Wetzler, Germany.

MEMBERSHIP A PRIVILEGE:

MP Unit in Germany Rated High in Zone

Afro-American

Sept. 5-24-50

By OLLIE STEWART

GIESSEN, Germany—The 510th MP Service Platoon, commanded by Lt. James M. Morton, Detroit, is one of the proudest, best-looking and most efficient units in the U.S. Zone of occupation.

I spent two days in their area, their club and watching them perform their duties—and from the first sergeant down, I didn't see or talk to a man who wasn't proud of the fact that he was a member of the 510th.

They've got a right to be proud. They escorted the first convoy from Giessen to Berlin in 1948.

They hold most of the key jobs in Wetzlar and Giessen—the desk sergeant at Wetzlar (where no colored GI's are stationed) is from the 510th. And in Giessen the radio operator and desk sergeant are from the 510th.

2 Checking on Black Market

They have two men with the CID unit at Wetzlar, investigating black market activities and counterfeiting. In Artillery Caserne, where they live, they are integrated with a white unit for administrative purposes, and perform their duties in an integrated manner.

But above all, June 15 will mark one whole year in which the unit has been free from VD.

According to Sgt. 1/cl Hughlon L. Johnson, Tyler, Texas, who is the unit's first sergeant, most of the generals who tour the zone (General Clay and General Bradley are two he mentioned) are escorted by members of the 510th.

Most Co-operative

Horace Elliott, Haverstraw, N.Y., is the other officer of the platoon who works with Lieutenant Morton. They make a good team and know their job.

When I was in the area, Lt. Morton was on leave and put himself to a lot of trouble to see that my stay was comfortable and instructive. He spent 10 days of his leave in Paris—and learned two words of French, "oui, oui."

In addition to those already mentioned, the unit includes the following:

Sgts. John N. Fortune, Chicago, CID agent; Lawton C. Johnson, Summit, N.J.; and Monson T. Odoms, DeRidder, La.

Cpls. Willie G. Baker, Houston, Tex.; Edward Berry, 1154 Fifth St., N.E., Washington; William J. Brown, Chicago; Arthur J. Carrington, Houston, Tex.; Andrew H. Carter, Detroit; Joseph Cawthorn, NYC; Ralph E. Cooper, Paris, Ill.; Robert T. Fowler, Cincinnati; James H. Franklin, Nelobusha, Miss.; William A. Gross, NYC; Charles A. Hayes, Alleghany, Pa.; Walter Howard, NYC.;

From All Sections

Cpls. Cecil Jackson, Columbus, Ga.; Moses C. Jackson, Chicago; Thomas R. Johnson, Chicago; William E. Kennebrew, Nashville, Tenn.; Ulysses Lowery, Newark, N.J.; Harold A. Marshall, East Orange, N.J.; Allen Meridith, Clayton, La.; Robert E. Moreland, Toledo, Ohio; Eugene Payne, Dallas, Texas; Gertha M. Raynor, Newton Grove, N.C.; Robert S. Spears, Philadelphia; Leonard E. Stinson, Detroit; Gilbert Thomas Jr., Salem, N.J.; William J. Thomas, Newark, N.J.; and Eldridge Williams, Morgan City, La.

Pfcs. Louis Hopkins, Houston; Grant Hoskins, Jefferson, Ark.; Willis M. Mitchell, Chicago; Ford G. Pendleton, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Felix Phillips Jr., Buffalo, N.Y.; Samuel L. Steplight, Jacksonville, Fla.; Clifford R. Williams, Riverside, Calif.

Pvts. Preston L. Carter, Chicago; John Givens, Albany, N.Y.; Edward Lewis, Little Rock, Ark.; Henry M. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.; Sandy Walker, Dallas, Texas; Thomas Wilkinson Jr., Liberty, Miss.; and Levy McLain, Savannah, Ga.

Finds Army Dictator Rules Negro GIs In Germany With Brutal Fist

By MERZE TATE

KITZINGEN, GERMANY, is a bit of the United States deep in Germany. This statement is true in many ways — more than one at first suspects. With a military population of about 3,000, all but two or three hundred are "Swartzen" Americans.

The Kitzingen sub-post is a subordinate command of the Wurzburg Military Post. Its commander is an old Army officer of more than 38 years of service; a "die-hard" deeply prejudiced individual with the outmoded, southern conception of the Negro's place.

This sub-post commander is responsible for the administration of the sub-post proper with its numerous native employees, the Kitzingen Training Center, and, until recently, the 371st Infantry Battalion, which is now under the Constabulary.

The Negro soldiers in this unit and their dependents have suffered and still are suffering from harsh and brutal restrictions, humiliations, and injustices deliberately, arbitrarily and captiously perpetrated by the subpost commander, whose actions are dictated by hatred for the Negro and contempt for the present Department of the Army polices concerning the use of Negro man power.

An order issued by the sub-post commanding officer when he first came to the Kitzingen area, immediately lowered the morale of the 371st and diminished the effectiveness of leadership of the company commanders.

This order was that ALL Negro soldiers who show any cause whatsoever for punishment will be tried by a court martial regardless of what the offense is — punishment under the 104th Article of War by company commanders will not be used at any time for any offense. Everybody will be tried by court martial.

No such orders were issued by him to white troops in the area. Coupled with these orders and issued at the same time was one to the effect that every man who has been tried by a court martial will be discharged from the Army (discharge without honor) through the proceedings of an Army regulation 615-369 Board.

Against Army Polices

This order makes it possible for fine young men from good homes in the States, who are unfortunate enough to be under this sub-post commander, to be kicked out of the Army with the stigma of a dishonorable discharge for the rest of their lives, for no more serious an offense than missing bed check twice, or being Absent Without Official Leave for a few hours twice, or being involved in a fist fight on two different occasions, with other soldiers, or for numerous other very minor offenses.

This is all in contravention of the policies of the Department of the Army.

Another example of the sub-post commander's arbitrarily contravening the policies of the Department of the Army and of his high-handed and dictatorial methods in his dealing with Negroes, pertains to the manner of rendering Efficiency reports on officers.

It has long been the policy of the Department of the Army and therefore of the Europeon Command, that officers will be rated by their next superior officers or supervisor. This is the practice in all organizations over here, and had long been the practice in the 371st.

This means that the lieutenants in a company should be rated by the company commander and indorsed by the battalion executive officer, and the company commanders should be rated by the battalion executive officer and indorsed by the battalion commander.

CHANGES RATING PLAN

When the present subpost commander came to the area he immediately ordered that all company commanders and staff officers would be rated by the battalion commander and that he, the sub-post commander, would be the indorsing officer, in direct violation of Army Regulation 600-165 and of Department of the Army policies. This is more unjust and more impractical than its seems on the surface.

The 371st is a combat organization. As such, its principal activity is operations and training. For that reason about one half of the year is spent in the field at a considerable distance from Kitzingen. The sub-post commander has absolutely nothing to do with operations and training and is never present with the organization when it is engaged in such activity.

In Garrison, it is located some distance from the Training Center which he commands (an entirely different organization with an entirely different mission) and the 371st is only attached to the Training Center for administration. The mission, the principal activity, all the operations, all of the training of the 371st come under the United States Constabulary.

Yet, he, the subpost commander, has arbitrarily assumed the authority of indorsing the efficiency reports of company commanders and staff officers without ever having had the opportunity to observe them at their work, or the results of their work.

On about April 1, 1950, it was discovered that many efficiency reports which had been previously rendered correctly by the executive officer and commanding officer of the 371st Infantry battalion in accordance with the regulations, and forwarded to the Department of the Army, had been stopped at the Wurzburg Military Post in violation of Army regulations, and kept for some time, apparently on instructions from the sub-post commander, and finally destroyed.

New reports were sent to the commander and new reports rendered to suit his liking which could not possibly reflect the truth concerning the officers rated.

In line with the sub-post commanding officer's prejudiced and arbitrary policy, there exists in Kitzingen a separate white enlisted men's club named the "Sun Down" club for only a handful of white enlisted men. Not only are Negroes forbidden to enter the club but Negro Military Police (the only Military Police in Kitzingen are Negroes) are forbidden to enter the club when incidents occur, and incidents frequently do occur.

However, on the other hand, the sub-post commander encourages brutality and injustice against Negro soldiers by these same Military Policemen and so long as this brutality and injustice are leveled at Negroes only, his attitude is that the Military Police can do no wrong.

This attitude and his policy on the association of colored soldiers with white girls resulted in the former provost marshal, a Georgia white man, quietly, in disgust, getting himself transferred from the post and his staff judge advocate, another Georgian, also being transferred, thoroughly disgusted with the unreasonable, unjust, and unworkable "race" polices of the sub-post commander.

For a long time in the Kitingzen area there has been a subtle campaign, instigated by the sub-post commander, to prevent association between Negro soldiers and German girls. These girls, accompanying Negro soldiers (and there have been cases of those accompanying officers), are taken away from the soldiers and lodged in jail, while those accompanying white soldiers (and officers) are never molested by police.

There are other manifestations of race prejudices which finally culminated on Sept. 22 in a long list of German girls, who are sweethearts of individual soldiers, being sent to the Battalion commander accompanied with a direct order to him, from the sub-post commander, to prohibit these girls from entering the Kaserne at night and church services on Sunday for a period of one, two, and three years.

This order has shattered the morale of the 371st.

This order was given by the sub-post commander in spite of the recently expressed policy of the European command urging the promotion of more friendly relations between the American Military Forces and the German people and in spite of all the many expressed policies on the matter of selling democracy to the German people.

(To be concluded next week)

Editor's Note: Merze Tate is a professor of history at Howard University, on leave as a Fulbright visiting professor at Visva Bharata, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India. His report on Kitzingen will be concluded next week.

CAPTAIN WHITE ASSUMES COMMAND IN GERMANY

KITZINGER, Germany—(ANP)—Capt. Cecil W. White, 1214 Lapsley St., Selma, Ala., former executive officer of Detachment "A" 371st Training and Education group and tactical officer of the non-commissioned officers development course, recently has assumed command of Headquarters Company 371st Training and Education group at Kitzingen Training Center.

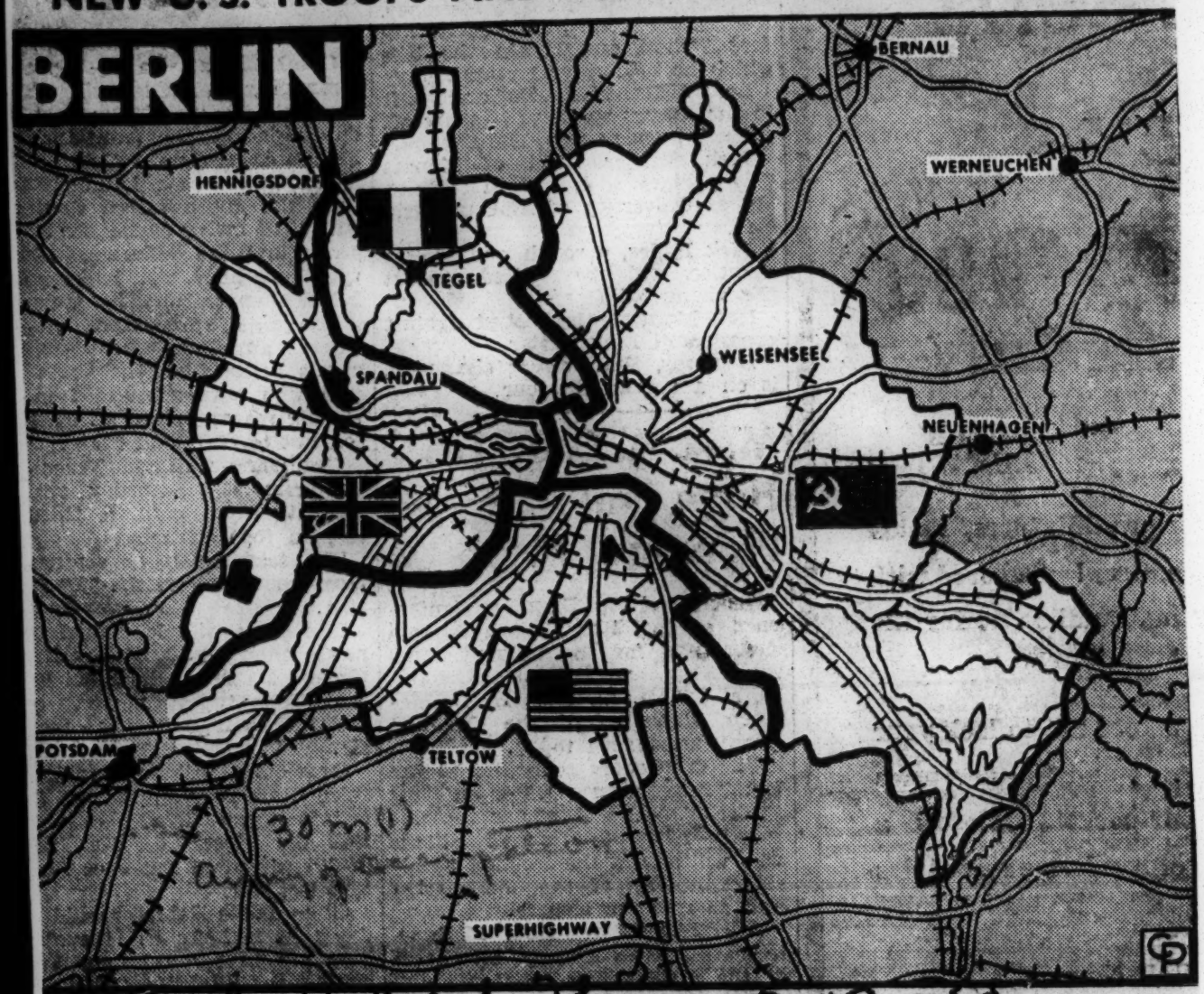
The company, one of the largest units in the European Command composes the administrative and cadre personnel of the training center.

Capt. White, a student of Tuskegee, Ala., graduated with a BS degree in commercial industries before he was inducted in the army in August, 1943. He attended Infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga., and upon successful completion received his commission as second lieutenant in May, 1944.

The following year, in January, 1945 he was promoted to first lieutenant and advanced to the grade of captain in February, 1947.

White's war time service took him to Italy, where he served with the 370th and 371st Infantry Regiments of the 92nd Infantry Division. For his meritorious service in combat he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with three battle stars, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge.

NEW U. S. TROOPS AND RED ELECTIONS STIR BERLIN



Daily Word Phila. 10-19-50

OCCUPIED BERLIN'S political and military climate warms up with criticism of the Soviet Zone elections, and arrival in Germany of reinforcements for the U.S. 1st Army. Lt.Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commander of American ground forces in Europe, revealed that units of the new troops will bolster the West Berlin garrison. John J. McCloy, Allied High Commission Chairman, charged Russian Zone elections as "undemocratic." (C. P.)

Detroit GI in Germany Named Battalion Head

Detroit Urban

Detroit, Mich.

MUNICH.—Major Ivan H. Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Harrison, 3737 South Bassett, Detroit, Mich., and brother of Henry L. Harrison, 6394 Beechwood, Detroit, is now Battalion Commander of the 370th Infantry Battalion stationed at Munich Military Post, the largest Military Post in the world.

Major Harrison who was inducted in the U.S. Army May 21, 1941, attended Armored Officers' Candidate School at Ft. Knox, Ky. He rose in rank from 2nd Lieutenant to Major while stationed with the 761st Tank Battalion and served in the European Theatre of operations with the 3rd Army.

On his return to the Zone of the Interior he was assigned to the 3rd Armored Division at Ft. Knox, Ky. He returned to Europe in September 1949.

Miller High School Grad

Major Harrison attended Miller High School, and is a graduate of Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky.

He holds the European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign Ribbons, the Pre-Pearl Harbor Medal, the American Defense Medal and the Occupation Medal. Before joining the army he was employed by the Campus Sportswear Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Former Boxer

Major Harrison is a former amateur boxer, and is a member of the Michigan association, amateur athletic Union of U.S.A.

Major Harrison's wife, Mrs. Juanita E. Harrison, and their three children are with him in Munich.

During Maneuvers In Germany

Amsterdam News Post 10-28-50

VISITS A MORTAR POSITION . . . Lt. Benjamin Hicks, a New Yorker and veteran of World War II, visits a mortar position of the 373rd Infantry Battalion during recent maneuvers in the U. S. Zone of Germany. Manning the mortar are, (l to r) Pfc. Cornelius Gee, of Newark, and Pfc. James Privott, of Suffolk, Va. U. S. Army Photo

Officer Thumbs Nose at Army

Negro American

By MERZE TATE

(Special to the AFRO)

Pittsburgh Courier 11-4-50

KITZINGEN, Germany — The 200 or 300 colored soldiers attached to the sub-post here and their dependents have suffered and are still suffering from harsh and brutal restrictions, humiliations and injustices deliberately, arbitrarily and capriciously perpetrated by the sub-post commander.

This officer's actions obviously are dictated by hatred for colored people and contempt for the present Department of Army policies concerning integration in the use of man power in the Army.

The Kitzingen Sub-Post is a subordinate command of the Wurzburg Military Post. Its commander is an old Army officer of more than 38 years of service — a "diehard," deeply prejudiced individual, with the outmoded Southern conception of the "colored man's place."

Started Trouble at Outset

This sub-post commander is responsible for the administration of the sub-post proper with its numerous native employees, the Kitzingen Training Center, and, until recently, the 371st Infantry Battalion which is now under the constabulary. Of the 3,000 military population here, not over 300 are colored.

An order issued by the sub-post commanding officer when he first came to the Kitzingen area immediately lowered the morale of the 371st and diminished the effectiveness of leadership of company commanders.

This order was that ALL colored soldiers who show any cause whatsoever for punishment will be tried by a court martial regardless of what the offense is. Punishment under the 104th Article of War by company commanders will not be used at any time for any offense. Every offender will be tried by court martial. No such orders were issued by him to white troops in the area.

Coupled with these orders and issued at the same time was one to the effect that every man who has been tried by a court martial will be discharged from the Army (discharge without honor) through the proceedings of an Army Regulation 615-369 Board.

This is all in contravention of the policies of the Department of the Army.

Changes Rating System

Another example of the sub-post vening commander's arbitrarily controvening the policies of the Department of the Army and of his high-handed and dictatorial methods in his dealings with colored soldiers pertains to the manner of rendering efficiency reports on officers.

It has long been the policy of the Department of the Army and therefore the European Command, that officers will be rated by their next superior officer or supervisor and had long been the practice in the 371st.

This means that the lieutenants in a company should be rated by the company commander and endorsed by the battalion executive officer, and the company commanders should be rated by the battalion executive officer and endorsed by the battalion commander.

When the present sub-post commander came to the area, he immediately ordered that all company commanders and staff officers would be rated by the battalion commander and that he, the sub-post commander, would be the endorsing officer, in direct violation of Army Regulation 600-165 and of Department of the Army policies.

Sub-Commander Can't Know

This is more unjust than it seem on the surface. The 371st is a combat organization. As such its principal activity is operations and training. For that reason about one half of the year is spent in the field at a considerable distance from Kitzingen.

The sub-post commander has absolutely nothing to do with operations and training and is never present with the organization when it is engaged in such activity. Yet the sub-post commander has arbitrarily assumed the authority of endorsing the efficiency reports of company commanders and staff officers without ever having had the opportunity to observe them at work, or the results of their work.

"Sun Down" Club Off-Limits

In line with the sub-post commanding officer's prejudiced and arbitrary policy, there exists in Kitzingen a separate white enlisted men's club named the "Sun Down" Club for only a handful of white enlisted men.

Not only are colored soldiers forbidden to enter the club but colored MP's (the only military police in Kitzingen are colored) are forbidden to enter when incidents occur; and incidents frequently do occur.

However, onthe other hand, the sub-post commander encourages brutality and injustice against colored soldiers by these same MP's and so long as this brutality and injustice are leveled at those GI's only, his attitude is that the MP's can do no wrong.

Persecutes Democratic Girls

For a long time in the Kitzingen Area there has been a subtle campaign, instigated by the sub-post commander, to prevent association between tan soldiers and German girls.

These girls, accompanying GI's (and there have been cases of those accompanying officers), are taken away from the soldiers and lodged in jail, while those accompanying white soldiers (and officers) are never molested by the police.

There are other manifestations of race prejudices which finally culminated on Sept. 22 in a long list of German girls who are sweethearts of individual soldiers being sent to the battalion commander.

This list was accompanied with a direct order to him, from the sub-post commander, to prohibit these girls from entering the Kaserne at night and attending church services on Sunday for a period of one two and three years. This order has shattered the morale of the 371st.

D.C. Major Grossly Insulted

One example of unjust, harsh and arbitrary humiliation of a colored officer, which is typical of the sub-post commanding officer's daily conduct and attitude concerns major who recently arrived at the 371st Battalion.

The major is a dignified and cultured gentleman, a graduate of Howard University with a master's degree, and he was accompanied by his wife, also a graduate of Howard University. They own a home in the Brookland section of Washington and were assigned to a home in the Kitzingen area.

When they first arrived they were instructed by the sub-post commander to move into their present home. As they were in the process of doing so, all the furniture and curtains were removed from the house and replaced by inferior and cheaper furniture.

On the following day, the major was called to the sub-post commanding officer's office, ordered to stand at attention, and for one hour was abused, humiliated and threatened.

He was told by that officer that it was not his intention that he

Nashville Soldier Honored Best At Kitzingen

Nashville Globe

Kitzingen, Germany, Aug.—Pvt. First Class James W. Akins, 700 N. 9th St., Nashville, Tenn., has been selected "Soldier of the Week" for the second time within a period of three weeks.

Fri. 9-1-50

This choice was a result of his outstanding performance of duty, his soldierly appearance and discipline.

Nashville Tenn.

Akins, who joined the Occupation Forces in Germany in Dec. 1948, serves persently with the 787 1st Training and Education Group Demonstration Platoon, stationed at the training center.

In appreciation of his designation he received a letter of commendation signed by Colonel Maurice C. Bigelow, commanding officer of the installation and a three-day free trip to Garmisch, one of the most beautiful recreation centers in the Bavarian Alps.

move into that particular house that it was too good for him, that if he had intended for him to move into it he would not have "fixed it up so nicely," etc.

He then threatened the major as to what he would do to him if he did not take proper care of the place.

Why Allowed to Continue?

You may wonder that if conditions are as bad as pictured here why someone in authority has not taken cognizance of the situation.

The answer is that the sub-post commander is a 59-year-old colonel who has been in the Army 38 years.

He is considered an "expert on the race question" by certain generals who have consistently protected and shielded him, and it will therefore take no less a powerful agency than the NAACP to deal adequately with the situation.

The writer trusts that the press and its readers will bring pressure to bear upon the local chapters and the national headquarters of the NAACP so that immediate steps will be taken to bring about the retirement of the present sub-post commanding officer.

Proficient Battalion

In spite of the many difficulties mentioned above, the 371st Battalion is regarded as the most proficient combat unit of the American Occupation Forces in Europe. And each of its members is justly proud of this reputation.

There is an esprit de corps, a sort of morale existing in this organization which makes its members keep their heads up under all circumstances and anxious to maintain the record it has attained.

The battalion commander, Maj. James R. Hillard of New York, has an able staff of officers and subordinate commanders to assist him in directing the performance of the mission assigned the unit:

Maj. Roy W. Sorrell, also of New York, is executive officer; Capt. Frank T. Talley of Louisville, Ky., battalion adjutant; Capt. Lawrence D. Spencer, also of Louisville, intelligence officer; Maj. Lucius E. Young, Washington, operations officer; and Capt. Emmett A. Abels, of Los Angeles, logistics officer.

Company commanders are Capt. Wejay Bundara of Baltimore, Capt. Adolphe Holmes of Los Angeles, Capt. Charles L. Pickett of Chicago, Capt. Edward H. Soulds of Lincoln, Nebr.; Lt. Joseph D. Toppin of New York and Capt. Alexander Miller Jr., Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Joseph D. Prudent is chaplain for the unit. He and his wife and children come from Norfolk, Va.

'SOLDIER OF WEEK'

KITZINGEN, Germany—Pfc. James K. Davis of Winston, Conn., was the 37th "Soldier of the Week" picked the fourth time.

Pa. Lawyer Reviews Troops in Germany

Afro-American Sat. 9-9-50 Baltimore Md.

Members of the armed forces from all units in the Giessen, Germany, area attended anniversary ceremonies of the 373rd Infantry Battalion stationed in Giessen. Second from left is Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent Philadelphia attorney who reviewed the troops and gave an inspiring talk. Others, left to right, Col. R. M. Lawson, post commander, Lt. Col. Abraham Golden, commanding officer, Rivers Barracks; Lt. Col. Herbert A. Barrow, commanding officer of the 373rd and William G. Graham, educational director of the Wetzlar, Germany, Military Post.

Washington Officer Transferred to Heidelberg

Afro-American Sat. 9-9-50 Baltimore Md.

Major James R. Hillard, New York, N.Y., right, commanding officer of the 371st Infantry Battalion stationed at Kitzingen Flak Kaserne, bids farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Willard B. Stewart, Washington, D.C., former battalion adjutant. Capt. Stewart will assume duties with the European Command Classification and Assignment Division in Heidelberg.

CORPORAL ANDREW C. COCKRELL is shown here in conference with his defense attorneys during the trial which reduced his sentence to death by hanging for the "premeditated murder" of a German youth. Left to right: Maj. Carl M. Winkler, Capt. R. K. Allen, Cockrell, and Ernest Goodman.

Negro GI Saved from Death in Fatal Stabbing of Hitler Youth

30-m (1) Europe

HOUSTON, Tex. — The Civil Rights Congress announced at its latest meeting here that it could start the new year with a partial victory: saving the life of a Negro soldier.

The battle for the soldier's life began when Mr. Edward Cockrell of Houston reported to attorney Morris Bogdanow, chairman of the Houston Civil Rights Congress, that his son, a GI stationed in Germany, was shortly coming to trial on a charge of "premeditated murder" before an army court in Stuttgart, in a case arising out of the death of a German youth.

The Worker

Jan. 1-8-50

YOUNG CORPORAL Andrew C. Cockrell had become involved with a German girl while near his post in Germany. One night last August, Cpl. Cockrell left the girl's house after finding she was out. As he walked down the road in the dark, his girl friend, accompanied by a German youth named Heinz Saxauer whom she had picked up at a dance, came the other way.

The girl dashed past the Negro soldier, who failed to see who it was in the dark. But as he came abreast of Saxauer, the latter suddenly screamed at him in German and attacked him. Staggering under the attack, Cpl. Cockrell struck back one blow with a small nail-trimming knife he had in his pocket.

Unfortunately, the blow struck near the heart. Saxauer ran off, but was found dying the next day.

Out of these circumstances came the charge of "premeditated murder," with hanging as the penalty.

WITHOUT DOUBT, Cpl. Cockrell faced the pattern of "Southern justice," re-enforced by the widespread "Aryan race supremacy" still rampant in the Allied Zones. In fact, Saxauer himself, who attacked Cockrell, was proved to have been a thoroughly indoctrinated member of the Hitler Youth!

Services of the outstanding Detroit attorney Ernest Goodman were secured, and he was flown to the trial. There attorney Ernest Goodman proved that Cockrell struck in self defense.

The outcome was a verdict of ten years imprisonment on a lesser charge.

The verdict is scheduled for review by higher authorities in Washington.

WAS GOOD, BUT JC SETUP SPOILED WORK:

Stewart Feels Kitzingen Has Outlived Usefulness

Aps-American Stars & Stripes 6-24-50

By OLLIE STEWART

KITZINGEN, Germany. — Kitzingen Training Center, which has been one of the Army's show places and one of the most publicized installations in the U. S. Zone of Germany for the past three years, seems to have just about served its usefulness.

No one knows for sure, but best informed opinion here is that KTC may soon fade out as a glorified prep school for young soldiers just coming over from the States.

The idea seems to be gaining favor that the same training being done at KTC can be done just as well in the States, and that small groups of replacements can be absorbed directly into battalions to which they are assigned.

No Longer Real Need for It

What has hapened is this: The general educational and military level of the men in the Zone has been raised to such an extent that there is no longer a need for a special school.

The three infantry battalions now have a corps of well-trained men among whom monthly replacements may be dumped without loss of efficiency. The same thing applies to the trucking battalions.

There is no longer any separate companies kicking around loose in the Zone. Everything is now done by battalions—and the battalions are now so well organized that they can handle their own training problems.

Sponsors Learning Area

Another reason heard here for the possible fading out of KTC is the fact that Lt. Gen. Clarence Huebner, who is said to be responsible for the KTC idea, may possibly leave the Zone on rotation by the end of the year.

And Lt. Col. Henry C. Newton, commanding officer of KTC, is slated to go back to the States within a month or so.

These two men have fought for the idea that KTC was an asset, in the face of criticism from above and below. At times, criticism has been most severe, but Col. Newton has defended his command with the proud assertion that once a soldier passes through Kitzingen Training Center, he becomes a better soldier.

One Bad Feature

I have to agree with him.

But I still criticize KTC, as I have done for the past two years, for being a segregated setup. The basic idea of a training center was good. But why not a training center for all soldiers in the Zone?

This would have been directly in line with the new policy of integration which is working well in the Navy and the Air Corps, but which the Army seems so terrified of trying.

Lt. Col. Louis T. Beasley, chaplain at KTC since August of last year, called KTC 'the busiest place in EUCOM.' The chaplain, coming from Atlanta, and having served three years with the 93rd Division during the war, should know a busy place when he sees one. His office is also a busy place.

Wacs Active at Base

There I met Pfc. Harry Browne, chaplain's assistant, post organist and vocalist in the enlisted men's club. Browne comes from NYC and attended Benedict College, Columbia, S.C. He came overseas last October.

Busy typing away for the chaplain was Pvt. Gloria Oates, 325 Johnston Ave., Jersey City, N.J., of the WAC detachment. Private Oates came to Germany in January of this year, and got her basic training at Camp Lee, Va.

The WAC detachment at KTC is commanded by Lt. Ann Hall, Chicago, who has a son and a daughter in the States. Recently returned from a trip to Holland, Lieutenant Hall spends her leisure time seeing the country in her German Volkswagon.

Teams Made Good Showing

Kitzingen Training Center athletic teams have been outstanding for the past two seasons. The Kavaliers won the European basketball championship. The baseball team almost did. The WAC basketball team just missed the EUCOM finals.

Coach Eddie Williams knows how to get the best out of good athletes.

The biggest talk around KTC this year is who is going home and when. Capt. John Royston, Kansas City, Mo., one of the real old timers in Kitzigen, heads the list of the May shipment.

On the same boat from Bremerhaven will be Lt. Arthur P. Hatfield, New Orleans, who has been helping newsmen with his press releases for three years; and Warrant Officer Robinson, who has been working in headquarters as personnel officer.

Wives Also Working Here

Warrant Officer Kenneth D. Hamilton, Junction City, Kans., presently assigned as assistant adjutant, is attending the finance school at Friedberg, Germany. Mr. Hamilton is one of the original warrant officers appointed in the Regular Army in 1948.

His wife is the former Ruth E. Shields, of Salina, Kans. They have a daughter, Trudy, almost three years old.

In the barber shop I met M/Sgt. Clark M. Valentine, Battle Creek, Mich., who, during the war, was a captain. He is now with the 317th medical battalion. His wife, Mrs. Frances Valentine, is secretary to the education consultant for on-duty educational program of EUCOM. Their son, Junior, is in high school in Nurnberg.

Whites Make Club Divided

Paradise Inn, KTC's special service club, is directed by Miss Muriel K. Fawcett, Jamaica, L.I. She was here last year.

Others on the staff include Miss Mathilde R. Holland, 426 N. 60th St., Philadelphia; Miss Clara M. Carkhum, Chicago; and Mrs. Alma H. Williamson, 868 Nevin Avenue, Sewickley, Pa.

One thing is still noticeable about the officers club at KTC. When there are dances and parties, all the white officers and their wives and guests group themselves together on one side of the room.

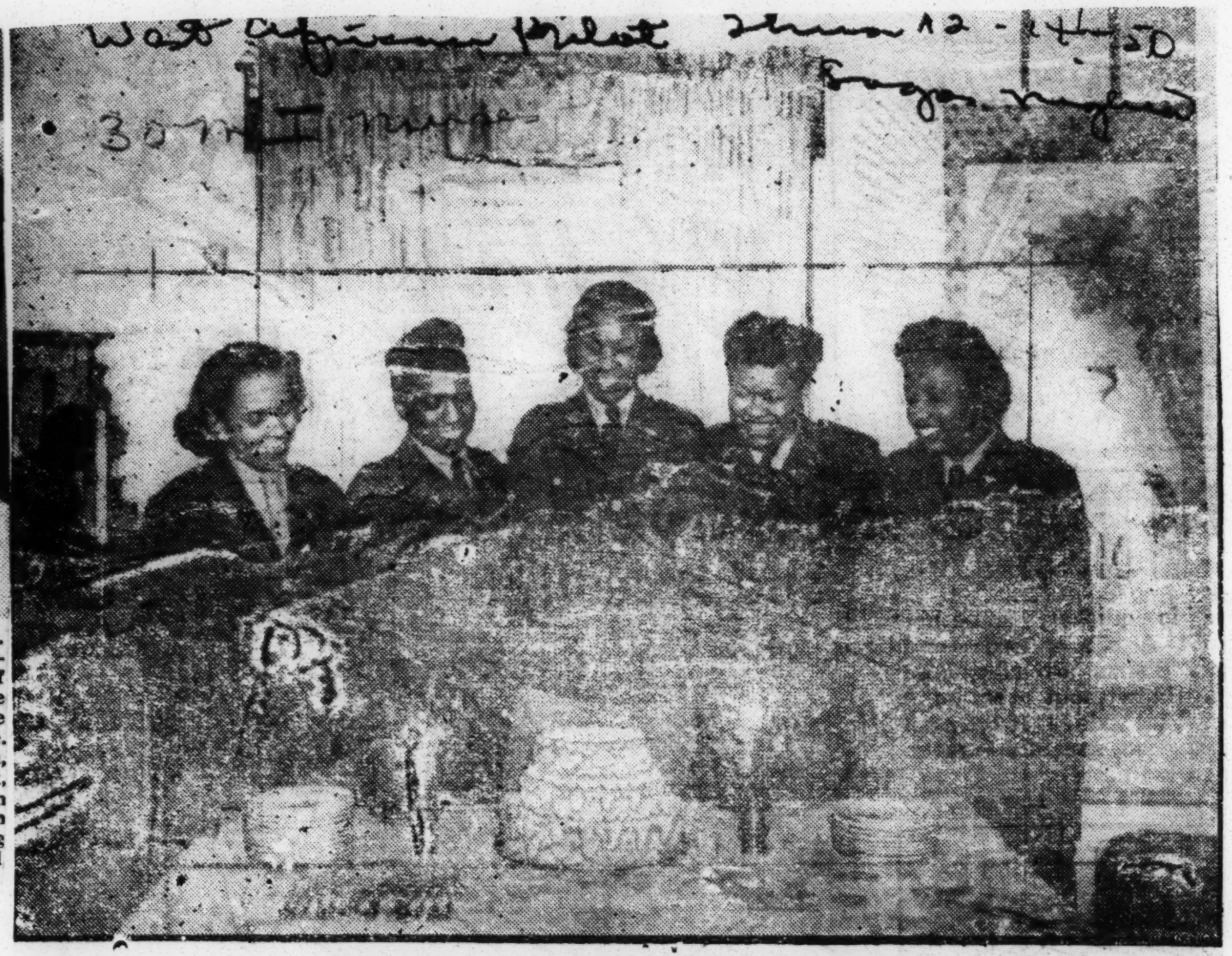
They still put several tables together to make one big closed party. The same thing is generally true at meal hours.

At the two dances I attended, the whites left early and the rest then proceeded to have a ball.

30m(1) 1950 Nurses

Defender Sat. 5-13-50

1st OVERSEAS NURSE, Lt. Junior Grade Edith Mazie DeVoe, N. C., USN., a member of the Navy Nursing Corps since 1945, is first Negro Navy Nurse ever assigned overseas service. Lt. DeVoe stopped in Evanston, Ill., to visit relatives last week, and will attend the American Nurses' Association Convention in San Francisco before leaving for Tripler General hospital Honolulu. T. H.



AMERICAN NEGRO NURSES IN JAPAN

Above picture shows some attractive American Army Nurses in Japan celebrating the forty-eighth anniversary of the U.S. Army Nurses Corps.

Negro Paraplegic Veteran Gets $10,000 Home Grant

Albert J. Sylvan has just purchased a six-room house in St. Albans, L. I., with the help of a $10,000 outright grant from the Veterans' Administration, one of the first issued by the agency to a Negro paraplegic veteran in New York.

The 22-y ear-old dwelling at 112-26 178th St. in the Addisleigh Park section was acquired from Edward A. Cantor, after four months of negotiations, reports Hugo R. Heydorn, broker. The grant was arranged through William V. Brown, VA loan guaranty officer, plus a VA-insured $9000 mortgage for 30 years at 4 per cent, which was issued by the Ridgewood Savings Bank.

According to Ralph A. Frasco, VA loan guaranty appraiser, $7500 of the grant was applied directly to the purchase, while the remainder is being used for special alterations, including the conversion of steps to ramps at two entrances, widening of all doors to three feet and installation of special equipment. About a half-dozen similar cases are now being processed by the New York regional office of the VA, Mr. Frasco pointed out.

30m 1 1950

WAC

Tops All in Seniority

Sfc. Edith M. Linzey, chief clerk in the central files section of the Kitzingen Training Center, has the longest Army service of any WAC in the 7871st Training and Education Group WAC detachment at KTC. Sfc Linzey, formerly of Newark, N.J., enlisted in the WAAC in October, 1942. She was overseas with the 6888th Central Postal Directory Unit in Scotland, England and France in 1945.

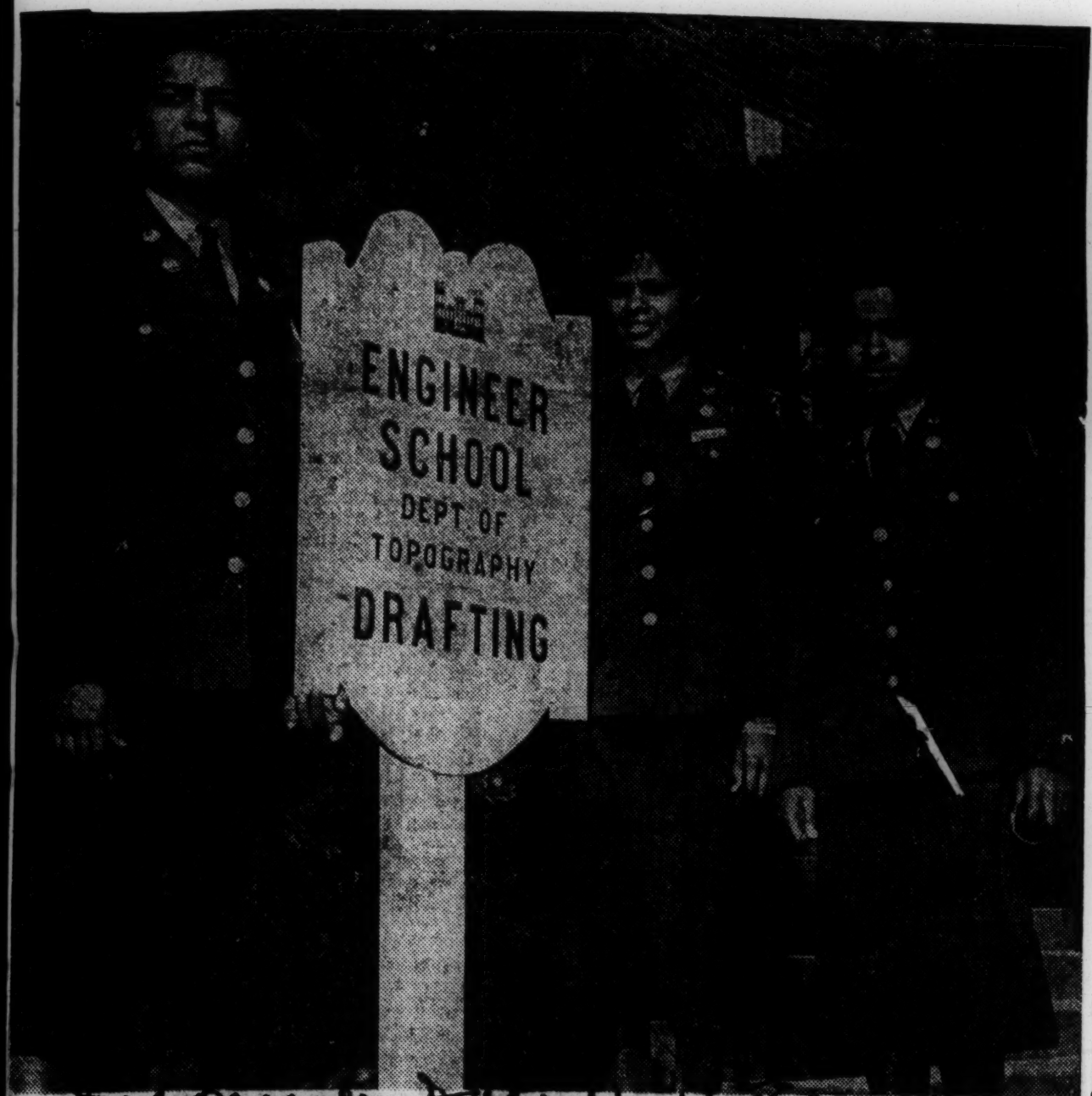
Co-eds Become Army Officers

Another first, for Howard University, was chalked up last week when two co-eds, Salome Butter and Vivian Davis, received commissions in the Army Reserve Corps. They are being congratulated by Miss Susie A. Elliott, Dean of Women.

IDA L. SCOTT FIGHTS FOR HER COUNTRY—Ida L. Scott, second from left, waits in line to receive her diploma upon completion of her basic training. She will now be assigned for further specialized training in one of the many Army training schools. Ida is from Florence, South Carolina, and the two WAC officers proud to present her with her diploma are: Major Verna A. McClusky, Commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Women's Army Training Center, awarding diplomas, and 2nd Lt. Elsie Medcalf.—(Keystone Photo).

Bars Added to Her Possessions

Mrs. Gertrude E. LaVigne of the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Va., is administered the oath of office as a second lieutenant in the Organized Reserve Corps by Major Bernice G. Hughes. Lieutenant LaVigne first entered the service in 1942 and rose to the rank of sergeant prior to her commissioning. She served in England and France during World War II.



WACS ASSIGNED TO VIRGINIA SCHOOL: The first three Negro Wacs assigned to the army's Fort Belvoir School of Engineering and Topography since 1945 are (left to right): Magnolia Ali, Chicago; Esther Cannon, New Orleans; and Doris Machell, Washington, D. C.

AND THE CHOW IS GOOD: The beaming smiles of these Wacs disproves the rumor that army chow is not so hot. This Wac detachment mess hall is happly visited by members of a Swedish hospital unit, one of the later ones which has passed through Fort Dix on their way to the Korean war front.

Nashvillian Graduates From Women's Army Corps Training Center in Virginia

Nashville Globe

Private Mary G. Davis of 813 Neile Ave., Nashville, Tenn., received a Certificate of Completion from the Clerk Typist Specialist Course, Class Thirty-five during recent graduation ceremonies held at the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Va.

Promoted from recruit to private upon completion of basic training, Private Davis was selected to attend the Clerk Typist Specialist Course because of abilities and aptitude indicated during basic training.

The Course is an eight-week clerical course covering advanced typing, Army correspondence, administrative details such as morning reports, sick reports, duty rosters, drafting of orders, and the Army filing system. The purpose and scope of various Army publications are also studied.

After graduating from the Specialist Course, Private Davis was assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington for her first duty assignment.

Private Davis is a graduate of the Pearl High School of Nashville. She enlisted in the Army in March 1950, at Nashville.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Davis, reside at 813 Neile Ave. in Nashville.

Wac Detachment Celebrates 1st Year In Kitzingen, Germany

KITZINGEN, Germany — The 7871st Training and Education Group Wac Detachment celebrated its first anniversary at the Kitzingen Training Center Oct. 13, with a semi-formal party held at the EM Club Kitzingen Flak Kasserne.

Since the arrival of the first group of twenty enlisted women and one officer, who were welcomed to Kitzingen by Col. Henry C. Newton, then commanding officer of the training center, the Detachment strength has increased to forty-six members.

The Wacs are assigned to the various offices in administrative and clerical jobs.

GRADUATE FOUR

During the past year four Wacs graduated from the Stenographers' school in Darmstadt, Sgt. Lucille Bruce, Detroit, Mich.; Sgt. Maxton Oliver, Woodsdale, N. C.; Corp. Martha Williams, Godsden, Ala.; threen enlisted women completed successfully the Finance School in Friedberg.

Sgt. Mary Alston, Raleigh, N. C.; Sgt. Bessie Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Corp. Ruth Bush, New York, and two finished the TI and E School at Budingen, Sgt. Ruby Rouss, New York, and Corp. Lorraine Lewis, Washington, D. C.

At the preesnt time Corp Adah Anderson, Hannibal, Mo., and Corp. Lorraine Lewis. Washington, D. C., are attending the Administration Course at the Quartermaster school in Larmstadt.

Commanding officer of the Detachment is First Lieut. Ann G. Hall of Chicago, Ill., assisted by M/Sgt. Marceleana Goodwin of Brooklyn, New York., first sergeant.

To Japan

PFC. MARGARET BROWN, the daughter of Mrs. Susan Brown of 4149 Washington, is home on leave en route to Japan. She is formerly of the WAC and is a pharmacist in the army.

PFC. Brown is a graduate of the Vashon high school in January, 1949.

WAC HELPS TO TRAIN SWEDES KOREA BOUND

FORT DIX, N.J. — WAC Pvt. Inez Montgomery of New York is a laboratory technician at the station hospital here and has had a part in the training of a Swedish hospital unit which subsequently will be sent to Korea.

Newark WAC Gets Achievement Award

Private Rachel Shaw, of 405 N. Fifth St., Newark, is shown at Ft. Lee, Va., as she was congratulated upon receiving a certificate of achievement as the outstanding trainee of the clerk-typist course, class 35, of the Women's Army Corps Training Center. She is being congratulated by Capt. Evelyn H. Lissy. Capt. Elaine L. Weible looks on.

Complete changeover of uniforms for Army Service Women is displayed by members of WAC detachment at Fort Dix, N. J. Designed by Hattie Carnegie, changes were made in color and designs with ties discarded. Result is a definite feminine effect. Pvt. June Minor (above) of Chicago, models summer dress of beige taupe cotton chambray broadcloth with overseas cap and gloves to match. Cafe brown leather shoulder bag with shoes to match completes the attire. Note pocket detail, convertible collar, short sleeves and easy flared skirt.

New WAC Togs

Pvt. Patricia Crantford of Glendale, Calif., models new taupe-colored overcoat and service hat with havelock, which will be the official outerwear in 1951. Havelock is detachable and overcoat has a removable wool liner, making it possible to wear the coat in spring and fall as well as winter.

EX-CAPTAIN DIES

Ill since Sept.1949, Mrs.Ruth Freeman Bush, 32 former captain in the WAC,died last week in Chicago's Marine Hospital.Mrs.Bush enlisted in the WAC in 1942 and was one of the first women selected for Officer Candidate School. A graduate of Prairie View State College, Tex., she studied also at the Univ., of Illinois and was the wife of Ernest Bush,owner of the E. Bush Distributing Co., of Chicago.

Defender
Sat. 4-8-50
Chicago,Ill.

Eight Wacs In Germany

KITZINGEN, Germany — With the arrival of eight new members of the Women's Army Corps at the Kitzingen Training Center the number of enlisted women assigned to the 7871st Training and Education Group WAC Detachment has increased to 36, it was announced by 1st Lt. Ann G. Hall, of Chicago, commanding officer of the detachment.

The new WAC members are: SFC Gladys C. Toliver, New York; Sgt. Ozelle S. Coan, Stamford, Conn.; Cpl. Creola Love, Chicago; Cpl. Rebecca A. Glass, Van Buren, Ark.; Cpl. Daisy E. Berry, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Pfc. Dolores V. Brown, Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Pvt. Carrie M. Woods, Brazil, Ind., and Pvt. Vivian M. Waddell, Harrisburg, Pa.

CYNTHIA M. GRAY

COMMISSIONED 2ND LIEUTENANT — CAMP LEE, Va. — Cynthia M. Gray, Georgia, received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Organized Reserve, Women's Corps during ceremonies held April 11 for the graduation of the third Officer Candidate Class at the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Camp Lee, Va.

General Mark W. Clark, Chief, Army Field Forces, delivered the principal address and reviewed the Regimental Parade which was a part of the graduation ceremonies. Colonel Mary A. Hallaren, Director of the Women's Army Corps, presented a commendation to the outstanding graduate of the class.

Lt. Gray joined the Army in August, 1949 at Atlanta, Ga. Upon completion of basic training she attended the Center's Leadership Course and was then selected for Officer Candidate School.

A graduate of Vashon High School, St. Louis, Mo., she has attended Spelman College and Cornell University.

Before joining the Army Lt. Gray was employed by the Navajo Service as a teacher at Window Rock, Ariz.

Her father, Mr. M. B. Gray, lives at 4216 Cork Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Ex-WAC Captain Dies In Chicago

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Capt. Ruth Freeman, 32, pioneer WAC officer in the early days of the Des Moines Officer Candidate school, died here last week in Marine hospital after a prolonged illness.

A moderated military funeral was scheduled to be held for the ex-WAC officer Tuesday (April 4) at Monumental Baptist church.

Capt. Freeman, a native of Liberty, Tex., volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Army corps (the old WAAC) immediately after the outbreak of war. In 1948 she was one of the first Negroes to graduate from the OCS in Des Moines, Ia. In the service she served as chief Illinois recruiting officer with headquarters in Chicago.

Before entering the service she taught at Liberty high school in her home town, her alma mater. She was a graduate of Prairie View state college where she was captain of the college women's basketball team. After her discharge she decided to live in Chicago.

She did some post-graduate work at the University of Chicago. As an employee of the Chicago regional office of the Veterans administration, she worked as a registration officer, the highest paid woman at the VA. She resigned in 1948.

Alabama WAC Is Top Soldier

KITZINGEN, Germany — Cpl Martha L. Williams, of Gadsden Ala., is the third member of the 7871st Training and Education Group WAC Detachment, stationed at the Kitzingen Training center, to be selected "Soldier of the Week." She was designated top soldier for her excellent performance of duty and her smart appearance.

Cpl. Williams, who entered the army in October, 1944, attended clerk-typist school at Ft. Des Moines, Ia. She came overseas in October, 1949, and is presently assigned as clerk-typist in the consolidated mess hall.

The corporal, who will leave this week for a 13-week course in stenography in Darmstadt, intends to make the army a career.

WAC Honored for Personal Achievement

Pvt. Mildred I. Fooks of 877 Linden Ave., Baltimore, is presented a certificate of achievement as the outstanding trainee of her basic training company at the WAC Training Center, Camp Lee, Va., by Maj. Verna A. McCluskey, commanding officer of the center's First Battalion. Leiut. Minnie P. Patterson. Private Fooks's commanding officer, looks on.

Wins Army Award

Private Mary J. Stone, 4037 Cote Brilliante, St. Louis, is presented a certificate of achievement by Major Marion E. Schuh, commanding officer of Third Battalion, for being chosen the outstanding trainee of the 28th class of Clerk-Typist Specialist Course. The presentation was made during recent graduation ceremonies held in the chapel of the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Virginia.

2 Alabamians Picked By WAC For Commission

WASHINGTON, May 17.—(AP)—The Army Wednesday night announced the names of 52 recent or prospective college graduates chosen from more than 200 applicants for direct commissioning in the Women's Army Corps.

The Army said these women are the first to be offered WAC commissions directly from civilian life.

They will be appointed second lieutenants in the WAC section of the reserve immediately. However, they will be on inactive status until ordered to Fort Lee, Va., Sept. 7, for a six-month training course. Those who complete this course successfully will be commissioned in the regular Army WAC's.

Those chosen include:

Alabama — Pola L. Garrett, Talladega, Talladega College; Irene S. Gulledge, Birmingham, Birmingham-Southern.

WAC Reserves Get New Lieutenant At Fort Lee, Va.

Lt. Gertrude E. LaVigne, right, of the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Va., is administered the oath of office as a second lieutenant in the Organized Reserve Corps by Major Bernice G. Hughes.

Lt. LaVigne first entered the service in 1942 and rose to rank of sergeant prior to her commissioning. She served in England and France during World War II.

Lt. LaVigne is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her husband, Sgt. Leon H. LaVigne, is also stationed at Fort Lee. He is with the 2154th Medical section.

Wac Private Spends First Christmas In The Army

BY ALICE H. WASHINGTON

Pvt. Leonora Genevieve Williams, the patriotic daughter of Mrs. Lillie B. Williams, 1159 Hubbard St., S. W., just loves the army, and all phases of her training in the WAC, but this matter of spending her first Christmas away from home is something else! ! !

The enthusiastic private (three months in the army) was home last week on a delay en route from training at Fort Lee, Virginia, to more training, specialized this time, at Fort Knox, Kentucky. She hopes, eventually, to be an X-ray technician.

As the only girl from Georgia in a class of 183, Pvt. Williams was quick to urge other girls to join the army, both because of the wonderful training she received at Fort Lee, and the desire to have more "state mates" in doing a hitch with her.

Leonora volunteered her services of course, and after undergoing rigid physical and intelligence tests, folks at the downtown recruiting office (Post Office) told her she was in. Believe it or not, this being "in" the army, satisfied a long time desire. A desire even stronger than wanting to continue as a lady barber. The trim, neat private, grad- a local barber school and then plied her profession for five months

With feminine curosity, we shot questions at Leonora covering almost anything two "talkative females" could think of.

As a result, we learned that rising time in the army is 5:45 a. m. twenty five minutes allowed for getting dressed. three meals a day without fail, dates allowed any night, but certain places are restricted for dating (during training period) and that bed check is a nightly must—11 p. m. Lights go out at 9:30 p. m.

Courses during basic training cover everything from military justice through learning to shoot and lessons in polishing shoes.

Speaking of shoes—the army supplies them to the girls plus expertly fitted uniforms, hats, coats and a budget to cover the "dainty" articles.

Girls going in now will also have the added pleasure of getting into clothes designed by Hattie Carnegie April first. For now tho, the girls wear regular olive drab, skirt length 2 inches below the knees, and the coat one inch above the skirt hem, yep, the dress shows.

Pvt. Williams has six brothers, two sisters, and a whole host of friends also in Atlanta. So for her —to them—we say "Merry Christmas."

PVT. LEONORA WILLIAMS

30m (1) 1950 WAC

Camera Follows Marine Co

Journal and Guide
Sat. 8-5-50
Norfolk, Va.

30-m
WAC

Pfc. Ammie Laurie Grimes, USMC (W) Arlington, Tenn. is shown at top left in front of the Naval Annex at Washington D. C.—where she is presently on duty with the Supply Department at Headquarters Marine Corp. Miss Grimes is the third Negro woman Marine in the Corps. All three started at Marine Corps Headquarters — Washington, D. C.

William T. Sanner of the Supply Department HQMC, Washington, D. C. is shown top right helping Pfc Grimes with her adding machine.

Pfc. Grimes, is shown at her desk at Hdqtrs. U. S. Marine Corps. (Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo.)

WAC Corporal Now In Germany

30-WAC

Reference

KITZINGEN, Germany — Cpl. Louise H. Wall, 5314 Eads st., N. E. Washington, D. C., arrived in Germany last week and was assigned to the 7871st Training and Education Group WAC Detachment, stationed at the Kitzingen Training Center.

Sat. 8-12-50

Before entering the Army in March, 1943, Cpl. Wall had attended Armstrong Technical high and Blackwell Business college at Washington, D. C. She received basic training at Des Moines, Iowa. Prior to coming overseas, Cpl. Wall was stationed at Fort Knox, Ky.

Cpl. Wall is assigned for duty to Special Services at the training center.

Wac Reservist Officers Asked To Volunteer

Herald Tribune
Thur. 7-27-50

More Enlisted Reservists May Also Be Called For; Medical Officers Needed

New York, NY

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Army announced today that Wac Reserve officers of the rank of captain and below are being asked to volunteer for active duty.

In order to qualify, second lieutenants must be able to complete one, two or in some cases three years of service before reaching the age of forty. First lieutenants must be able to complete such service before reaching forty-three and captains before reaching forty-six.

The Army said it also contemplates calling for enlisted Reservists in the Women's Army Corps, in the categories of clerk-typist and chief clerk, to volunteer for extended active duty. Wac enlisted reservists are already volunteering for duty as stenographers, teletype operators and cryptographic technicians.

The Army said Reservists should apply through their unit instructors or through the chief of the military district of the state where they reside permanently.

Medical Officers Sought

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UP).—The Army said today it may have to order some Reserve medical officers to active duty to meet an immediate need for 354 doctors.

A spokesman said few responses have been received to letters sent out to 3,000 physicians who hold Reserve commissions as lieutenants and captains asking for volunteers. Only 200 replies were received, and only fifteen accepted the call.

The spokesman said this would indicate "we'll have to study" the question of whether it will be necessary to order the men back into uniform.

A Navy spokesman said the Navy needs 400 doctors and expects to get them through volunteers of Reserve officers and by calling them up as part of organized Reserve units.

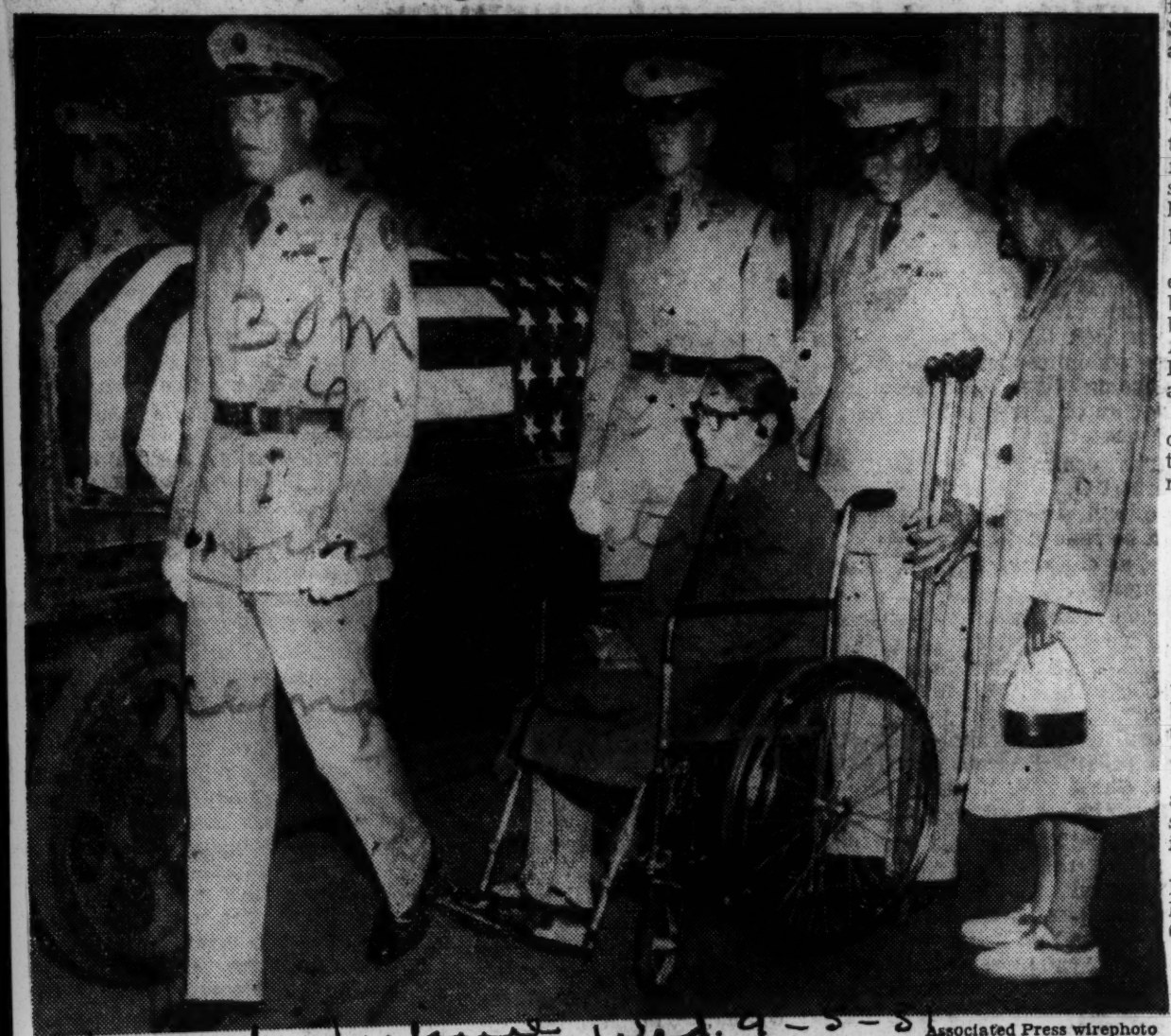
"TOO YOUNG": Little Michael Dennis of Washington, D. C. visiting his aunt, Lt. Dorothy Fordham, executive officer of the WAC detachment at Fort Dix, New Jersey, wants to go along with the Swedish Red Cross group to the Korean war. Holding young Mike is Master Sergeant Sten Bjelkeloev being admired by (left to right): Captain Blanche L. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Swedish nurses Anne Marie Berggren and Kiersten Edsinger, and Lt. Fordham.

Tops All in Seniority

Sfc. Edith M. Linzey, chief clerk in the central files section of the Kitzingen Training Center, has the longest Army service of any WAC in the 7871st Training and Education Group WAC detachment at KTC. Sfc Linzey, formerly of Newark, N.J., enlisted in the WAAC in October, 1942. She was overseas with the 6888th Central Postal Directory Unit in Scotland, England and France in 1945.

30m(6) 1951

Honor Guard at Arlington Cemetery for Indian Soldier



Associated Press wirephoto

The flag-draped casket bearing Sgt. John Rice, Indian soldier killed in Korea, is guarded by a military escort at Arlington National Cemetery. After a Sioux City, Iowa, cemetery barred burial in his home town, President Truman arranged interment at Arlington. Also shown are Mrs. Samie Davis (in wheelchair), the soldier's mother, and Mrs. Helen Wolfe (right), a sister

Indian G.I.'s Burial At Arlington Today

He Was Denied Iowa Grave on Racial Grounds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UP).—Sgt. John R. Rice, a Winnebago Indian who was refused burial in a Sioux City, Iowa, cemetery because he was not a member of the white race, will be buried with full military honors tomorrow in Arlington National Cemetery.

Sgt. Rice's widow, who accepted President Truman's offer to have the Army pay all expenses involved in burying her husband's body at Arlington National Cemetery, was scheduled to arrive here in an Air Force plane late today. His eighty-four-year-old mother, Mrs. Sammie Davis, reached the capital yesterday along with Mrs. Helen Wolfe, sister of the dead soldier.

Sgt. Rice's body, which also arrived yesterday, lay in a vault in the Arlington Cemetery today awaiting the military funeral.

The Defense Department said Col. J. R. Beishline, an officer at the Pentagon, will attend the services as a representative of the President. Col. Mortimer F. Sullivan will represent the Army. Sen. and Mrs. Guy M. Gillette, D., Iowa, planned to attend. Graveside services will be conducted by Capt. John F. Orzell, a Catholic Army chaplain.

Bias Stops Burial In Sioux City

WASHINGTON (INS) — The Army has completed plans for a hero's burial in Arlington cemetery next Wednesday for Sgt. John R. Rice, the American Indian who was refused interment in a private cemetery.

Army spokesmen said that a burial with full military honors is planned for the man who fell in action in Korea but who was forbidden to lie in a cemetery at Sioux City, Iowa, because its lots are restricted to Caucasians.

Plans for the burial in Arlington were already far advanced when officials of the private cemetery reversed their stand and offered a belated apology to the soldier's widow, together with her choice of a lot free of cost.

Fly To Washington

Mrs. Rice, the Sergeant's brother, Henry Rice, and his wife, will be flown to Washington the day before the services in a special Air Force plane. Arrangements have been made for them to stop at a downtown hotel.

The Sioux City incident produced a nationwide storm of protest highlighted by President Truman's suggestion for interment in Arlington where lie many of the Nation's greatest heroes.

Rice served 10 years in the Army. He was killed Sept. 6, 1950, two weeks after landing in Korea with the First Calvary division.

A Sioux City councilman made a verbal apology to Mrs. Rice while she kept vigil at her husband's coffin in Winnebago, Neb., their home town.

Honor Guard

The city official said he acted at the request of J. M. Gunnell, secretary-treasurer of the Memorial Park cemetery association.

As arranged by the Army in line with the widow's wishes, Rice's body will be brought to the Capital by rail, escorted by a commissioned and a non-commissioned officer.

Two squads of honor guardsmen will participate in graveside services, including the firing of a three-gun salute. An Army bugler will sound taps.

Discrimination In Death

President Truman has given exactly the right answer to the ugly and embarrassing incident that occurred at Sioux City, Iowa, when a Korean war casualty was denied burial in a cemetery there because he happened to be a Winnebago Indian. The President has offered full military honors at Arlington Cemetery for Sergt. 1/c John R. Rice, with the Army paying all expenses. Doubtless cemetery authorities were technically within their rights because of a clause limiting burials in Sioux City's Memorial Park to members of the Caucasian race, and doubtless there are many such restrictions elsewhere. Mr. Truman's message to the Mayor of Sioux City was especially to the point: "The President feels that national appreciation of patriotic sacrifice should not be limited by race, color or creed." Nothing more need be said.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Sgt. John R. Rice. . . . Body barred from "all-white" cemetery.

TRUMAN'S ORDER

Hero Burial Due Indian Denied Rite

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UP).—President Truman Wednesday arranged a hero's burial in Arlington National Cemetery for Sgt. John R. Rice, an American Indian killed in Korea, whose body was barred from an "all-white" cemetery in Sioux City, Iowa.

He acted, with the consent of Rice's widow, after asserting in a telegram to the mayor of Sioux City that "national appreciation of patriotic sacrifice should not be limited by race, color or creed."

Mr. Truman ordered the Army to make all arrangements for a full military funeral in Arlington, "The burial ground of heroes," and to provide air transportation here for the body and Rice's family.

AIDE NOTIFIES WIDOW

White House Military Aide Harry H. Vaughan notified the widow by telegram early Wednesday of Mr. Truman's desire to arrange an Arlington funeral. She replied, through the Fifth Army Headquarters in Chicago, Ill., that she approved of the plan.

An Army spokesman here said the date and time of the Arlington burial services will be announced later.

There was no immediate word on whether Mr. Truman would attend personally, but there was speculation that he at least will send Vaughan and other high military officials to represent him.

The cemetery association which refused to permit burial of Rice reversed its stand Wednesday night and apologized to the soldier's widow.

Clem A. Evans, acting mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, told Mrs. Evelyn Rice that the Memorial Park Cemetery Association had changed its mind and that her husband, Sgt. John Rice, could be buried there now.

Burial rites for Rice were halted Tuesday just as the casket was reday to be lowed into a grave in the Memorial Park Cemetery in Sioux City.

An Army spokesman said cemetery officials explained they had just learned that Rice was "not a member of the Caucasian race."

The spokesman said Mrs. Rice, mother of three young children, refused to get around the cemetery's racial rules by signing a statement that her husband had some white blood. The body was removed to a funeral home in South Sioux City, Neb.

Mr. Truman read the story in the morning newspapers. White House informants said he was "amazed and indignant that such a thing could happen in America."

FULL HONORS ORDERED

He immediately called Vaughan into his office and ordered him to notify Rice's family that the Army would arrange for burial, with full military honors, in Arlington.

Rice will be the second soldier to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery under such circumstances.

The first was Pvt. Felix Longoria, a 26-year-old American of Mexican descent who was buried in Arlington in February, 1949, after interment was refused in his home town of Three Rivers, Texas.

30m 7 1950

Negro Wins Claim For VA Insurance

Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer yesterday ordered the Veterans Administration to pay $10,000 to a Negro woman on a life insurance policy taken out by her son, now deceased.

Kennamer handed down the decision in favor of Missouri Watson, of Mt. Meigs, after she brought suit here in the U. S. District Court.

During the one-day trial, the following facts were brought out:

Missouri Watson's son, Myles B. Watson, was discharged from the service with signs of tuberculosis. That was in October of 1946.

His mother filed a claim for the $10,000 insurance money, but the VA claimed the policy had lapsed.

She produced a receipt showing she mailed the VA $39 two days before Watson died.

The VA did not deny receiving the money, but said it was not applied to the policy until after Watson died.

A year later the money—the $39, not the $10,000—was refunded to the mother.

She testified on the stand that her son died in spite of home remedies—hog's teeth and rabbit tobacco — administered by the veteran's grandmother.

GI's Disabled in Korean War Can Waive Insurance Fees

WASHINGTON

American service men totally disabled during the current fighting in Korea may be eligible to have their National service Life Insurance premiums waived, in their total disability lasts six consecutive months or longer, the Three delegates to the Region Veterans Administration announced July 31.

The wavier would go into effect, upon application, after the six month period was over, and would remain in effect as long afterwards as total disability continued.

Wavier Affects Others

VA said the wavier provision is not confined to those suffering total disability in action in Korea. Veterans who hold NSLI are eligible for wavier of premiums, if they become totally disabled before age 60, and while their policy is in force and remain so for at least six straight months.

Total disability, as defined in an NSLI policy, is "any impairment of mind or body which continuously renders it impossible for the insured to follow any substantially gainful occupation."

Grant Not Automatic

Waivers of premium payment are not granted automatically, the VA said. Instead, application to VA must be made—if possible, immediately following the six consecutive months of total disability.

A person who applies for wavier of premiums should continue to pay his NSLI premiums regularly, as they fall due, until he he receives notice from VA of "entitlement to wavier."

New Lady Marines

JEWELL ALEXANDER--JONES (foreground) writes back from Whitaker, Pa. to let her Texas relatives and friends know that she's "in the Navy now." Jewell is shown with her companion, Jean Walkausas, at the Philadelphia air port on one leg of their journey which took them from Whitaker to Philly and on to Anacostia, Washington, D. C., and Arlington, Va. for their recent training. Jewell, who adds that the training "was very tough", was the only Negro Wave on the base at Patuxent River, Md., where she completed hre training. She is the daughter of Mr. Muriel Alexander and Mrs. Eddie B. Harvey, both of Silsbee. She's back home now in Whitaker, trying to decide between waiting for her call or volunteering.

Above is Private First Class Annie E. Lamb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lamb of 456 W. 150th Street, New York City, and at the right is Private Anne W. Graham. Both are assigned to the Records Department at Marine Corps headquarters in Arlington. Virginia.

30m(9) 1950 WAVES

30m (9) 1950

WAVEs

"From The Halls of Montezuma To The Shores of Tripoli . . . . ."

Journal and Guide Sat. 4-29-50 Norfolk, Va.

3

Proudly holding the title of the United States Marines are Pfc. Anne E. Lamb, of New York City, and Pfc. Anne N. Graham, of Inkster, Mich., two of the first colored girls to be inducted into that branch of the armed services. Presently stationed at Arlington, Va., Pfc. Graham works in the Personnel Section and Pfc. Lamb in the Post Supply Office.

30m9

In the top left picture CWO J. E. Lagg, assistant post supply officer at Henderson Hall, introduces Pfc. Lamb to her supervisor, Miss F. L. Hyer. Standing on the compound at Henderson Hall, the two girls seriously face the future in the top center photo. In the top right picture, Miss Lamb files correspondence in the Post Supply Office at Henderson Hall. In the bottom left picture she is shown receiving instructions from her supervisor, Miss Hyer. The bottom right picture Pfc. Graham is shown visiting Pfc. Lamb at the post supply office.

Miss Lamb is the daughter of W. M. Lamb, of 466 W. 150th street, New York City. Miss Graham is the daughter of Mrs. Onnie Mae Graham, of 29520 Park Place, Inkster, Mich.

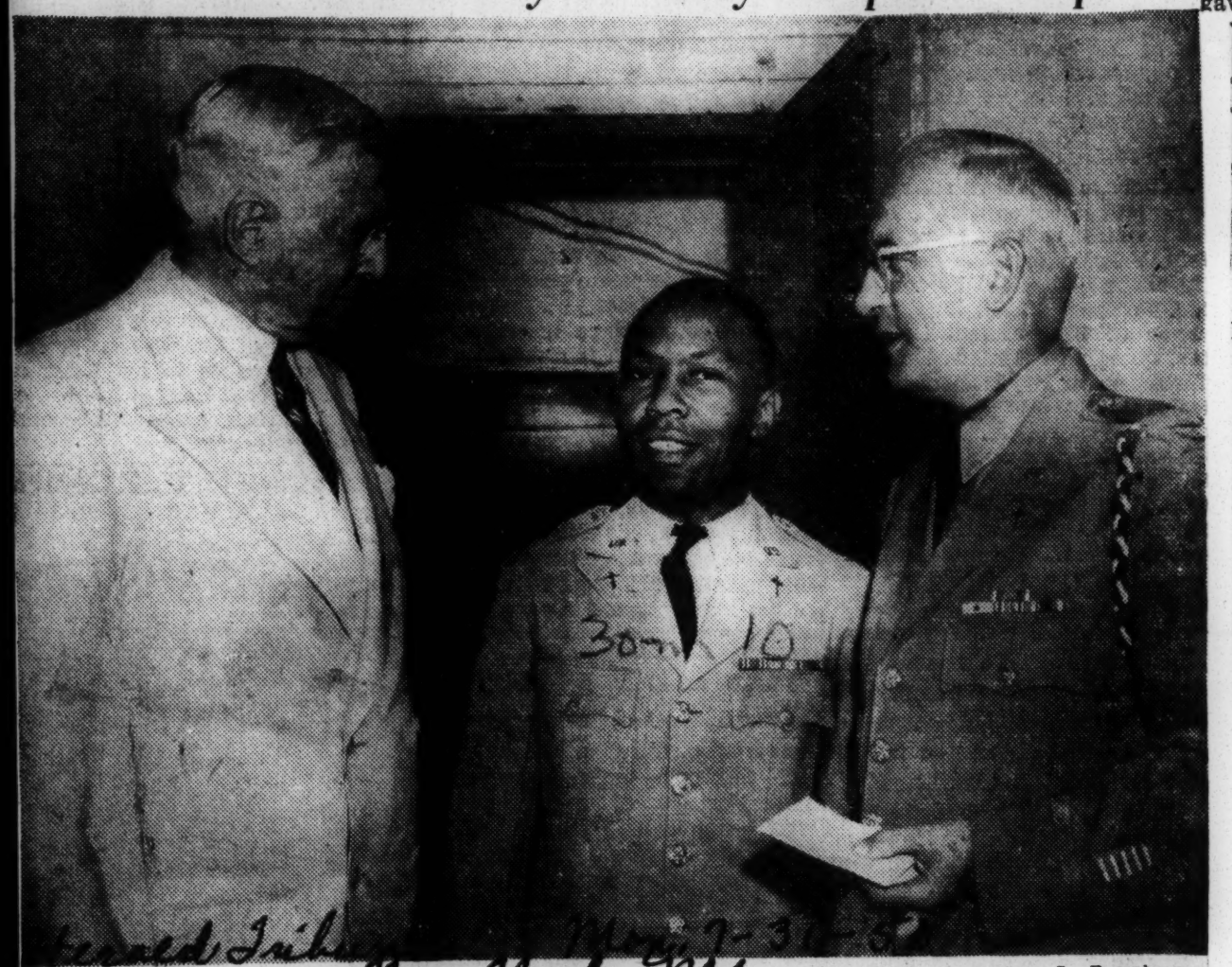
Wave Heads Class At Norfolk Base

Miss Clara Camille Carroll, first colored wave to be assigned to the Norfolk Navy Base, last week graduated from the radio school here with highest class honors. Miss Carroll led a class of 19 including 15 sailors and 4 waves. She finished with a 93.43 average. The attractive seaman apprentice was scheduled to leave on Thursday for San Francisco, Cal. where she will be stationed. She plans to spend her five-day leave en route with her mother, Mrs. Clara L. Carroll, of 2268 Eighty-seventh street, Cleveland, Ohio. The other colored members of the class, Lawrence Rice, of Jackson, Miss., finished seventh.

HAPPY DAY: All smiles as she prepares to swap civilian duds for the familiar Navy blue, 22-year-old Ethel Lee Lewis, former physics teacher, is fingerprinted prior to swearing-in ceremonies. The first Negro WAVE to be recruited in New Orleans, Miss Lewis is a graduate of Tougaloo college. The pleasant task of taking Ethel's fingerprints falls to Navy recruiter Roosevelt Flanagan, Jr.

'WAVE' GETS FINGER-PRINTED.—It's a happy day in New Orleans as Navy recruiter Roosevelt Flanagan Jr., yeoman second class, USN, fingerprints Ethel Lee Lewis, 22, former physics teacher at Tougaloo, Miss., high school, prior to swearing-in ceremonies. Miss Lewis, daughter of Jefferson Lewis Sr., Tougaloo, and a graduate of Tougaloo college, is the first Negro WAVE to be recruited at New Orleans. She will get "boot" training at the naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill.

At 175th Anniversary of Army Chaplain Corps



Ira Rosenberg

Bernard M. Baruch, who spoke yesterday at the anniversary celebration of the Army Chaplain Corps, held at the bandstand at the Mall in Central Park, talking with Captain Samuel A. Lewis, center, and Colonel Joseph R. Koch, chaplain of the 1st Army

Baruch Asserts Lack of Curbs Is 'Immoral'

Says It Is Wrong to Send Youths to War and Not To Prevent Profiteering

Bernard M. Baruch said yesterday that it is the "height of immorality" for the United States to send young men off to be maimed or killed in Korea and fail to support them by all-out mobilization for war at home.

Mr. Baruch, who last week in Washington urged price, wage and rent controls, rationing and higher taxes, spoke before 3,000 persons in Central Park Mall at an observance of the 175th anniversary of the Army Chaplain Corps.

Finishing his prepared speech, he said: "There is one thing I would like to add, with all the sincerity and strength at my command.

"I do think that it is the height of immorality to call young men to the colors; to take them from their homes and their careers and send them off to a war from which they may never come home, or may come home only as shattered specters of themselves, and to leave others to profit and profiteer."

To guard against the inflation such profiteering can bring on, he said, and to make America physically strong against attack, a total economic mobilization program must be adopted promptly.

Earlier, in paying tribute to the Army's chaplains, Mr. Baruch spoke of the tradition of quiet heroism behind the service in which 8,000 chaplains, all volunteers, served during World War II.

However, he continued, the chaplains "see that religion and things of the spirit do not fall as casualties before the offensive of brutality and cruelty that all war brings."

Another speaker at the 175th anniversary ceremony was the Most Rev. William R. Arnold, wartime chief of the Corps of Chaplains and military delegate to the Armed Forces for the Roman Catholic Military Ordinariate of the United States.

Bishop Arnold reviewed the history of the Chaplain Corps, which has already had one man killed in action in the Korean hostilities.

General Washington founded the corps on July 29, 1775, he said, but local pastors had already been following their parishioners to the battlefields of the Revolutionary War.

Chaplain John I. Rhea, deputy chaplain at Fort Jay, Governors Island, gave the invocation, and Chaplain David M. Eichorn, of the National Jewish Welfare Board, gave the benediction.

National Guard Invites Negro As Chaplain; Mistake

TULSA. — The Rev. S. P. Holland, pastor of Wesley Memorial Methodist church, at Frankfort and Easton, received an invitation to serve as chaplain in the Oklahoma National Guard, but was rejected when it was discovered he was a Negro, it was learned yesterday.

In World War II, Mr. Holland was a chaplain with the rank of captain. He is now serving a sixty day tour of duty at Fort Sill, Okla. His experience with National Guard officers in Oklahoma City was brought to light by Lieutenant Joe R. Burns, commanding officer of the 4296 Replacement Training Battlion, composed of North Tulsans who are members of the Organized Reserves. Mr. Holland is a member of the outfit.

The account by Lieut. Burns, based on a version which he obtained from Mr. Holland, was as follows:

That the officer of the Chief Chaplain, Oklahoma National Guard, had sent out a state-wide call inviting all World War II chaplains to join the guard for active service. One of these communications was addressed to Mr. Holland here in Tulsa.

In order to accept the invitation, it was necessary for Mr. Holland to journey to Oklahoma City to report to the office of the Chief Chaplain.

Lieutenant Burns quoted Mr. Holland as saying that the office of the Chief Chaplain was thrown into turmoil when he made his appearance with the invitation, and in the end he was given the following explanations:

1. That he had received an invitation by mistake.
2. That his racial identity was not known to the office of the Chief Chaplain.

According to Lieutenant Burns, Mr. Holland requested refund of the expense he had incurred in going to Oklahoma City to report.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR—CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, Fort Worth, Texas—Captain Warren Jenkins, Chaplain in the 7th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, has been promoted to the rank of major according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. C. S. Irvine, Commanding General of the 7th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base.

Major Jenkins graduated from the Chaplain School at Harvard University.

He recently returned from Okinawa and is now assigned to the Chaplain's Section.

A graduate of Morris Brown High School, Atlanta, Georgia, Chaplain Jenkins holds an AB Degree from that college.

He is the son of Mrs. Dixie Jenkins of 445 2nd Avenue, Cairo, Georgia. His wife, Susie, and a six-month-old son, Bruce Warren, are making their home at 5540 Wainwright Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.—(USAF Photo).

Army Chaplain

Capt. Theodore P. Owens, attached to the 3rd Battalion 505th Airborne Infantry, along with eleven other 82nd Airborne Division chaplains, celebrated the 175th anniversary of the Corps of Chaplains in Ft. Bragg, N.C., recently. His wife and children live in Chatham, Va.

30m 11 1950

IN JAPAN — Miss Madeline E. Coleman, who recently arrived in Yokohama to serve as Recreation Director with the Eighth Army Special Services. Miss Coleman is a former Chicago teacher and is the daughter of Mrs. Alice Coleman, 419 Union st., Danville, Ill.

COCHRANE RECEIVES MEDAL — Warren R. Cochrane (left) Executive Secretary of the Butler Street Y, now on leave with the Public Housing Administration as Assistant Director of Race Relations is seen accepting the Veterans of Foreign Wars Citizenship Medal from Henry Menefee, Commander of Charles W. Clemmons, Jr. Post 7612 in special ceremonies Sunday at the Liberty Baptist Church. Worcester Tues, 10-3-50

Mr. Cochrane in accepting the medal, stated that he was not accepting for himself but in behalf of the organization he represents. Several VFW Officials were on hand for this affair. Johnnie P. Jones presided over the meeting. In addition, the VFW gave the Boys Department of the Butler Street YMCA a check for $100. Approximately 500 people were on hand at this occasion.

Mrs. Snoke Heads PX in Kitzingen

Appointment

Sept 9-9-50

KITZINEN, Germany — Mrs. Priscilla H. Snoke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner T. Hart, 328 French St., Falls River, Mass., has been appointed supervisor of the Post Exchange here.

She recently arrived at the Kitzingen Training Center from the States with her husband, Capt. Charles W. Snoke, KTC Special Services officer.

By Former Librarian

Mrs. Snoke, a graduate of B.M.C. Durfee High School in Falls River, Mass., was a member of the Dramatic Club, Students' Activities Association, Literary Club, Library Aids, National Thespians and the National Honor Society at the school.

30m 11

Upon completion of a course at the Public Library Training School in Providence, R.I., she was employed as librian at the library.

30m 11 1950

all-Negro Tenth Legionnaire
American Legion Convention

Ala. Legionnaires Score Racial Bias

Courier
Pittsburgh
Dat. 6-24-50

MOBILE, Ala. — A plea for attendance at the state and national American Legion conventions was voiced in resolutions adopted by the all-Negro Tenth Legionnaire District in annual session here last week.

Retiring President R. E. McDonald of Tuskegee in a stirring address urged delegates to get into the state convention meeting in July at Huntsville and the national convention convening in California. He urged the organization of ladies auxiliary units.

The district adopted a series of resolutions introduced by J. T. Simmons of Centre, Ala., which struck at discriminatory practices employed by Alabama Legionnaires and other Southern states.

George Huddleston Jr., of Birmingham, departmental senior vice commander, addressed the group.

30m 11

Booker T. Whatley of Anniston was elected district commander and R. Fisher of Mobile district vice commander.

Anniston was selected as the 1951 convention city.

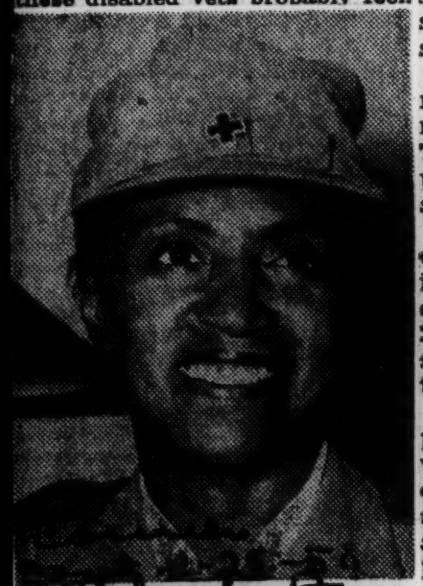
The Courier Salutes

MISS Evelyn Burwell of Los Angeles, Calif., has been honored by a group of West Coast disabled veterans of World War II.

A volunteer Red Cross worker, Miss Burwell's sincere activity on behalf of disabled veterans in five hospitals in Southern California has earned for her the enviable title of "Woman of the Year." The Courier this week is happy to salute her.

To quote the ex-GIs, Miss Burwell was accorded this honor for her "untiring efforts and humanitarian, unselfish service. She has not only given freely of her time and talents to make us happy, but she also helps the blind and underprivileged children."

The hospitals concerned were Corona, Long Beach, Brentwood, San Fernando and (Sawtele) Birmingham. Miss Burwell's praiseworthy sacrifices have helped dispel some of the bitterness that these disabled vets probably feel.



EVELYN BURWELL
. . . gave freely of her time

RED CROSS OFFERS NEW SERVICE TO VETERANS

As the Atlanta Red Cross Fund Campaign enters its last week, Harris H. Clark, chairman of the Atlanta Red Cross Home Service, announces a new service offered to veterans by the Red Cross. Former prisoners-of-war and civilian internees may now be represented before the War Claims Commission in Washington, D. C., by the American Red Cross.

The ex-prisoners and internees are filing claims to receive compensation for lack of adequate food during their imprisonment by the enemy and are to be paid benefits from war reparation funds. The Red Cross will help eligible persons file claim and then if necessary with power of attorney represent them before the commission.

Serving the armed forces, veterans and their families is one of the major purposes of the Red Cross. This responsibility is shouldered by the combined efforts of almost every service of the Atlanta chapter.

Home Service workers devote their entire time to counseling and aiding servicemen, veterans, and their dependents. Home Service was on 24-hour duty every day last year and aided 8,027 individuals and their families.

Arts and Skills Volunteer Service provides sick and disabled veterans with a chance to do creative and constructive work under the instruction of skilled Atlanta artists and craftsmen, aiding in the hospital occupational therapy program.

The little personal services so important to the patient's morale rendered by Red Cross Gray Ladies and Nurse's Aides are well known. Atlanta has 214 active Gray Ladies and 88 active Nurse's Aides serving in the hospitals.

VOLUNTEER WORK

Staff Aides give much needed aid to the staffs of veterans' hospitals by serving as volunteer typists, file clerks, and general clerical workers. Individual birthday cakes brought a touch of home to over 882 veterans in Lawson and Hospital 48. Hospital trains passing through Atlanta were met by Red Cross women with refreshments and cigarettes. These are just a few of the services of the Red Cross Canteen workers.

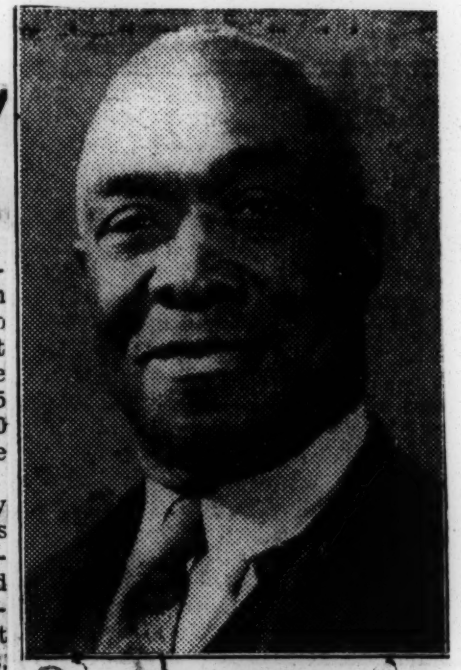
Red Cross volunteers in Production and Supply Service stitch everything from syinge packets to pajamas for a 300 pound patient at Lawson. From the needles of the Production knitters came 135 sweaters, 315 pairs of socks, 530 beanies and over 200 afghans in the past year.

All the civic and community groups and service organizations interested in helping disabled veterans join together under the Red Cross Entertainment and Instruction Service. More than 250 different people from various clubs, churches, and community groups gave about 1,150 hours to providing flowers, special music, holiday gifts, and all forms of entertainers for the veterans.

An outing in the country, a chance to see the Ice Show, operettas, wrestling matches, midget auto races and other entertainments are made possible for veterans by the Red Cross Motor Service. Motor Service drivers also transport life-giving blood to veterans hospitals on emergency calls.

Junior Red Cross members kept fingers busy making nut and candy cups, tray and table favors, lapboards for writing in bed, and holiday decorations for military and veteran's hospitals.

In almost all of these services Red Cross volunteers have given personal aid to veterans in the form of the warmth of hope which is not measurable in figures. The Red Cross through its 1950 Fund Campaign is asking to continue and expand these services.



Jesse O. Thomas

PANEL MODERATOR — Jesse O. Thomas, public relations consultant, American Red Cross, will serve as moderator of a departmental Seminar Panel at the opening session of the Auxiliary of the National Dental Association in Chicago, Tuesday morning, August 8.

The following day he is guest speaker on a subject whose significance is dramatized and emphasized by the world's situation, "Disaster Preparedness."

Atlanta U. Grad Leaves For Korea

Birmingham, Ala. World

Red Cross Worker Departs For Korea

Miss Blanche Coombs of Atlanta, who received the Master of Social Work degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work at the recent 1950 Commencement exercises, left Atlanta for Korea, Saturday, September 16. Miss Coombs was selected for the position of Staff Assistant in the first integrated club house to be established by the American Red Cross in the Korean area after careful screening by J. O. Thomas, Public Relations Consultant of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. Mr. Thomas has been one of the important national officials of the Red Cross for many years and was in a large part responsible for the integration of many Negroes into the Red Cross services during World War II.

In an interview with Mr. Thomas, he stated that one of his reasons for coming to Atlanta to seek prospective candidates for the expanding program of the Red Cross in the European and Oriental theaters of the present cold war was that the Atlanta School proved to be an outstanding resource for Red Cross Foreign Service Personnel during the last World War. Many of the graduates of the school served during that period as club directors, program directors, staff members and in some cases regional supervisors. Among the latter was Mr. Hubert Jackson, 1933 graduate of the School whose sphere of operation included the entire Pacific theater of war.

Mr. Thomas predicted an increasing need for capable young men and women for foreign service with the Red Cross and pointed out that this new club in Korea to the staff of which Miss Coombs has been appointed will set a pattern of interracial administration and soldier participation for the Red Cross program not only in Korea but wherever the present war may spread.

Mr. Thomas was also unstinted in his emphasis upon the value of students trained in Social Work and the probability of this training leading to rapid advancement into administrative positions.

Miss Blanche Coombs of Atlanta, Ga., recently left the United States for Korea to accept a position as staff asistant in the first integrated club house to be established by the American Red Cross in the Korean area.

Miss Coombs, who recently received her Master of Social Work Degree from the Atlanta U. School of Social Work, was selected for the post by Jesse O. Thomas, American Red Cross official, who declared that the club staff to which Miss Coombs has been appointed will set a new pattern of interracial administration and soldier participation for the Red Cross program.

30m II 1950

Associated Services for the Armed Forces, Inc.

Dr. Tobias Named To Peacetime USO Post

NEW YORK (ANP)—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive secretary of the Phelps-Stokes fund, was named to membership on the board of directors of the recently organized Associated Services for the Armed Forces, Inc., a group which replaces the wartime United Services organization, it was learned here last week.

He's On Board

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, executive secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was named to membership on the board of directors of the recently organized Associated Services for the Armed Forces, Inc., a group which replaces the wartime United Services Organization.

The new peacetime "USO" was formed by the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic Community Service and National Jewish Welfare Board to cooperatively provide a program to take care of the spiritual, religious, social, educational and recreational needs of men and women in the armed forces.

Channing Tobias On Board of New Peacetime USO

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive secretary of the Phelps Stokes fund, was named to membership on the board of directors of the recently organized associated Services for the Armed Forces, Inc., a group which replaces the war-time United Services organization, it was learned here last week.

The new "peacetime USO" was formed by the YMCA, National Catholic Community Service, and National Jewish Welfare board, to cooperatively provide a program to take care of the spiritual, religious, social, educational and recreational needs of men and women in the armed forces. To put into operation its program, the ASAF plans a nation-wide drive to secure funds. The organization also plans securing inclusion of its program on local Community Chests.

30m 11 1950 Negro Servicemen's Center

Center for Negro Servicemen Will Open Here Next Month

Louisville Courier-Journal
30m 11
Thurs.
Nov. 23, 1950
Louisville, Ky.

With a first-year appropriation of $4,000 from the Community Chest, a Negro servicemen's center will open next month in the Brock Building, Ninth and Magazine.

It will provide recreation headquarters here for Negro enlisted men and Wacs. About 1,700 now are stationed at Fort Knox.

Mrs. Parrish To Direct

The last regular Negro servicemen's center, operated by the U.S.O. at the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A., was closed in 1946. A limited program then was financed until December, 1948, by the Community Chest.

Mrs. Frances Parrish, a supervisor in the City Recreation Division, will direct the center. Mrs. Louise J. Bond, 3004 W. Chestnut, a former U.S.O. worker, will be assistant director in active charge of the center.

A first-floor ballroom at the Brock Building will be used for Saturday night dances. A lounge on the second floor will be open Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

On Duty in Tokyo

Afro-American. Sat. 11-11-50 Baltimore, Md

Lt. Charles L. Gray, High Point, N.C., is shown with Miss Edith Payne, director of the Seaview Special Service Club, Tokyo. Gray is a former member of the 24th Inf., and now is with Co. E. QM Depot. Miss Payne lives 6210 S. Throop St., Chicago.

In Tokyo

Afro-American Sat. 11-11-50 Baltimore, Md.

The AFRO's Jimmy Hicks was ready with his camera when Miss Katheryn Davenport, program director of the Seaview Special Services Club, made this gesture in Tokyo recently. The popular Miss Davenport hails from Norristown, Pa. and New York City.

Roscoe Simmons Here For V.F.W. Meeting Friday

"Should a Man Be Deprived of His Rights?" is the theme of the giant rally scheduled by the AEF Post No. 9984 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, here Friday night, Oct. 6, at the Pleasant Green assembly hall, Page boulevard and West End avenues.

Sharing the platform for this timely subject will be Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago, and David M. Grant, of St. Louis.

Simmons is a widely known orator and columnist for the Chicago Tribune, and Grant is a well-known local platform figure.

A 100-voice choir of Pleasant Green and the Leonard Baptist churches will sing.

Platform guests will include: Dr. J. M. Bracy, the Revs. W. E. W. Brown, T. E. Huntley, J. E. Nance, G. H. Pruett and a representative of the Mayor's office.

J. A. Gray is commander of the post and Ben Howard is chairman of the Program Committee, Thomas Quinton, a member of the Trustee Board of Pleasant Green, is also serving on the committee withe post's Quartermaster, Stacey Murray.